

Periodical
2243
Pacific Fisherman Yearbook
1957-59

PACIFIC FISHERMAN

YEARBOOK NUMBER

January 25, 1957



Since 1917



40 YEARS

OF SUCCESSFUL CANNED SEAFOODS SELLING

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PACIFIC FISHERMAN

YEARBOOK NUMBER 1957

January 25, 1957

Volume 55, No. 2

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**A MILLER FREEMAN
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The Cover

• Coinage of Eire, the Republic of Ireland, provides the cover design of this Yearbook. The Irish florin, a two-shilling piece, bears this Atlantic salmon, **Salmo salar**, The Leaper.



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REQUIRES GOOD GEAR**

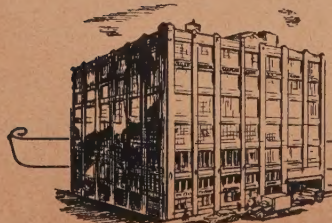
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1957

1956

1955

1954

1953

1952

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with Bumble Bee!

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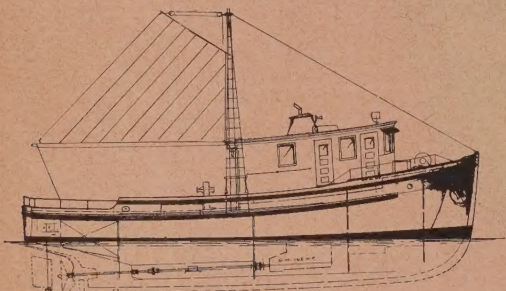
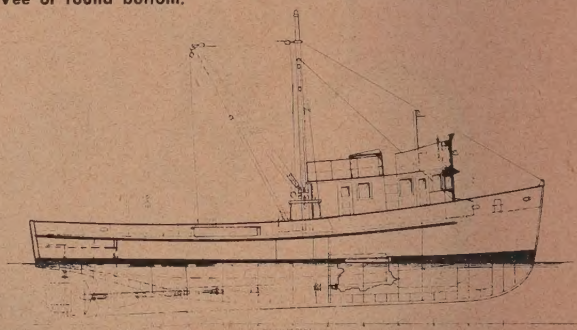
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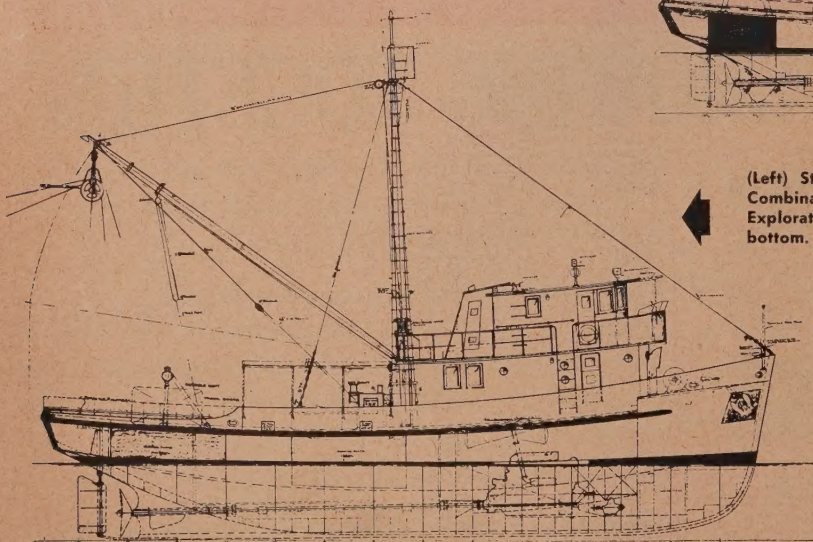
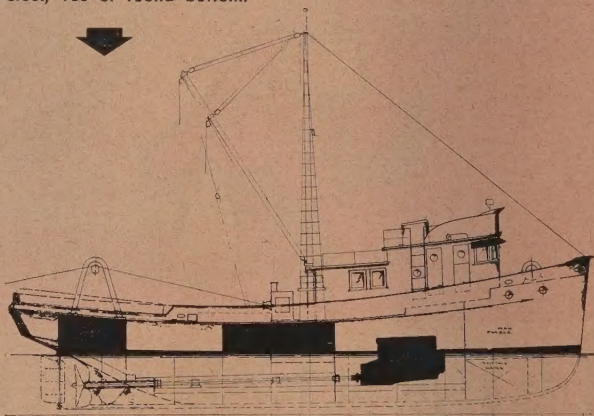
(Left) H. C. Hanson-designed 40' x 12' wood stock troller. Built in New Zealand for offshore fishing.

(Below) H. C. Hanson-designed 65' x 18' all steel Shrimp Trawler for the Mexican fisheries. Vee or round bottom.



(Above) Several of these 46' 6" x 14' x 6' 6" Combination Fish Boats, designed by H. C. Hanson, were built in New Zealand and Africa and U.S.A. Wood, oak frame construction.

(Below) 65' x 18' Seiner-Dragger of H. C. Hanson design. All welded steel, vee or round bottom.



(Left) Stylish 73' 6" x 19' 7" x 10' 7 1/2" welded steel Combination Fish Boat designed by H. C. Hanson as Exploratory Fishing Vessel for Pakistan government. Vee bottom.



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H. C. Hanson's Four Technical Booklets on the Design, Construction and Operation of Pacific Fishing Vessels are lavishly illustrated and contain detailed reference on 1, Gillnetters; 2, Tuna Clippers; 3, Trollers; 4, Combination Net, Line and Live Bait Boats. Order your set now!

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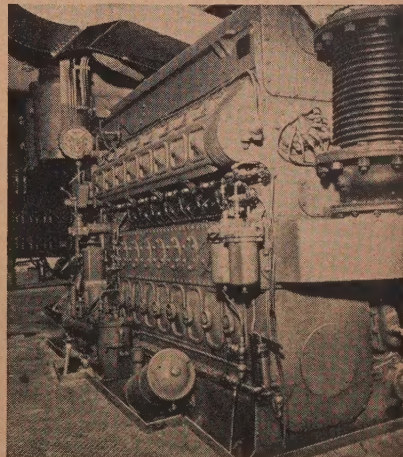
Newest Fireboat Performance Powered by Fairbanks-Morse Opposed-Piston Diesels

Fire alarms sounding today in Baltimore's expanding harbor area are quickly answered by the newest in fireboat performance. Powered by a pair of 660 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Model 38F 5¼ Opposed-Piston Marine Diesels, this highly maneuverable vessel sails smoothly at full speed, completely without vibration and crash-reverses in less than two lengths.

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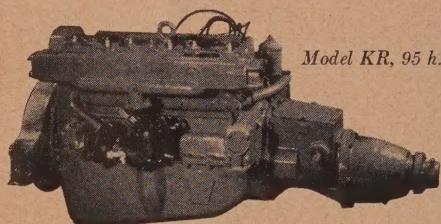
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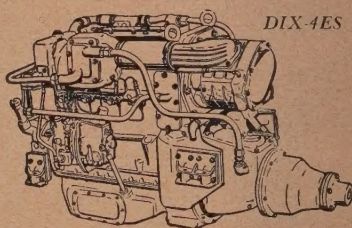
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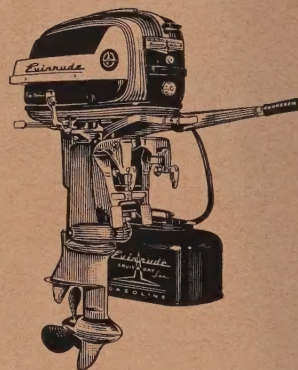


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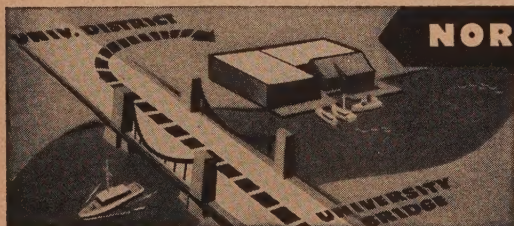
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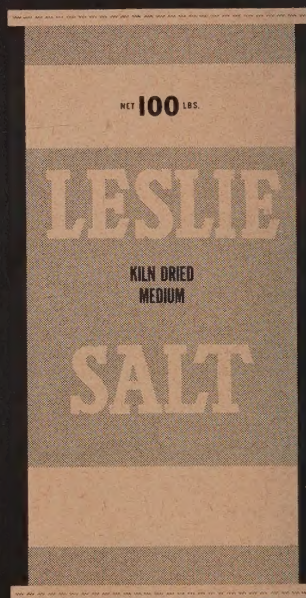
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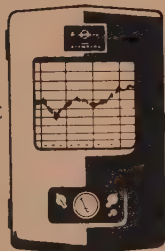
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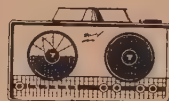
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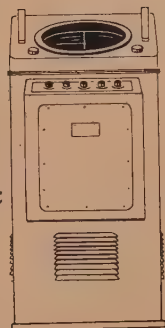
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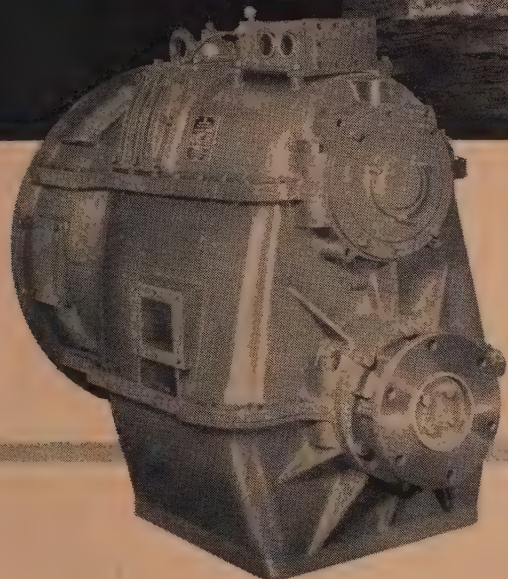
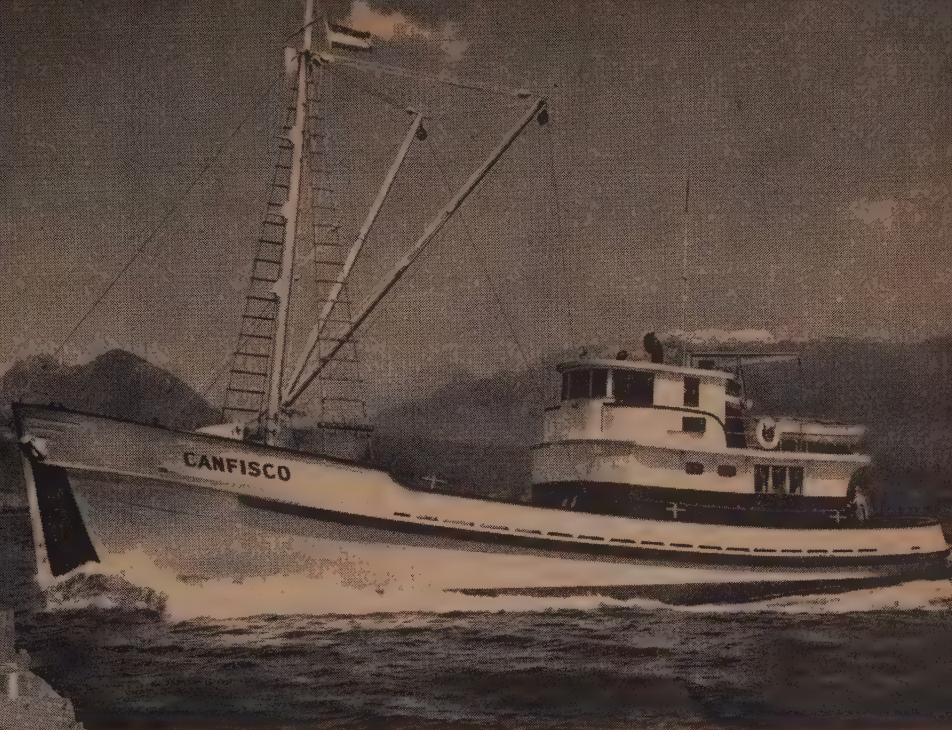
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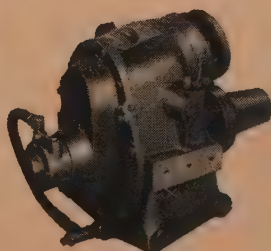


Sea-Master Model 108 with 4:1 ratio drives "Canfisco." Western Gear Flex-Master coupling which eliminates torsional vibration connects Caterpillar Diesel main engine with gear through powerful steel springs in combination with special "tuning" flywheel.



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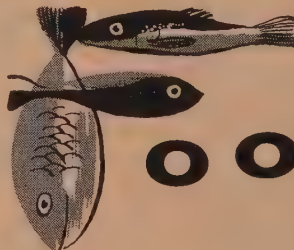
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Leonard Haga, owner of the troller Northern Light of Astoria, Oregon

“The Cummins diesel in my troller has been on T5X Motor Oil for eight years and I have yet to pull a piston or replace a bearing.

“A couple of years ago when the valves were ground, I miked the cylinders. Wear was .0005” or less after seven seasons of fishing and aside from a little carbon around the valves the engine looked clean as new. I’m well satisfied with T5X and so is everyone I know who uses it.”

Capt. Haga’s experience is typical of hundreds of

fishermen along the Pacific Coast, who have discovered that T5X, the *amazing* purple motor oil, has no equal for marine diesel use. Start using T5X this season and you’ll agree that it’s *the finest*.

UNION OIL COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA

76

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Twin Disc offers boat complete line

With last year's introduction of the popular Model MG-511, Twin Disc Clutch Company currently offers a variety of marine reverse and reduction gears to meet virtually all requirements of medium size workboats and fishing vessels—as well as to match the horsepower and rpm ratings of the widest range of marine engines.

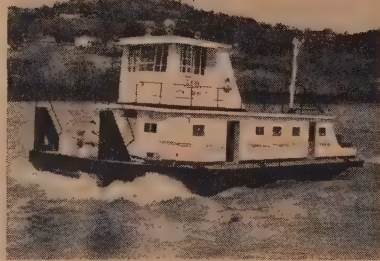
The range of the Twin Disc Marine Gear line extends from 40 to 340 horsepower; for engines operating at speeds from 600 to 2500 rpm. Various reduction ratios are available to 4.4:1.

The current line of Twin Disc Marine Gears incorporates the same qualities of practical engineering, precision construction, skilled workmanship, durable materials and ample safety factors that have been associated with the Twin Disc name for more than 25 years in the marine industry. At the same time, all the latest advances in design and manufacturing techniques are utilized throughout the line. These combined features over the years have made Twin Disc Marine Gears as widely demanded on the West Coast as on the East . . . on the Gulf as well as on the inland waterways . . . a reputation *not enjoyed to this extent by any other manufacturer producing marine gears of similar size.*

MGH-340: 185 to 340 hp

One of the most popular heavy-duty marine gears of its kind, the Twin Disc MGH-340 is for engines in the 300-hp range, with a top capacity of 340 continuous hp at 1500 rpm.

This model incorporates a Twin Disc Fluid Coupling Drive, thus eliminating any mechanical connection between engine and gear train. The engine flywheel drives the fluid coupling's impeller and the coupling's



Using two Atlas 35X Engines equipped with Twin Disc MGH-340 Marine Gears, the O-KAN is a Dravo-built tugboat owned by Point Towing Company, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va. One of this firm's tugboats, built to the same specifications as the O-KAN, had its propeller stopped by a log—but the MGH-340's fluid drive arrangement prevented any damage to the engine.

fluid transmits the power. Shocks, pulsations, torsional vibrations and gear chatter are absorbed by the fluid connection.

All pinions and reverse idlers are carburized, hardened and have generated helical ground tooth profiles. Clutch shaft and countershaft are of heat-treated ground alloy steel. Anti-friction bearings are used throughout.

MG-302: 150 to 275 hp

The Twin Disc MG-302 Marine Gear has a maximum continuous input rating of 275 hp at 1500 rpm. In design and construction, it is identical to the MGH-340 with two exceptions: (1) it does not include the hydraulic coupling drive; and (2) incorporates Twin Disc's Rubber Block Drive, an ever-popular, trouble-free drive that permits normal misalignment occurring after proper installation and has some vibration-absorbing qualities. With Rubber Block Drive, the MG-302 has a flange-to-flange length of 40 inches.

MG-511: 100 to 240 hp

Designed and built for today's higher speed, higher output marine

engines, the MG-511 is the latest addition to the Twin Disc Marine Gear line. Its maximum continuous rating is 240 hp at 2100 rpm. It features oil-actuated, oil-cooled multiple-plate clutches; positive lubrication and cooling from an oversize 10-gpm gear-type pump; straddle-mounted gears on anti-friction bearings; finger-tip control from a single selector valve. Twin Disc Rubber Block Drive is standard equipment.

The Twin Disc MG-511 Marine Gear is built for full input horsepower in either forward or reverse. With a flange-to-flange length of 17 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, it is ideal where engine room space is critical. All components are easily accessible for maintenance.



This West Coast fishing vessel the MacArthur is based in San Francisco Bay and is owned by Reidar Enge and G. J. Wandtke. The propulsion engine is a Cat D337 Series F and the marine gear is a Twin Disc MG-511.

MG-200 and MG-201: 90 to 225 hp

The MG-200 and MG-201 Marine Gears are of the same basic design and construction except that the MG-201 has a heavier clutch action to give greater torque capacity at slower engine speeds. The MG-200 has a maximum continuous rating of 225 hp at 1500 rpm and the MG-201 has a maximum continuous rating of 180 hp at 1000 rpm.

Owners a of Marine Gears

Both marine gears have a positive spring-loaded over-center clutch action which automatically compensates for friction surface wear. No adjustment is required. Clutch action is counter-balanced to clamp tighter as engine speed is increased and horsepower input becomes correspondingly greater.

Bearings are oversized and are of the anti-friction type for long-lasting life. The countershaft rear bearing is capable of taking full propeller thrust, thus eliminating the need for a thrust bearing on the tail shaft. Pinions, forward gears and reverse idlers are carburized, hardened and have generated ground profiles.

MG-165 and MG-166: 125 to 195 hp

Basically the MG-165 and MG-166

are similar in design and construction to the MG-200 and MG-201, the primary difference being a matter of hp and rpm ratings. The maximum continuous ratings for the MG-165 and MG-166 are, respectively, 185 hp at 2100 rpm and 195 hp at 2100 rpm. The MG-166 offers the higher reduction ratio—4.38:1. Both marine gears cover a wide spread of input speeds, as noted in the specifications given below.

MG-61: 40 to 110 hp

From 40 hp to 110, from 900 rpm to 2500, the Twin Disc Model MG-61 meets a truly wide range of marine

The new Sugar Daddy, part of Versaggi Brothers' 31-vessel fleet of shrimp trawlers operating in the Gulf. This vessel uses a Caterpillar D342 Engine and an MG-200 Marine Gear.

applications. Its design combines a heavy-duty duplex clutch for forward and reverse, with integral reduction gear, permitting use of higher speed engines with larger and more efficient slow-speed propellers.

The duplex clutch is of the over-center, spring-loaded design, which eliminates the need for adjusting friction plates . . . is effectively counter-balanced for high-speed operation. Heavy-duty oversize bearings are used throughout for long life and maximum safety.



TWIN DISC MARINE GEAR SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL	Maximum continuous hp and rpm	Forward reduction ratio	Reverse reduction ratio	SAE housing	Approx. net dry wt., lbs.	Optional equipment
MGH-340	340 at 1500	3.92:1 2.93:1 1.90:1	3.46:1 2.77:1 1.82:1	No. 0 or No. 00	3200	Power take-off; capacity to 35 hp; shaft rpm 50% of engine rpm
MG-302	275 at 1500	3.92:1 2.93:1 1.90:1	3.46:1 2.77:1 1.82:1	No. 0	2850	(Same as above)
MG-511	240 at 2100	4.40:1 3.00:1 2.00:1	(Same as forward ratio)	No. 1	950	Trolling valve for reduced propeller rpm
MG-200	225 at 1500	2.96:1 1.96:1	3.00:1 2.00:1	No. 0	1370	
MG-201	180 at 1000	2.96:1 1.96:1	3.00:1 2.00:1	No. 0	1590	
MG-166	195 at 2100	4.38:1	3.80:1	No. 1	822	
MG-165	185 at 2100	3.00:1 1.96:1	(Same as forward ratio)	No. 1	723 620	
MG-61	110 at 2500	3.00:1 1.96:1	3.00:1 2.00:1	No. 2	460 435	



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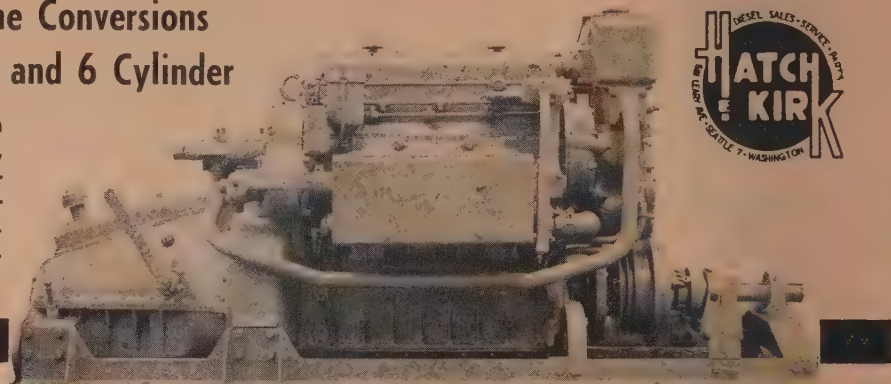
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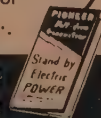
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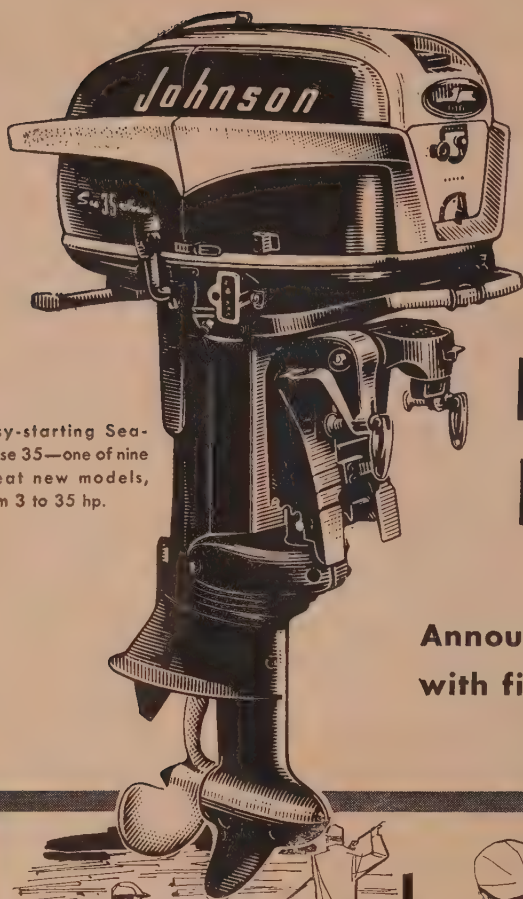
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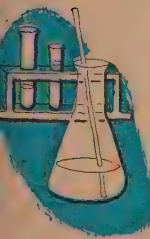
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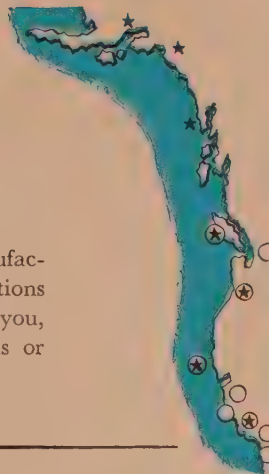


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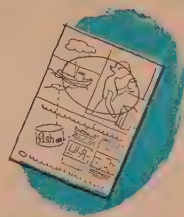
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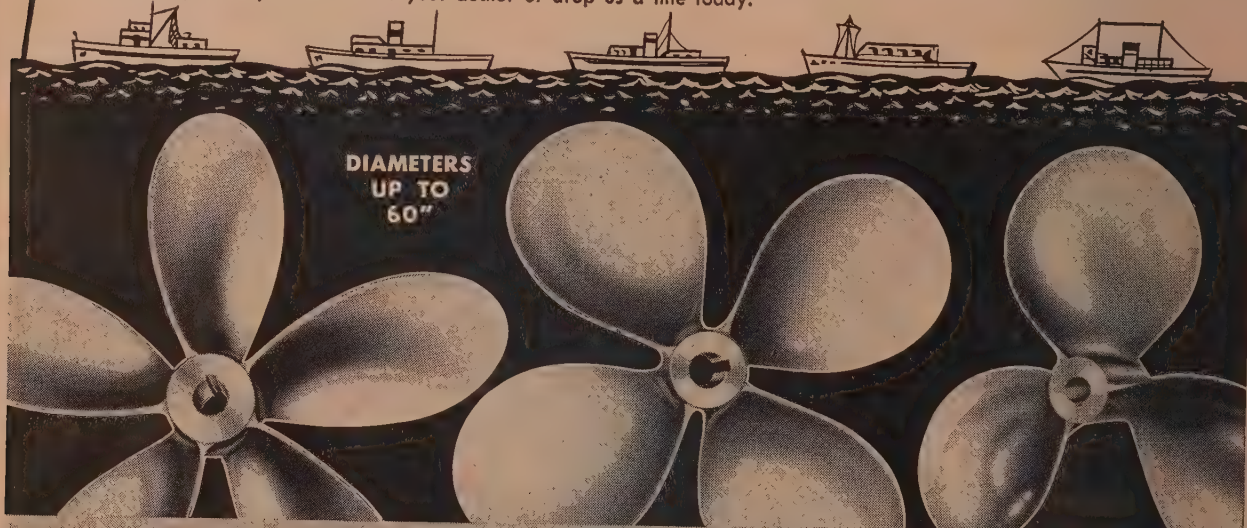
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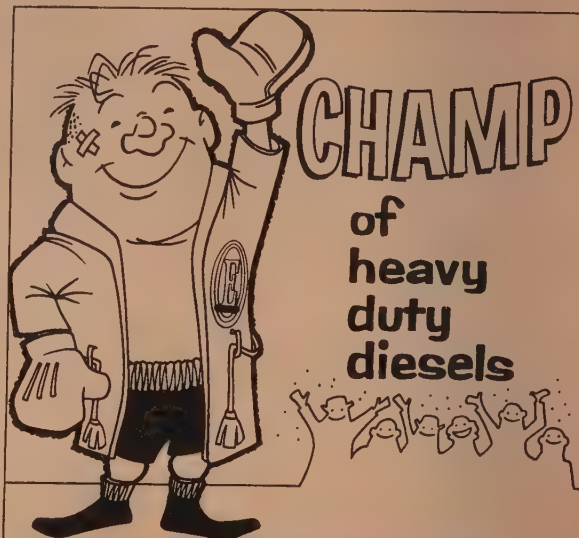
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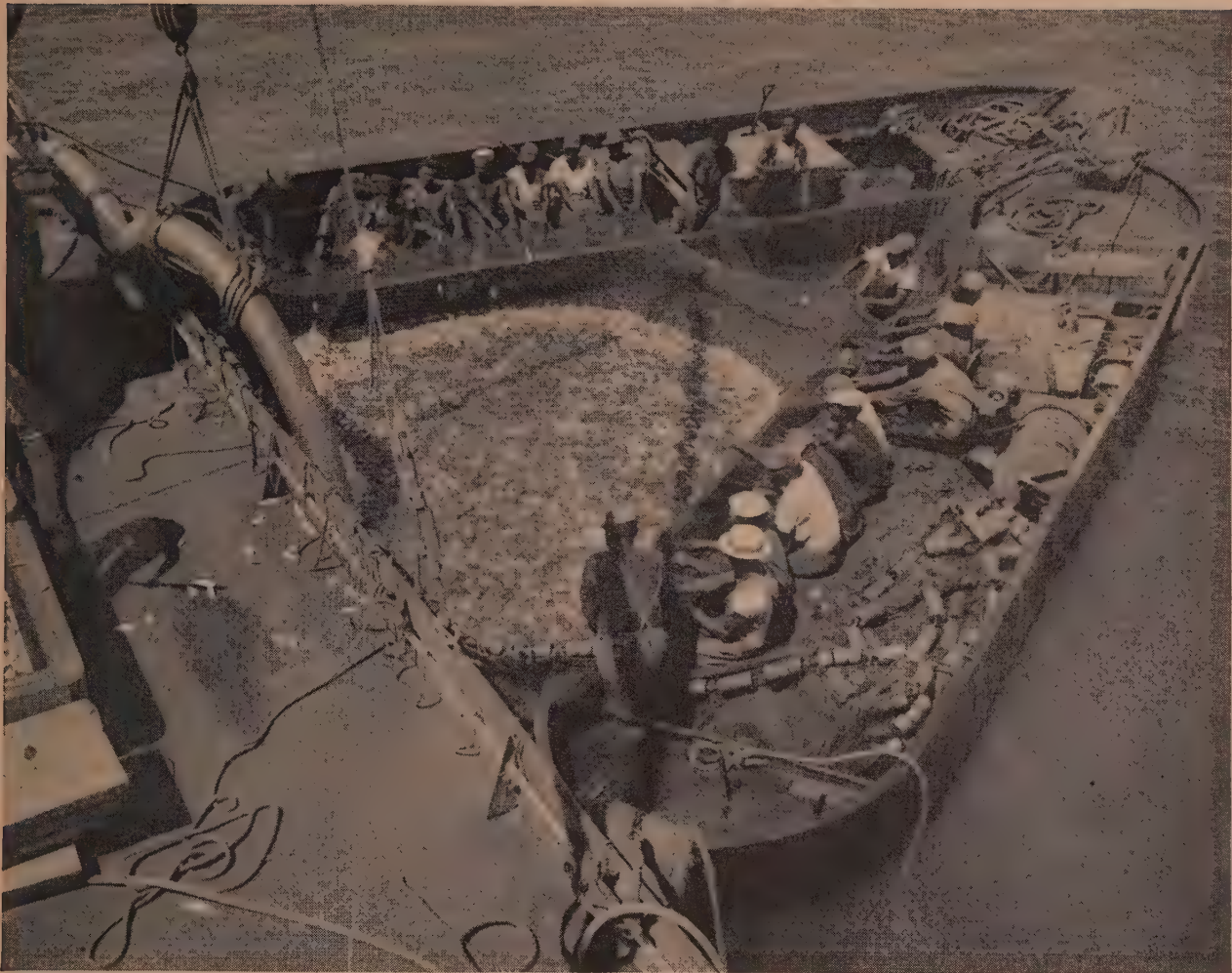


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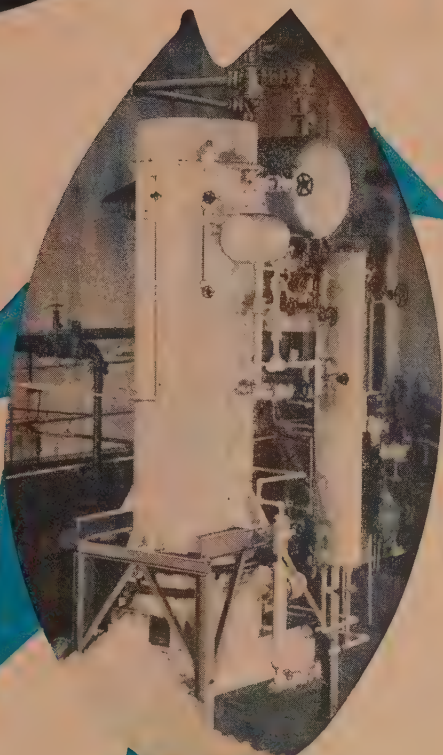
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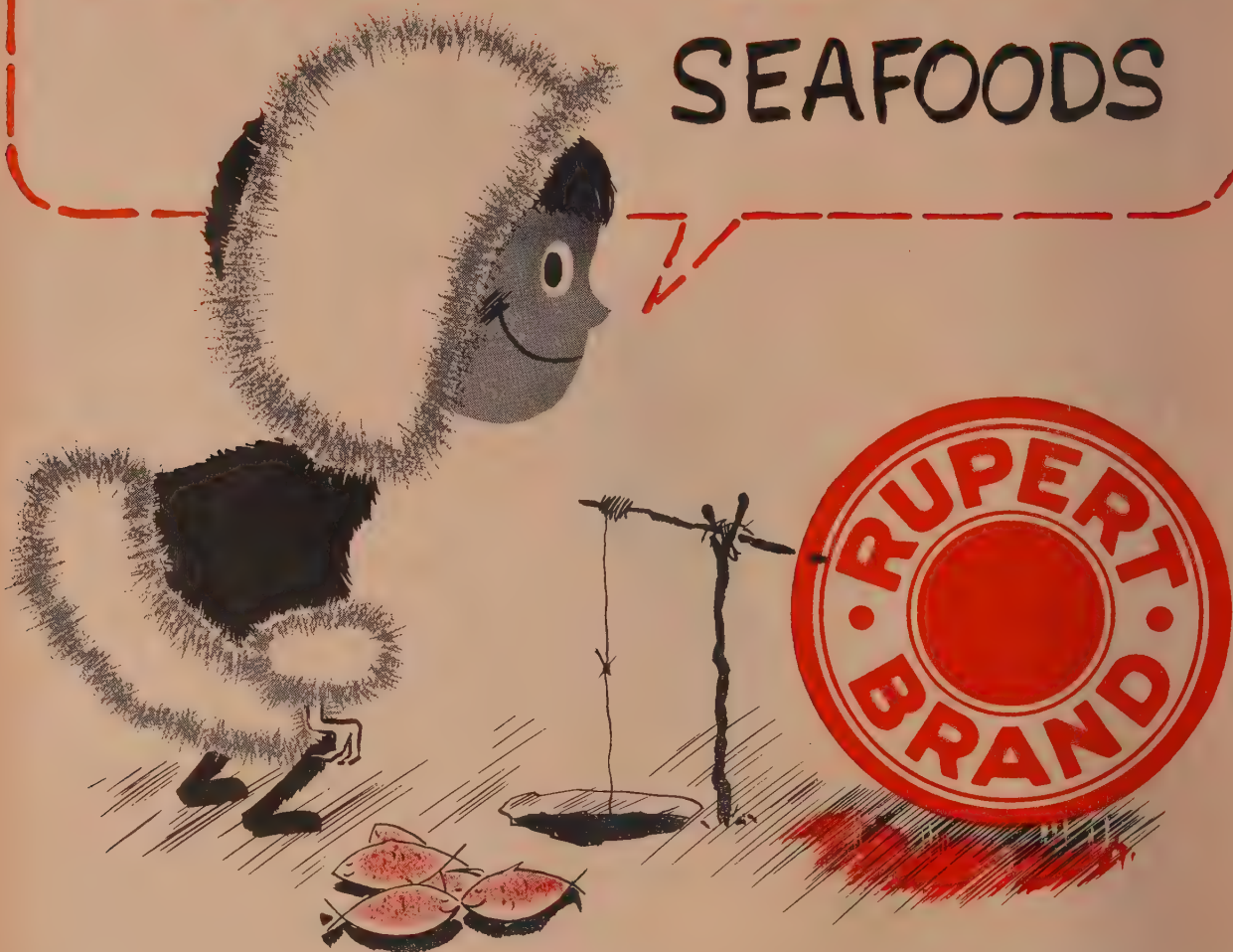
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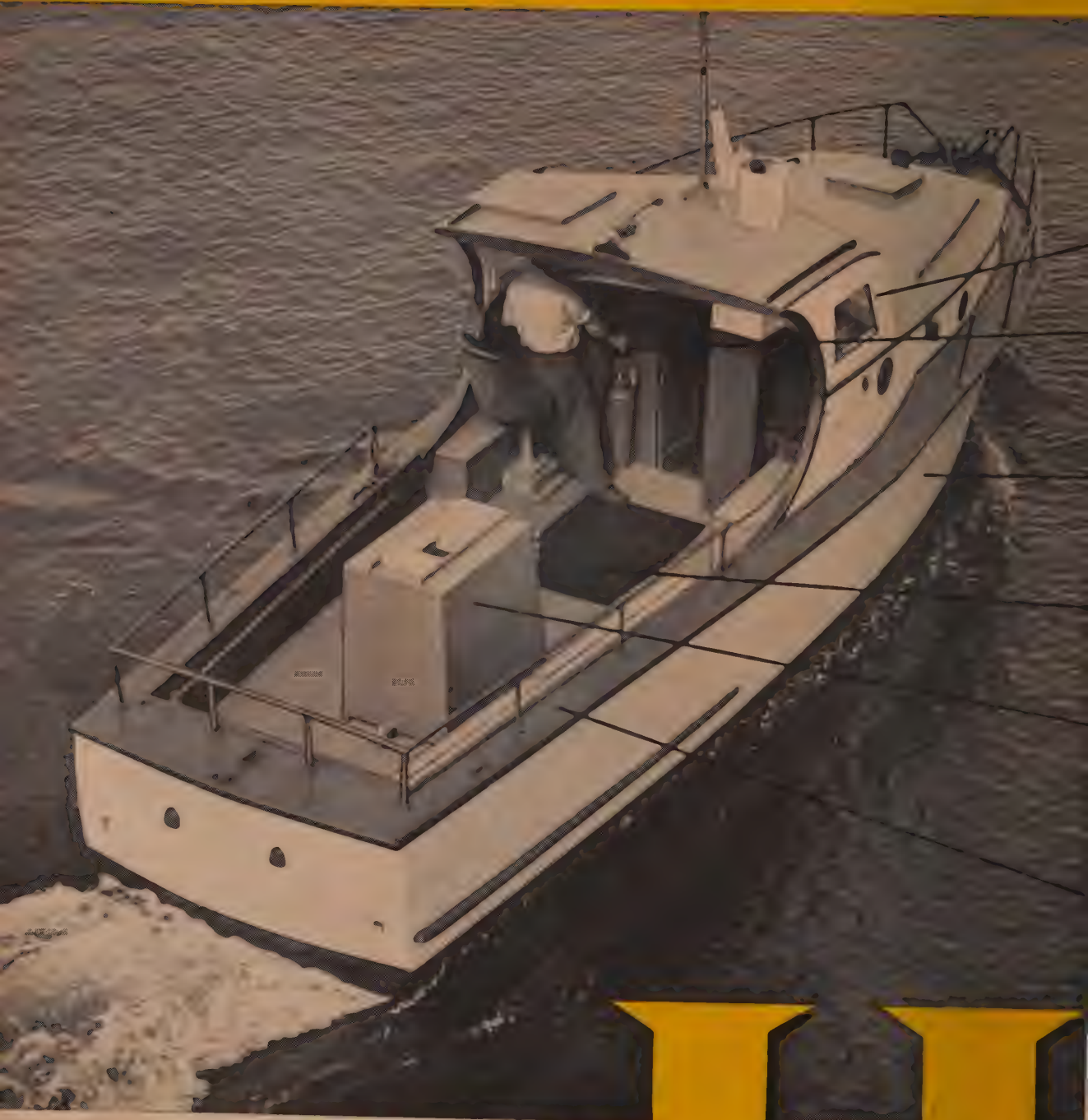
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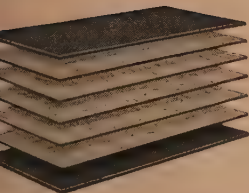
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That's why a MANRYO FISHING NET is so rapidly and so widely gaining popularity in fishing circle in the world.



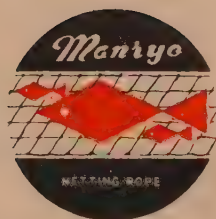
This photograph shows the operation of the 'Taisho-Maru', a tuna purse seiner, which belongs to The Taiyo Fishing Co., Ltd., one of the largest Fishing Companies in Japan.

The net is a huge MANRYO Purse Seine of two boats type and its length is 1800m, depth is 180m; it is so huge that it would be possible to be called as a mammoth purse seine.

If a net of such a huge size was made by cotton, there is no doubt that it would require a great trouble of treatment. Yet, MANRYO does not. A haul increases because fishermen are able to devote themselves to fishing.

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Resistance to Rot
Needs no drying
No slippage in knots
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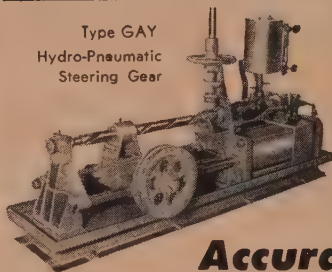
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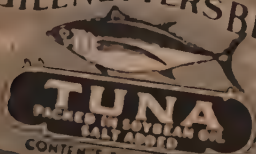


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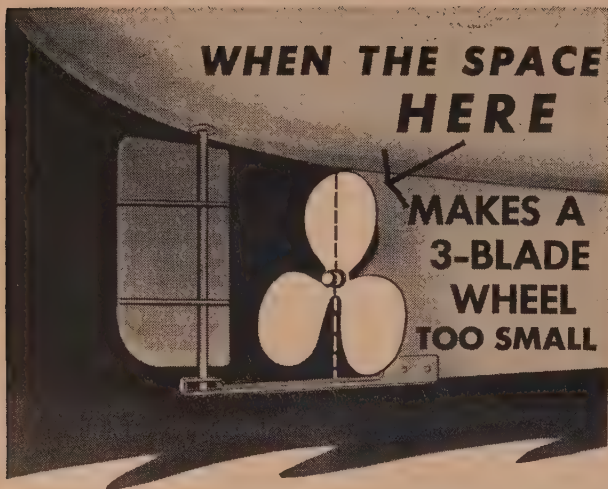
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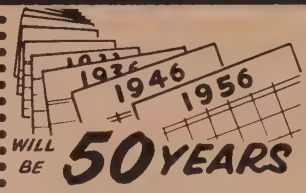
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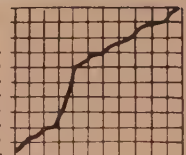
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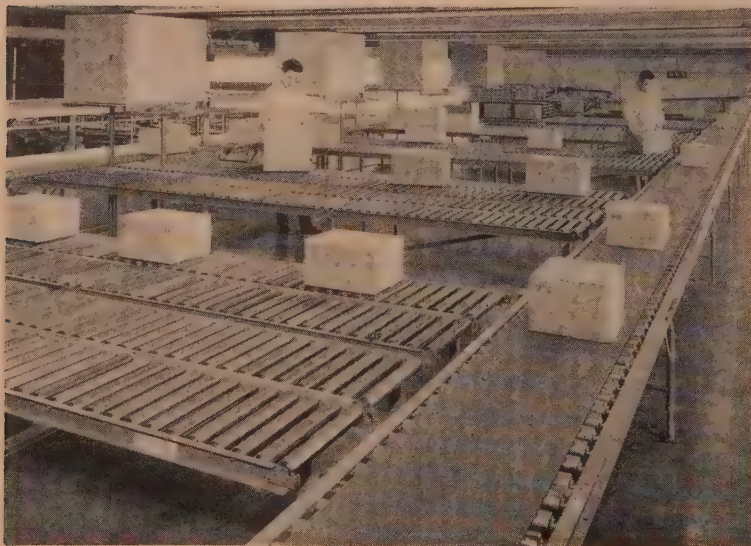
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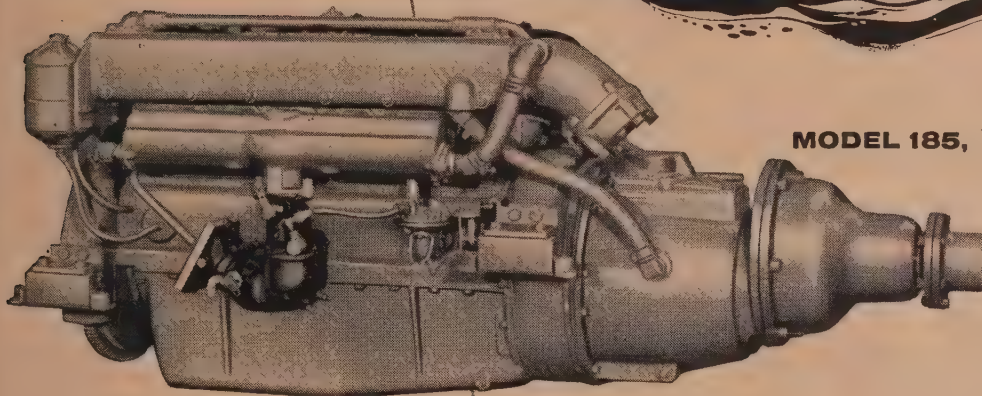
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Four-45	4	45	3600	91
Four-112	4	31	2200	112
Model 620	4	60	3200	140
Four-162	4	42	1800	162
Model 70	4	70	3400	162
Four-75	4	75	3600	162
Fireball 4-90	4	90	4000	162
Model 100	6	100	3400	226

on the big high-output "sixes" providing excellent performance at continuous low speeds:

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Model 110	6	110	3600	226
Six-112	6	115	3600	226
Model 120	6	120	3600	244
Model 136	6	136	3600	244
Model 150	6	150	3400	330
Model 165	6	165	3400	363
Model 175	6	175	3400	363
Model 185	6	185	3400	427
Model 200	6	200	3400	427

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Four-D157	4	30	1800	157
Four-D277	4	65	2000	277
Six-D427	6	100	2200	427
Six-D572	6	135	2200	572

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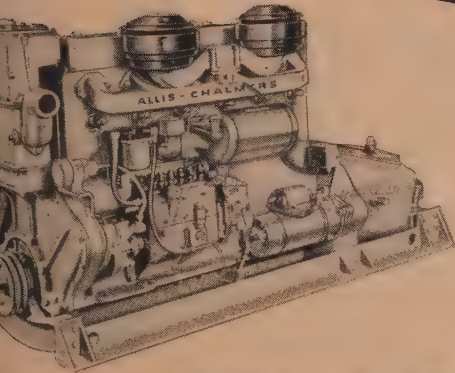
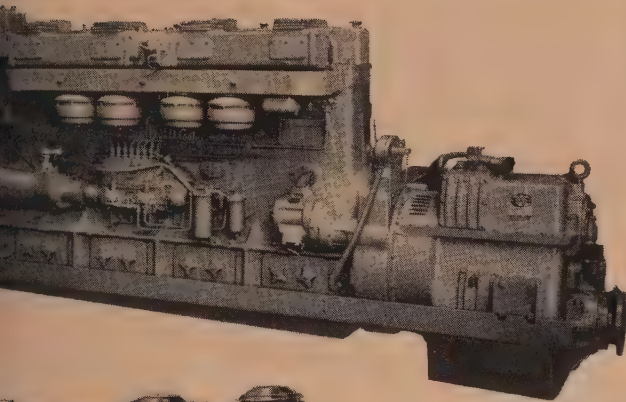
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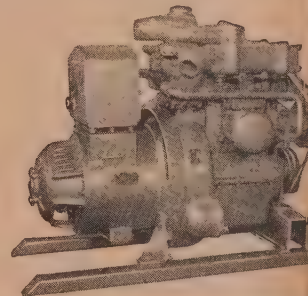
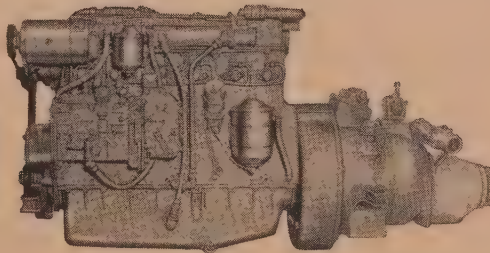
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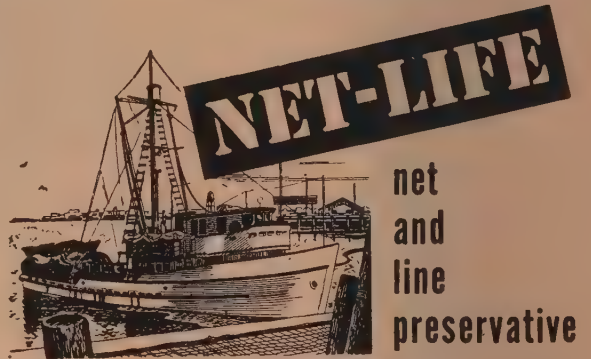
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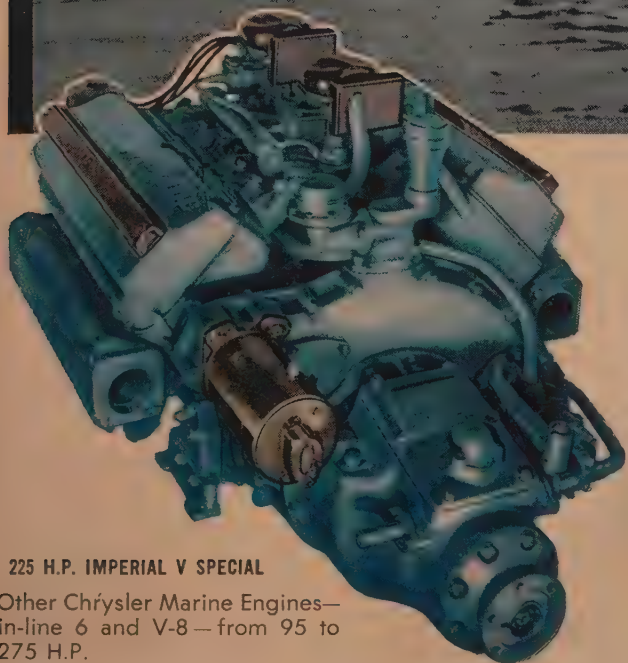
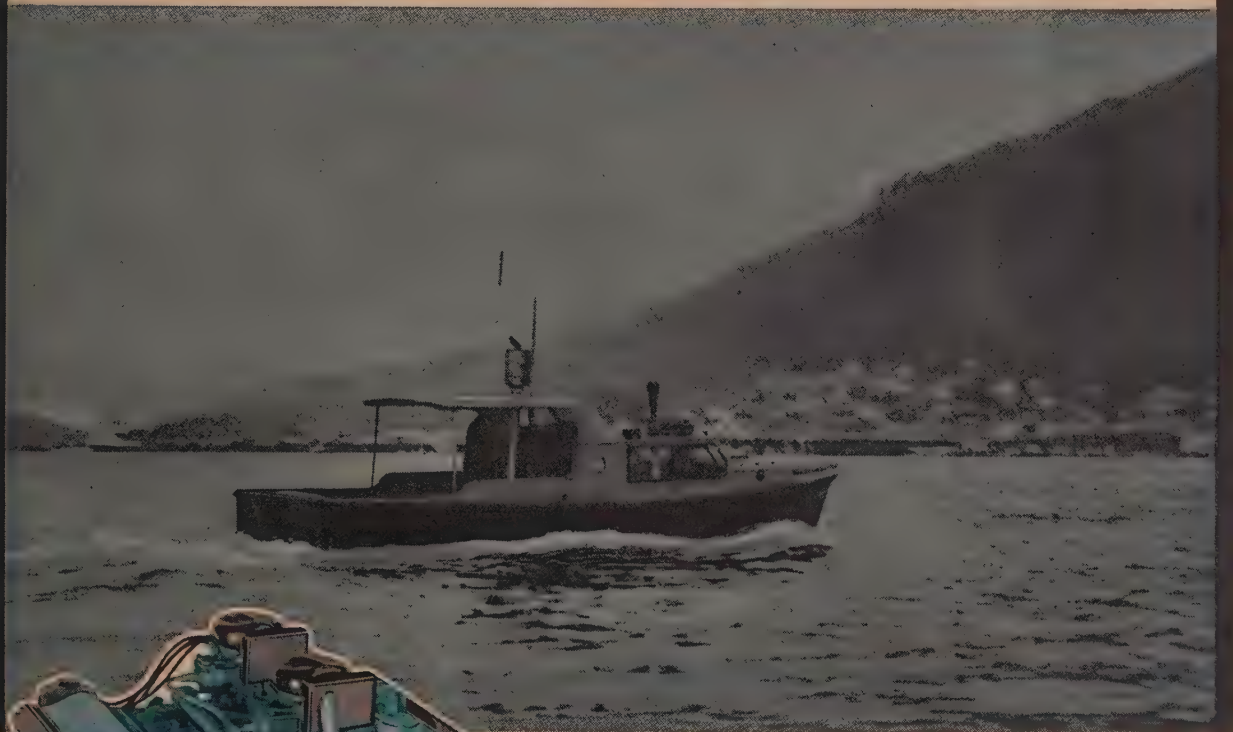
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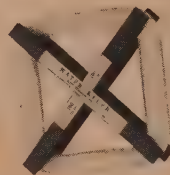
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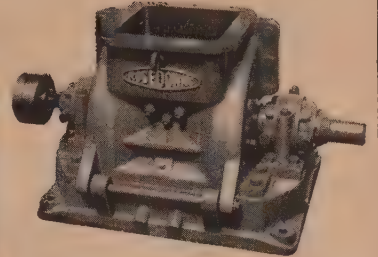
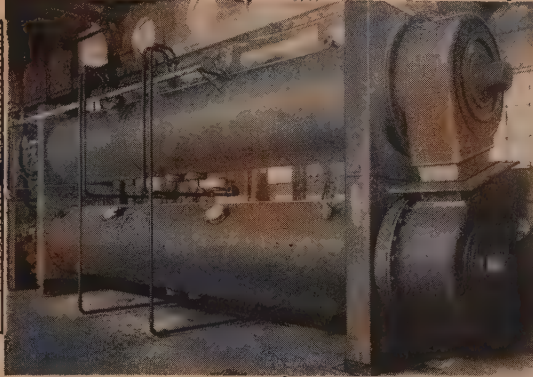
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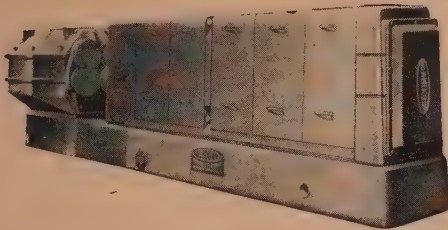
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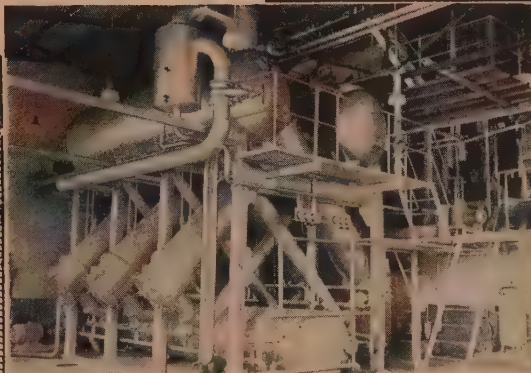
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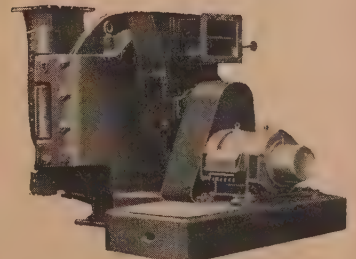
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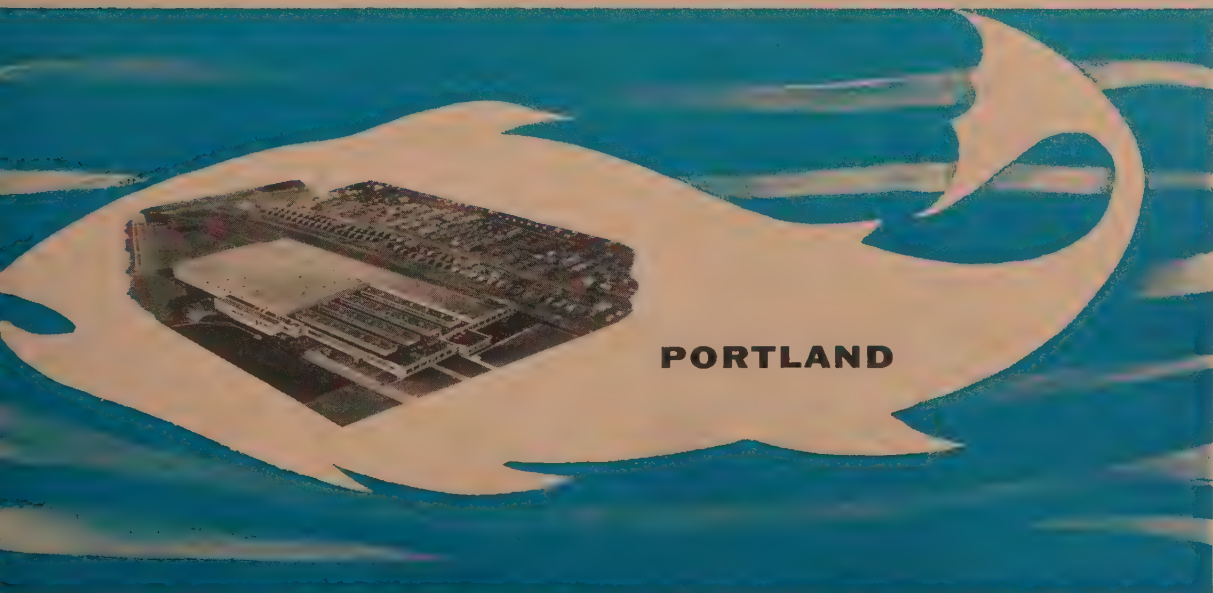
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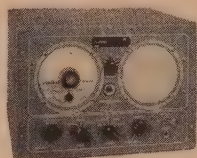


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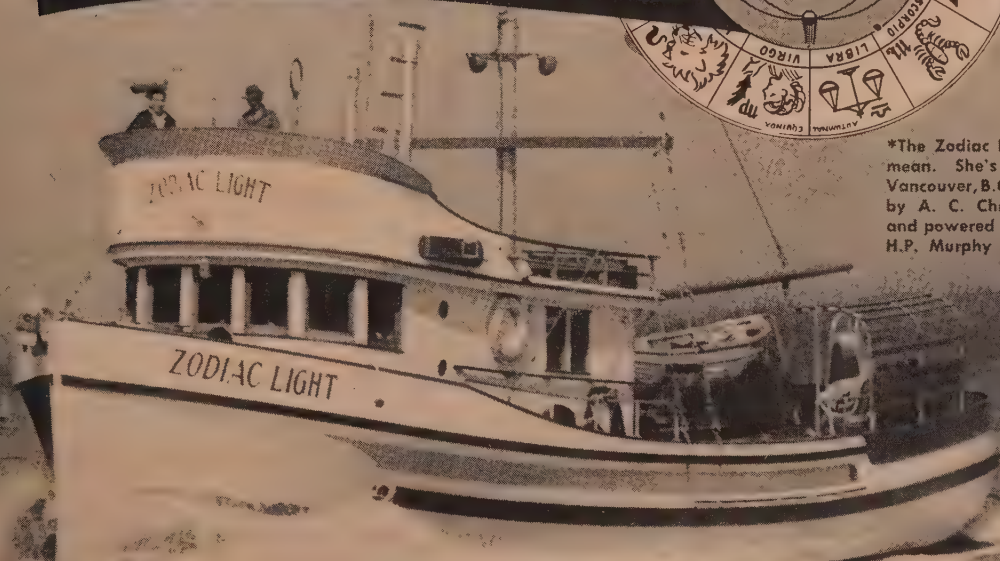
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Before you buy an engine . . .

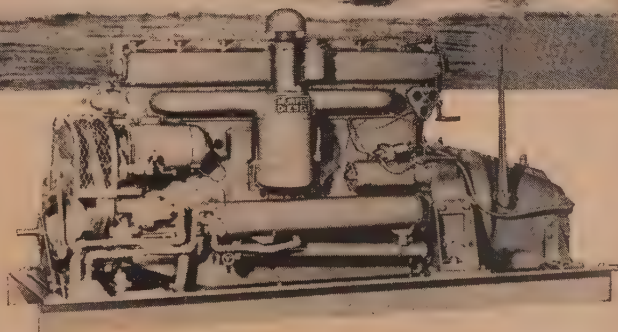
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*The Zodiac Light, we mean. She's out of Vancouver, B.C., owned by A. C. Christiansen and powered by a 190 H.P. Murphy Diesel.



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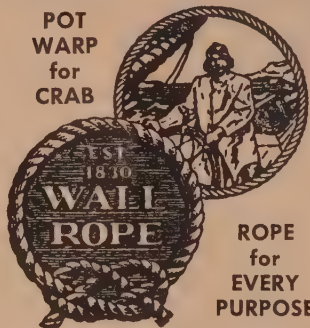
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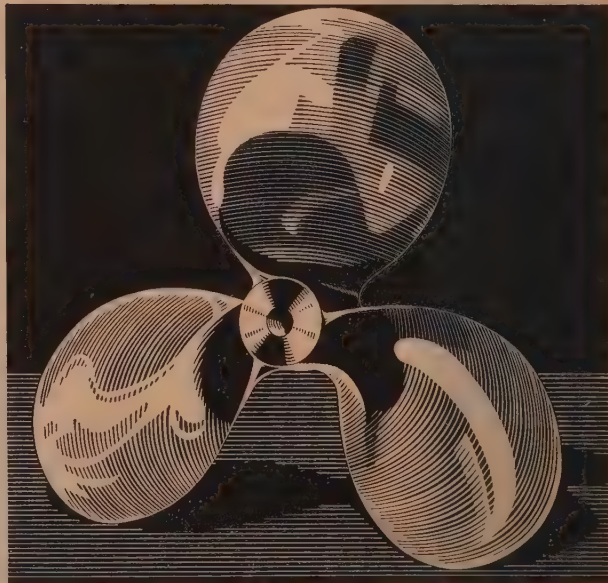
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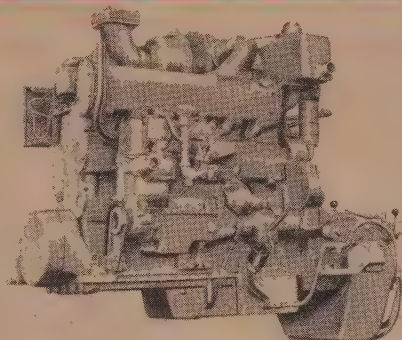
The diameter may be 8" or 8' or more, it may be a 2 or 3 or 4 or 5-bladed, for speed or power or both. But if it carries the name **Columbian**, it's the Big Wheel for you in its advanced design, skilled metallurgy, precise workmanship, all-round dependability and value. Ask your dealer, or send for catalog.

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Wise Pacific Coast Fishermen Choose

CUTLESS SOFT RUBBER WATER LUBRICATED BEARINGS

CUTLESS BEARINGS IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY VESSEL!

If you fish for a living you know the importance of dependable propeller shaft bearings. The kind that gives years of trouble-free, QUIET operation. The kind that saves shafts and keeps boat out of drydock. That kind is CUTLESS—the soft rubber, water lubricated bearing—the bearing fishermen depend on to keep them fishing.

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Tuna clipper Missouri, built by National Steel and Shipbuilding Corp., San Diego, uses Cutless bearings.

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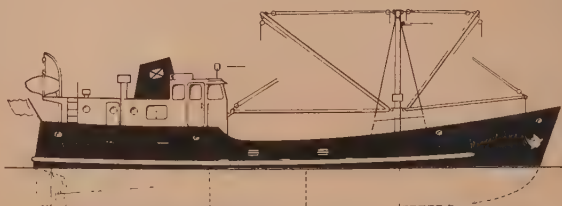
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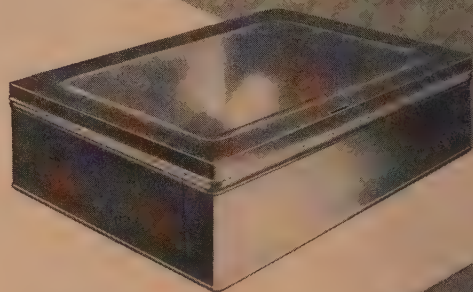
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More durable—keep their dependable fishing strength, season after season.

Lighter-weight—do not soak up water . . . easier to handle, wet or dry.

Need no preservatives—unaffected by marine rot and mildew.

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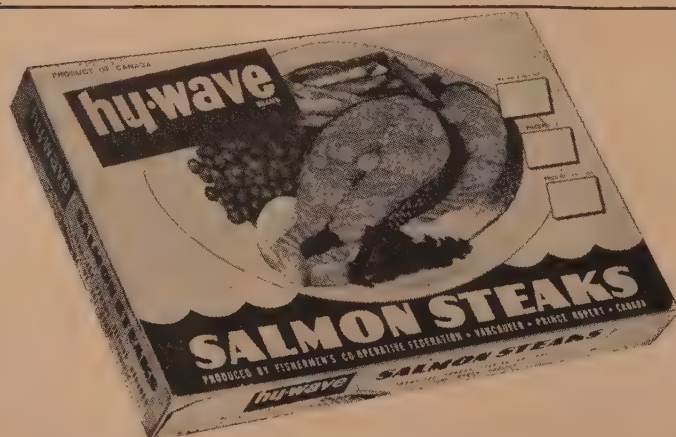
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STANDARD ENGINEER'S FIELD REPORT

CHEVRON PRESSURE
PRODUCT PRIMER SYSTEM

ALBINA ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS
FIRM Portland, Oregon

Safest, easiest way to start cold diesels quickly



Chevron Pressure Primer Discharger aboard "Utility No. 3", work boat of Albina Engine and Machine Works, is mounted right in the wheelhouse. Says Skipper Gilbert Edwards, "I have everything right at my fingertips... I can start the engine and get under way without ever going below. These steel capsules are a good deal! Just takes one to start the engine in any kind of weather... it always kicks over on the first or second turn. They are safer and easier to use than any other method I've ever seen for starting diesel engines quickly." Firm has used Chevron Pressure Primer System a little over a year, previously applied priming fluid through the breather pipe... before that commercial ether.



TRADEMARK "CHEVRON" AND DESIGN
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

January 25, 1957

PACIFIC FISHERMAN

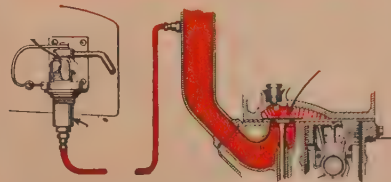


Utility No. 3 furnishes power and compressed air for welding and ship repairs. Chevron Pressure Primer starts diesels fast, even after boat has been idle a week or more.



Pressure Primer Discharger for auxiliary diesel is mounted on engine. Auxiliary runs air compressor and one welder. Firm's boats operate all year 'round in Portland-Columbia River area.

Why Chevron Pressure Primer System assures fast starts



- Volatile Chevron Priming Fuel atomizes in induction system at temperatures as low as -65°F .
- Pressure or weakest spark from engine fires mixture.
- Simple, rugged discharger prevents priming fuel leakage.
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- ★ All-American, from basic materials to completed engines
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6-101



Model WC-1,
one-cylinder,
water-cooled,
4-cycle, 6 HP
@ 1800 RPM.
Wt.: 220 lbs.



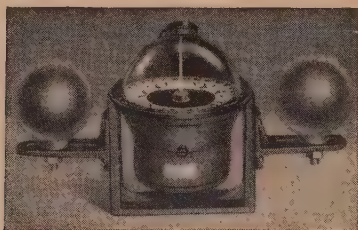
Model A1Q-3KW,
one-cylinder,
air-cooled,
4-cycle, 3KW
@ 1800 RPM.
6-7 HP



Model AC-2,
two-cylinder,
air-cooled,
4-cycle, 14 HP
@ 1800 RPM.
Wt.: 350 lbs.

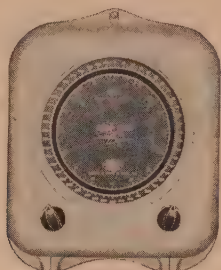


Model AC-1,
one-cylinder,
air-cooled,
4-cycle, 6 HP
@ 1800 RPM.
Wt.: 220 lbs.



CONSTELLATION COMPASS IN STANDARD YOKE

A durable, heavy-duty, extremely-practical bracket, especially designed for work boats. Requires very little mounting space. Available with 5", 6", 7", 8" compasses.



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for 110-V A.C. Operation

More depth per dollar with the Model "C" heavy-duty SURECHO Echo Depth Sounder. It registers 40-80-120 fathoms. Choice of three dials. It is compact, rugged, accurate, reliable, sea-going. Ideal for safe efficient navigation—and greater fishing profits. Write for circular.



side-view showing
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ONAN Electric Plants...



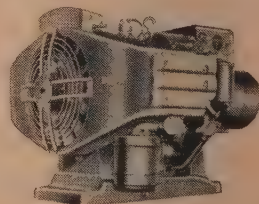
Over 500 trawlers of this type are
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for dependable light and power!

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ONAN Air-cooled plants
Gasoline-powered—400 to 10,000 watts
A.C., battery charging and dual-purpose models.
Diesel-powered—5,000 watts A.C. (shown at right), 3,000-watt A.C. and 3,000-watt, 32-volt battery charger.

ONAN Water-cooled plants
Gasoline-powered—400 to 3,000 watts, A.C., battery charging and dual-purpose models. Diesel-powered—3,000 watts A.C. and dual-purpose A.C.-battery-charging model.



Model 3D5P, 3KW
Diesel-powered



1-cyl. battery chargers
500 to 1500 watts



Separate Generators
1½ to 35KW

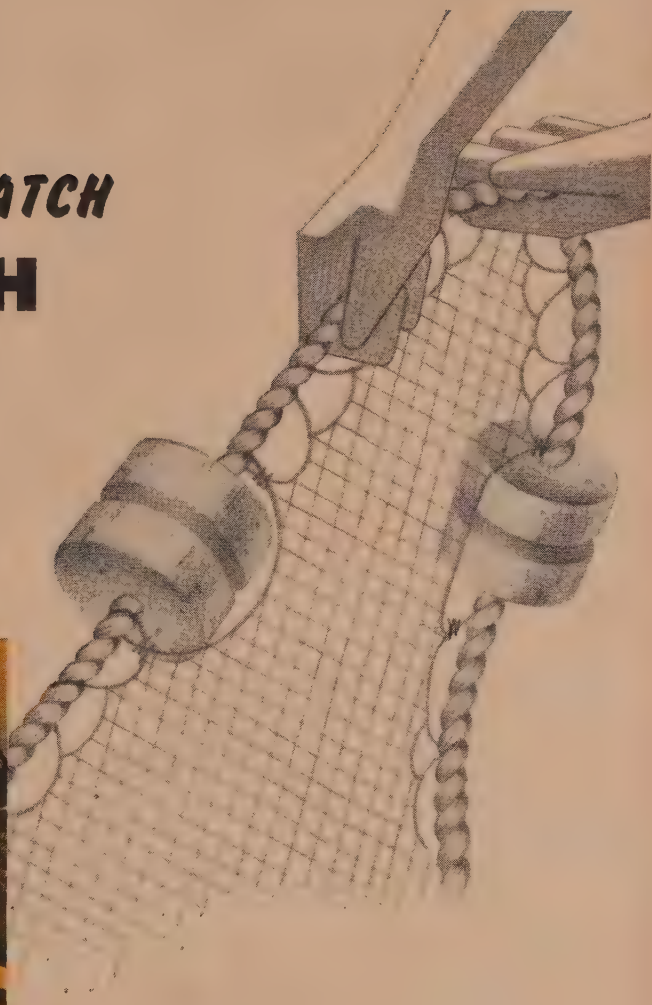
Write for Folder of all Marine plants



D. W. ONAN & SONS INC.

3717 University Ave. S. E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

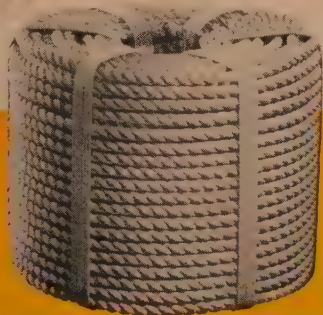
SOME ROPES CATCH MORE FISH



Minutes and seconds count when the fish are running, so the fisherman whose boat, nets, and rope are reliable is surest to bring back a catch. (Many a haul has been lost by the delay of an ill-timed breakdown.)

Because you want dependability in the rope you buy, ask for Tubbs Extra Superior Manila. Among fishermen it's a name with an honest reputation for good service.

Tubbs Extra Superior Manila is supplied in all sizes, lays, and treatments required for commercial fishing.



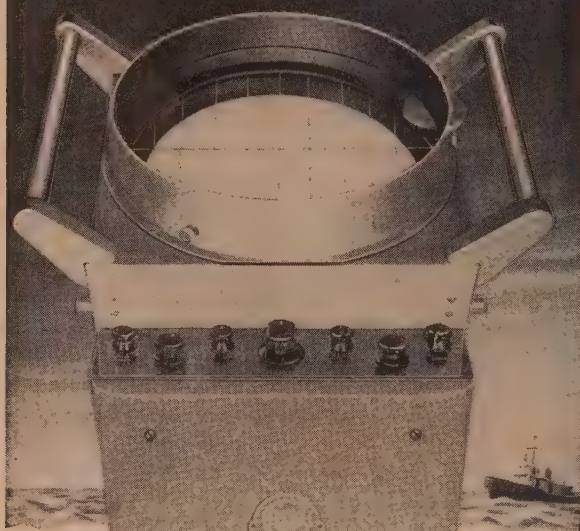
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CORDAGE COMPANY

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SEATTLE
PORTLAND
LOS ANGELES

New Radiomarine Small Boat Radar

- Saves Money
- Saves Space
- Saves Power



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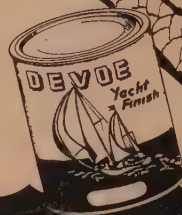
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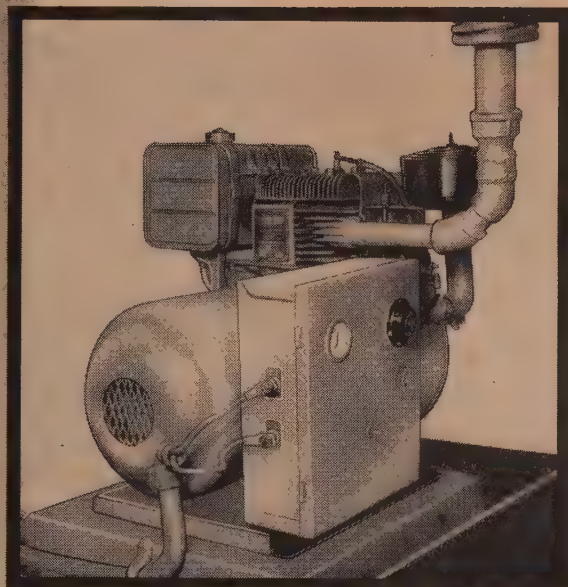
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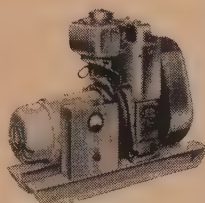
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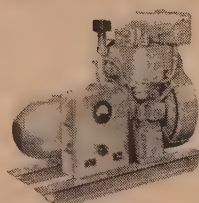


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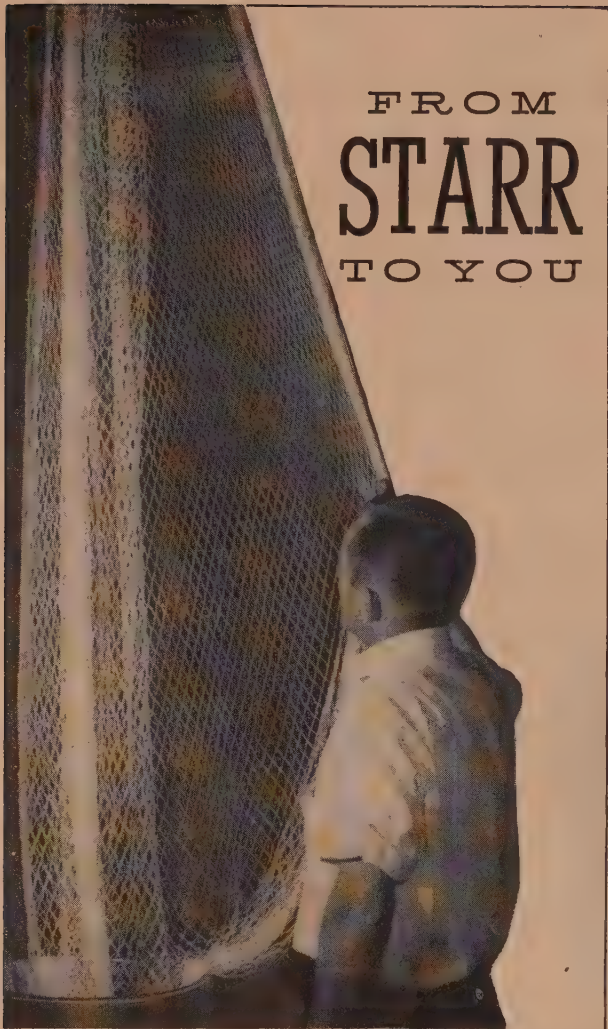


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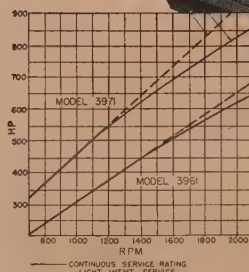
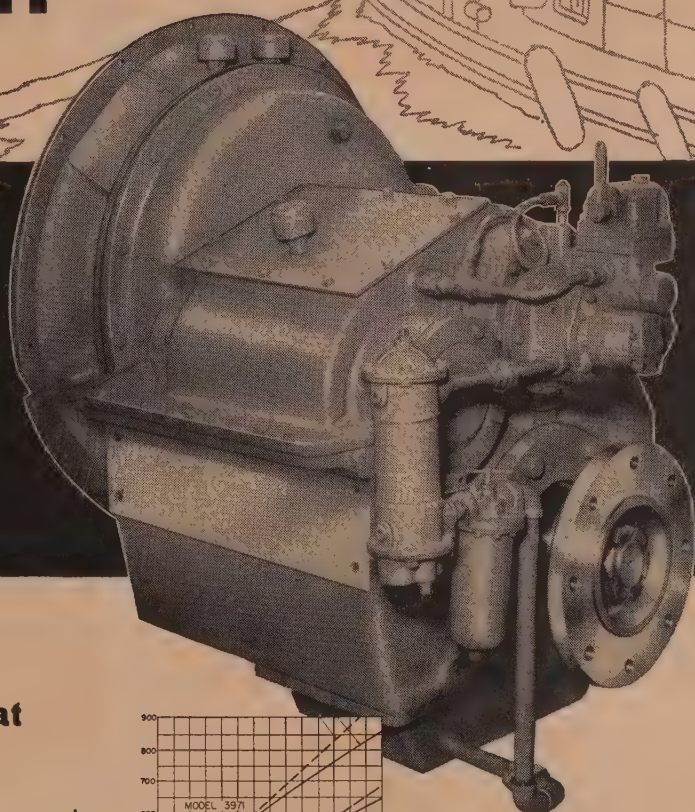
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H. A. Dunlop

International Pacific Halibut Commission, Fisheries Hall No. 2, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Wash. — Chairman, Seton H. Thompson; Director of Investigations, H. A. Dunlop.



R. S. Croker

State of California, Department of Fish and Game, 926 "J" Street, Sacramento, Calif. — Director, Seth Gordon; Marine Fisheries Branch, Richard S. Croker, Chief.

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, Dominion Building, New Westminster, B. C. — Director of Investigations, Loyd A. Royal.



L. A. Royal

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif. — Chairman, Gordon W. Sloan, U. S. A.; Director of Investigations, Dr. M. B. Schaefer.



M. B. Schaefer

Dominion of Canada, Department of Fisheries, 1110 West Georgia St., Vancouver 5, B. C. — Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, A. J. Whitmore; Asst. Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, F. Warne; Asst. Chief Supervisor of Fisheries, T. Taylor; Division Engineer, C. H. Clay.



A. J. Whitmore



C. K. Phenicie

Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, 340 State Office Bldg., 1400 S. W. Fifth Avenue, Portland 1, Ore. — Chairman, Robert J. Jones; Co-ordinator, Charles K. Phenicie.



Milo Bell

State of Washington, Department of Fisheries, 4015—20th Avenue West, Seattle 99, Wash. — Administrative Assistant, Donald P. Gooding; Technical Coordinator, Milo C. Bell.



John L. Kask

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State of Oregon, Fish Commission, State Office Bldg., Portland 1, Oregon. — Chairman, John C. Veatch; Director, M. C. James.



Milton C. James

Territory of Alaska, Department of Fisheries, 229 Alaska Office Building, Juneau, Alaska — Director, C. L. Anderson; Chairman, Alaska Fisheries Board, Kenneth D. Bell.



C. L. Anderson

Province of British Columbia, Provincial Department of Fisheries, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C. Minister: Hon. Ralph Chetwynd.

DIRECTORY

Pacific Fisheries Organizations

(Data as of Jan. 1, 1957)

Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.—Acting Director, Arnie J. Suomela.



Arnie J. Suomela

Regional Offices, Region One, Dept. of the Interior Bldg., P. O. Box 3737, Portland 8, Oregon—Regional Director, Leo L. Laythe; Asst. Regional Directors, Paul T. Quick, Samuel J. Hutchinson, Joseph T. Barnaby.

Alaska Regional Office, P. O. Box 2021, Juneau, Alaska—Administrator, Alaska Commercial Fisheries, Donald L. McKernan.

Pacific Salmon Investigations, 2725 Montlake Blvd., Seattle 2, Wash.—Chief, Clinton E. Atkinson.

Salmon Cultural Laboratory, Entiat, Wash.—Chief, Roger E. Burrows.

Salmon Nutrition Laboratory, Star Rt., Cook, Wash.—Chief, Dr. John E. Halver.

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Western Fish-Cultural Investigations, 240 Fisheries Center, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Wash.—Biologist in charge, Dr. Robert R. Rucker.

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Fishery Market Development, Ketikan, Alaska—Fishery Marketing Specialist in charge, Fred W. Hipkins.

Market News Service, 208 Post Office Bldg., San Pedro, Calif.—Fishery Marketing Specialists, S. Ross Hatton and Victor J. Samson.

Market News Service, 212 Fisher Bldg., 176 11th St., Astoria, Oregon—Fishery Marketing Specialist, Edward Poysky.

Technological Investigations, 2725 Montlake Blvd., Seattle 2, Wash.—Chief, Maurice E. Stansby.

Fishery Education and Market Development Section, 2725 Montlake Blvd., Seattle 2, Wash.—Chief Maurice E. Stansby.

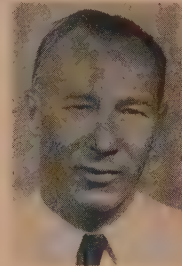
Exploratory Development, 2725 Montlake Blvd., Seattle 2, Wash.—Chief, Donald E. Powell.

Market News Service, 421 Bell St., Terminal, Seattle 1, Wash.—Fishery Marketing Specialist, Charles M. Rear-don.

Management Pribilof Island and Fur Seal Service, 706 Federal Office Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash.—General Manager, Clarence L. Olson.

Ocean Research Laboratory, Jordan Hall, Stanford University, Menlo Park, Calif.—Chief, Oscar E. Sette.

Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations, P. O. Box 3830, Honolulu, T. H.—Director, Alber Tester.



A. L. Tester

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American Seafood Distributors Association, 406 Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.—President, Leo Weil. Louisville, Ky.; Executive Secretary, Elizabeth Guhring.



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National Fisheries Institute, 1614 Twentieth St. N. W., Washington 9, D. C.—President, Frank W. Wilkisson; General Manager, Charles E. Jackson.



C. E. Jackson

Fisheries Council of Canada, P. O. Box 547, Ottawa, Ontario—President, W. R. Ritcey. Riverport, Nova Scotia.



W. R. Ritcey

National Cannerymen Association, Northwest B'n'ch, 1600 Jackson St., Seattle 44, Wash.—Manager and Chief Examiner, W. V. Yonker; Assistant Manager and Chief Chemist, Dr. G. Ivor Jones.



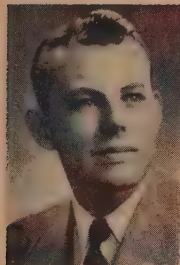
W. V. Yonker

Pacific Fisheries Conference, Northern Life Tower, Seattle, Wash.—Vice Chairman, Edward W. Allen; Secretary, Montgomery Phister.

DIRECTORY

Pacific Fisheries Organizations

(Data as of Jan. 1, 1957)



Geo. Steele

National Canners Association, 1133 20th St. N. W., Washington 6, D. C.—President, George B. Morrill, Jr.; Executive Secretary, Carlos Campbell; Director, Fisheries Division, George Steele.



O. C. Brenner

Washington State Trout Growers Association, 5122 So. Oakes St., Tacoma, Wash.—President, O. C. Brenner; Vice-President, Edw. J. McLeary; Secretary-Treasurer, Thos. B. Allison.

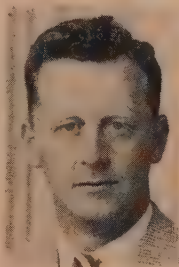
Pacific Coast Clam Packers Association, 508 Colman Building, Seattle 4, Wash.



J. H. Cellars

Columbia River Salmon & Tuna Packers Association, P. O. Box 60, Astoria, Oregon—Executive Secretary, James H. Cellars.

Pacific Fishery Biologists, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Biological Station, Nanaimo, B.C.—President, Dr. K. S. Ketchen, Nanaimo, B.C.; Secretary-Treasurer, Leo Shapovalov, Calif. Dept. of Fish and Game, Sacramento, Calif.



K. S. Ketchen

Alaska Native Brotherhood, Grand Camp, Sitka, Alaska—Grand President, Mark Jacobs, Sitka, Alaska; Grand Secretary, C. E. Peck, Juneau, Alaska.

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Oscar Bergseth



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Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc., Box 359, Cordova, Alaska—President, James R. Webber, Sr.



J. M. Buchanan

Fisheries Association of British Columbia, Room 510, Shelly Bldg., 119 West Pender B. C.—Chairman, J. M. Buchanan; Secretary, John Macdonald; Executive Assistant to the Chairman, R. F. Gadsby.



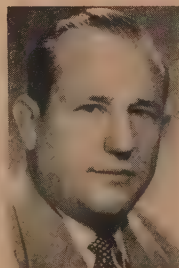
G. Ivor Jones

Pacific Fisheries Technologists, 826 Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.—President, Dr. G. Ivor Jones; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Joseph A. Stern.



E. E. Murray

California Fish Canners Association, Ferry Bldg., Terminal Island, Calif.—President, Harold P. Requa, Jr.; Executive Director, Charles R. Carry.



Harold P. Requa, Jr.

Monterey Fish Processors Association, P. O. Drawer 72, Monterey, California.—President, Thomas E. Noice; Sec.-Treas., George Leutzinger; Consultant, George Clemens.



Thomas E. Noice

Northwest Fisheries Association, Rm. 4, Ferry Dock, Seattle 4, Wash.—President R. A. Littlefield; Executive Secretary, Charles R. Pollock.



R. A. Littlefield

Puget Sound Salmon Cannery, Inc., 304 Spring St., Seattle, Wash.—President, James Doran; Executive Secretary, Harold A. O'Neill.

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(Data as of Jan. 1, 1957)

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Pacific Herring Packers Association, 1844 Westlake No., Seattle 9, Wash.—President, J. R. Jacobson.



J. R. Jacobson

Southern California Fisheries Association, 1248 E. 6th St., Los Angeles 21, Calif.—President, Louis Vitale; Executive Secretary, Bart A. Ghio.



Louis Vitale

San Francisco Sardine Association, Pier 92, San Francisco 11, Calif.—President, John Costanza; Secretary-Treasurer, George J. Christo.

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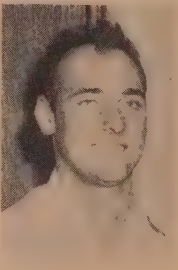
Jack Brennan

Northwest Salmon Cannery Association, Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.—President, Jack Brennan; Vice-President, Joseph R. Fribock.

Shrimp Association of the Americas, Pan American Bldg., 1055 E. Elizabeth St., Brownsville, Texas—Executive Secretary, J. E. Barr.

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W. O. Riley

Fishermen's Marketing Association, Eureka, Calif.—President, Fred Thebus; Vice-President, Arne Grotting; Secretary, W. O. Riley.

Fishermen's Cooperative Association, Fishermen's Wharf, Berth 73, San Pedro, Calif.—President, Anton Misetich; manager, Mason Case.



Mason Case

Juneau Fishing Vessel Owners Association, Box 668, Juneau, Alaska—President, John Lowell; Secretary-Treasurer, Edmund Krause.

Fishermen's Marketing Association of Washington, Pier 59, Seattle, Wash.—D. L. Alverson, Manager.



D. L. Alverson

Puget Sound Gillnetters Association, 3417 Broadway Ave., Everett, Wash.—Vice-President, Lud Bretvick; Executive Secretary, Kay Cranmore.



B. G. Johnston

Fishermen's Co-operative Federation, Box 340, Prince Rupert, B. C., and 2195 Commissioner St., Vancouver 6, B. C.—President, Perry York; General Manager, T. H. Sorensen; Secretary, K. F. Harding.



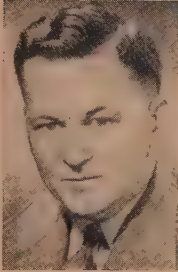
T. H. Sorensen

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Pacific Fisheries Organizations

(Data as of Jan. 1, 1957)

Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia, 193 E. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.—President, Charles Clarke; Secretary-Manager, Harold A. Christenson.



H. A. Christenson

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L. Goulart

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K. F. Harding



H. E. Lokken

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Myrth Sarvela

Northern Fishing Vessel Owners Association, Sitka, Alaska—President, H. L. Bowers; Vice - President, M. R. Karock; Secretary, Myrth Sarvela.



Oscar Giske

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Ketchikan Fishing Vessel Owners Association, P. O. Box 688, Ketchikan, Alaska — President, Eric Todal; Manager, Harold T. Henriksen.



Eric Todal

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A. J. Anderson

Purse Seine Vessel Owners Association, 5301 North Ruby St., Tacoma, Wash. President, M. J. Svornich; Secretary, Nick Mladinich.



M. J. Svornich

LaConner Fishermen's Cooperative Association, LaConner, Wash.—Secretary-Manager, William Alvord.



J. J. Camillo

Lower California Fisheries Association, 935 West Harbor Drive, San Diego 1, Calif. — President, Anthony S. Chiappe; Business Manager, J. J. Camillo.



V. A. Counter

Petersburg Vessel Owners Association, Petersburg, Alaska — Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon A. Counter.



N. Cordileone

San Diego Commercial Fishing Boat Owners, Inc., 4904 N. Harbor Drive, San Diego 6, Calif.—President, Nic Cordileone; Secretary - Treasurer, Wm. H. Walters.

San Francisco Crab Boat Owners Association, 2907 Jones St., San Francisco, Calif.—President, Gaetano DiAngelo; Secretary - Treasurer, Emil Barbaro.

DIRECTORY

Pacific Fisheries Organizations

(Data as of Jan. 1, 1957)

Southern California Fishermen's Association, 418 Harbor Lane, San Diego, Calif.—President, Victor Nigro; Vice-President, Jimmie Nigro; Secretary-Treasurer, Louis V. Nigro.



Victor Nigro

Alaska Marine District Union of Fishermen, Cannery Workers and Allied Trades-affiliated, Seafarer's International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 832A Water Street, Ketchikan, Alaska—Executive Secretary-Treasurer & Business Agent, Sharron M. Ogden.



Sharron M. Ogden

Deep Sea Fishermen's Federal Union of B. C., Prince Rupert, B. C.—President, Hilmar Mork; Secretary, W. H. Brett.

Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific, 5215 Ballard Ave., Seattle, Wash.—Secretary-Treasurer, Clarence R. Nordahl; Seattle Agent, Sverre Lund.

Fish Cannery Workers' and Fishermen's Union of the Pacific, San Francisco and Moss Landing Bay Areas, 257 Fifth St., Richmond, Calif.—Secretary-Treasurer, George Issel; San Francisco Branch, 16th and Capp Sts.



George Issel



J. M. Anderson

Washington Reef Net Owners Association, 2426 Chuckanut Shore Road, Bellingham, Wash.—President, Paul Gerard; Executive Secretary, Jerry M. Anderson.

Alaska Fishermen's Union, Bellingham Branch, Kulshan Building, Bellingham, Wash.—Agent, Jack Wood.

Alaska Marine District Union of Fishermen, Cannery Workers and Allied Trades, SIU-AFL, 832A Water St., Ketchikan, Alaska—Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. S. M. Ogden.

Bering Sea Fishermen's Union, SIU-AFL, Dillingham, Alaska—Secretary-Treasurer, Jim Downey; Asst. Secretary-Treasurer, Fred Berglof.

Fisheries Division, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.—Regional Offices: Southern California; Director, F. T. Moore, 350 N. Avalon Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.; Northern California, Director, William Chester, 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif.; Northwest and Alaska, Director, William Gettings, 84 Union St., Seattle, Wash.

UNIONS

Alaska Fishermen's Union, 84 Union St., Seattle, Wash.—Secretary-Treasurer, George Johansen.



Geo. Johansen

Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Union, 322 - 10th St., Astoria, Oregon—Executive Secretary, Chas F. Henne.



C. F. Henne



Oscar Ericksen

Alaska Fishermen's Union, Ketchikan Branch, LIU 1821 AFL-CIO, P. O. Box 1685, Ketchikan, Alaska—Business Agent, Oscar Ericksen.



H. Z. Hansen

Cordova District Fisheries Union, Box 939, Cordova, Alaska—Executive Secretary, Harold Z. Hansen.



Joe Jurich

Local 3, Secretary, Joe Jurich, 84 Union St., Seattle, Wash.

Local 20, Secretary, Rose Wilson, Van Camp Cannery Workers, 1201 Harbor Drive, San Diego, Calif.

DIRECTORY

Pacific Fisheries Organizations

(Data as of Jan. 1, 1957)

Local 30, Secretary, John E. Rahm, Box 379, Ketchikan, Alaska.

Local 33, Secretary, Anthony Sokolich, 339 West 7th St., San Pedro, Calif.

Local 37, Secretary, Matias L. Lagunilla, Alaska Cannery Works, 213 Main St., Seattle, Wash.

Local 38, Secretary, Alice Still, 17 Commercial St., Eureka, Calif.

Local 69, Secretary, Stella Shirey, Cannery Workers, Box 56, Ketchikan, Alaska.



H. (Steve) Stavenes

United Fishermen & Allied Workers' Union, 138 East Cordova St., Vancouver 4, B. C.—President, H. (Steve) Stavenes; Secretary, Homer Stevens; Business Agent, Alex Gordon.

Vancouver Fishermen's Local—Business agent, M. J. Canic, 138 E. Cordova.

Vancouver Shoreworkers' Local—Mrs. Alice Coleman, 138 E. Cordova.

Prince Rupert Fishermen's Local—Tom Parkin, Metropole Hall.

Prince Rupert Shoreworkers' Local—R. L. Gardiner, Metropole Hall.

Steveston Fishermen's Local—Jim Ross, Box 308.

Steveston Shoreworkers' Local—Ted Foort, 138 E. Cordova Street.

Victoria Local—F. J. Smele, 1852 Chestnut Street.

New Westminster Local—Chas. Person, 350 15th Avenue.

Annieville Local—Harold Palleson, 10284 Unwin Road, R.R. 10, New Westminster.

Sunbury Local—Harold Iverson, River Road, R.R. 1, New Westminster, B.C.

Ladner Local—Nick Spilchen, Ladner.

Woodwards Slough Local—Jack Hill, Finn Road, R.R. 1, Steveston.

Fort Langley Local—E. Burnell, R.R. 5, Langley Prairie.

Albion Local—Alf Hilland, Websters Corners.

Nanaimo Local—C. J. Schule, 795 Park Avenue.

Gulf Islands Local—T. E. L'Estrange, Thetis Island.

Quathiaski Local—Jack Hewison, R.R. 1, Campbell River.

Pender Harbour Local—J. Cameron, Madiera Park P.O.

Westview Local—John Chambers, Westview.

Namu Local—Roy Giesel, Namu.

Skidegate Local—Ed Regnery, Skidegate.

Sointula Local—Alan Hilton, Sointula.

Alert Bay Local—Pat Connolly, Box 157.

Bella Coola Local—Don Egan, Bella Coola.

Sidney Local—J. Grimmson, Sidney.



Jim Downey

Bristol Bay Cannery Workers, Local 46, SIU-AFL, Dillingham, Alaska—Business Agent, Jim Downey.

Cannery Workers Union of the Pacific, AFL, 450 Seaside Avenue, Terminal Island, Calif.—President Thomas Ivey.

Cannery Workers and Fishermen's Union, 640 State St., San Diego 1, Calif.—Secretary-Treasurer, Lester Baling.

Copper River & Prince William Sound Cannery Workers (Independent), Cordova, Alaska—Secretary-Treasurer, Harold Z. Hansen.

United Cannery Workers of Kodiak Island, SIU-AFL, P. O. Box 47, Kodiak, Alaska—President, Harry Lindgren; Secretary-Treasurer, P. J. Kerrigan.

United Cannery Workers of Lower Cook Inlet, SIU-AFL, P. O. Box 105, Seldovia, Alaska.

Wrangell Cannery Workers' Union of Alaska, SIU-AFL, P. O. Box 215, Wrangell, Alaska.

Yakutat Marine District Union, SIU-AFL, Yakutat, Alaska—Secretary, John O. Williams.



Paul E. Graves

Seine & Line Fishermen's Union of San Pedro, AFL-CIO, 261 West 7th St., San Pedro, Calif.—Business Agent-Secretary, John Calise.

Shoalwater Bay Oyster Workers Union, Local No. 14, SIU-AFL, Nahcotta, Wash.—Secretary, Ott Rutzer.



Ott Rutzer

United Fishermen of Alaska, AFL, P. O. Box 501-A, Kodiak, Alaska—President, Harry Lindgren; Secretary-Treasurer, P. J. Kerrigan.

United Fishermen of Lower Cook Inlet, SIU-AFL, P. O. Box 210, Seldovia, Alaska.

United Fishermen of Cook Inlet, SIU-AFL, P. O. Box 861, Anchorage, Alaska.



OPERATING PLANTS IN ALASKA

HAWK INLET

FALSE PASS

1956 Pacific Canned Salmon Packs and Values 1956

DISTRICT	Red, Sockeye or Blueback		PINK		CHUM		SILVER or COHO		KING or CHINOOK & STEELHEAD		TOTAL	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
Alaska	1,075,907	\$38,797,278	1,143,438	\$27,693,804	685,813	\$14,523,554	108,079	\$3,270,154	46,214	\$1,554,014	3,059,451	\$85,838,804
Washington	90,542	4,158,138	1,542	31,798	58,746	1,349,871	62,990	1,819,722	20,845	873,178	234,665	8,232,707
Oregon	4,866	240,356	532	13,300	3,265	94,505	19,041	644,724	101,720	4,389,892	129,424	5,382,777
California	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	63	2,016	332	12,284	395	14,300
TOTAL U.S. A.	1,171,315	43,195,772	1,145,512	27,738,902	747,824	15,967,930	190,173	5,736,616	169,111	6,829,368	3,423,935	99,468,588
British Columbia	320,124	12,804,960	363,181	7,808,391	203,633	3,970,843	213,005	6,816,160	12,887	412,384	1,112,830	31,812,738
GRAND TOTAL	1,491,439	\$56,000,732	1,508,693	\$35,547,293	951,457	\$19,938,773	403,178	\$12,552,776	181,998	\$7,241,752	4,536,765	\$131,281,326

NOTE: - Salmon shipped from Alaska and canned elsewhere are included, as far as possible, in the Alaska pack. The Washington pack includes some fish imported from British Columbia and canned on Puget Sound; also some Puget Sound fish canned at Astoria, Oregon.

Values Rise and Prospects Brighten

● Value of North America's canned salmon pack for 1956 rose by a cool \$19 million, despite the fact that volume declined slightly, due to the biennial low cycle in the Pink salmon runs in some districts.

In Alaska production was substantially better. Volume rose by approximately a half-million cases over 1955. Grade of the pack improved also, with value rising by about \$27 million.

This lift in market value was due in substantial degree to the larger proportion of Red salmon.

● While Reds were up, Pinks were down in 1956.

North American pack of Pinks fell off by a round 1 million cases from the year before. Much of this was due to the occurrence of the off-year in the Puget Sound-Fraser River run; but there was also a sharp dip in the Alaska Pink pack. Disappointing production of this species in the Kodiak Island and Southeast Alaska districts made the difference in the Territory's production.

● Prospects for canned salmon in 1957 are much brighter than they have been in a number of years. It will be one of the "good" cycle

years on Bristol Bay.

Cyclic escapements generally were favorable.

Southeast Alaska should be showing the effects of stringent curtailment of fishing intensity.

Pink salmon cycles in British Columbia and Puget Sound are keyed to abundance in the odd-numbered years.

The "Big Year" of the Fraser River-Puget Sound Sockeye run fell on the 1913-1957 cycle, although the present "Best Year" is on the 1914-1958 four-year period.

Area Licensing

● A major step in administrative control of Alaska salmon fishing in an attempt to stimulate rehabilitation of the resource was undertaken in 1956

1956 -PACIFIC CANNED SALMON PACK- 1956

(Figures reduced to uniform basis of 48-lb. (full case) units. Alaska pack includes fish shipped from Alaska and canned elsewhere.)

Species	Alaska	Puget Sound	Columbia River	Coastal Areas	Total U.S.	British Columbia	Grand Total
Red or Sockeye	1,075,907	83,932	6,374	5,102	1,171,315	320,124	1,491,439
Pink	1,143,438	1,244	768	62	1,145,512	363,181	1,508,693
Chum or Keta	685,813	54,688	4,724	2,599	747,824	203,633	951,457
Coho or Silver	108,079	61,930	20,065	99	190,173	213,005	403,178
Chinook or King	46,214	2,911	111,305	524	160,954	11,639	172,593
Steelhead	*****	*****	8,157	*****	8,157	1,248	9,405
TOTAL	3,059,451	204,705	151,393	8,386	3,423,935	1,112,830	4,536,765

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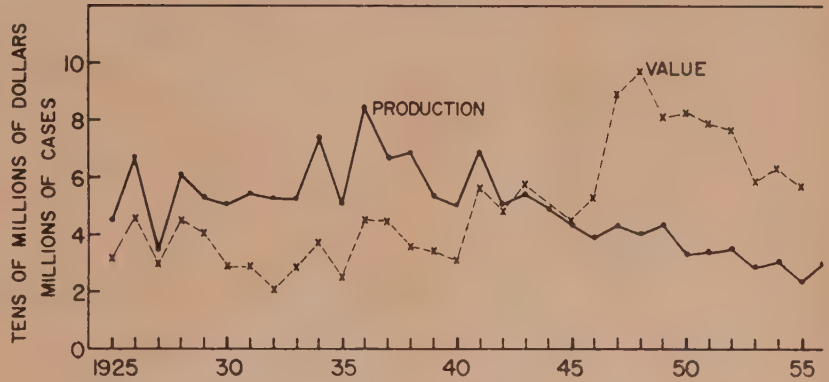
with the establishment of a system of "area licensing". Under this plan, as initiated in that year and expected to be continued in 1957, operators of mobile fishing gear must secure a license in advance of the season. This license is good for one area only, but the area may be elected by the fisherman operating the gear.

This measure enables the administrators to know in advance of operations the intensity of fishing to which the stocks in a certain area will be subjected. With this information in hand before the opening of the season, they are able to make adjustments in the regulations designed to compensate for rise or fall in intensity in such a way as will permit the largest catch which can be taken without impairing the essential escapement.

Under previous conditions, mobile gear was able to rush to areas where good runs were reported, with resulting concentrations of effort so heavy that escapement was seriously impaired, if not altogether prevented during the peaks of fishing intensity.

Effect of area licensing was quickly manifest in the number of fishermen registered for fishing in Alaska. From almost 14,000 in 1955, the number declined to 8,500 in 1956, a number comparable with the fishermen engaged a decade previous.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CANNED ALASKAN SALMON



NOTE—The Value curve in this graph extends only to 1955, while that for Production includes 1956.

● Another important regulatory innovation in 1956 was designed to secure escapement at the peaks of the runs—when the fish are believed to be at their peak of productivity—by adjusting the weekly closure in correlation with the amount of gear being fished—the more gear, the less fishing time. This plan was rated as very successful on Bistol Bay in 1955, making it possible to secure adequate escapement even in the case of areas

whose runs were light.

Escapement generally was excellent throughout Alaska in 1956, giving rise to high hopes for the future runs. Moreover, the spawners of that year were well distributed throughout the run, with the preference for the peaks, and thus are expected to be more productive than when the escapement is secured primarily from the beginning and end of the run.

UNITED STATES CANNED SALMON PACK

YEAR	Red or Sockeye	Pink	Chum or Keta	Med. Red Coho or Silverside	King or Chinook	Steelhead	GRAND TOTAL	YEAR
1916	2,217,259	1,755,433	1,260,131	529,096	579,615	19,013	6,360,547	1916
1917	2,908,995	3,432,573	1,173,040	431,160	597,704	23,937	8,567,409	1917
1918	2,711,251	2,425,500	1,677,416	647,020	589,786	25,170	8,076,143	1918
1919	1,339,401	2,079,775	1,995,446	593,192	664,844	19,899	6,630,347	1919
1920	1,541,286	1,618,103	1,080,103	251,533	586,749	13,659	5,101,705	1920
1921	1,870,396	845,184	288,539	238,595	369,756	10,142	3,622,612	1921
1922	2,181,197	1,659,781	650,079	491,643	313,992	24,983	5,231,675	1922
1923	1,974,495	2,930,985	702,536	415,084	362,660	25,997	6,411,757	1923
1924	1,533,237	2,619,013	1,266,654	418,336	378,218	29,862	6,245,320	1924
1925	1,187,784	2,659,144	1,214,304	477,159	481,071	14,859	6,034,321	1925
1926	2,218,638	3,334,787	1,067,053	429,942	408,136	33,128	7,491,684	1926
1927	1,430,116	1,993,679	656,911	459,209	481,914	31,643	5,053,472	1927
1928	2,010,956	2,791,061	1,302,422	445,496	335,907	16,605	6,902,447	1928
1929	1,819,469	3,298,127	1,115,924	367,847	358,085	24,104	6,983,556	1929
1930	1,232,340	3,154,364	683,451	566,250	390,756	16,932	6,044,093	1930
1931	1,792,111	3,684,092	615,441	285,930	390,563	12,355	6,780,492	1931
1932	2,200,104	2,118,250	1,006,776	257,735	318,770	13,218	5,914,853	1932
1933	2,321,784	2,726,783	727,917	243,055	323,176	18,627	6,360,742	1933
1934	2,876,981	3,825,989	849,721	371,521	322,968	14,901	8,361,990	1934
1935	882,408	3,624,148	893,612	364,625	257,773	14,888	6,037,454	1935
1936	2,553,160	4,590,422	1,249,188	287,224	283,941	19,282	8,983,217	1936
1937	2,168,528	3,947,271	786,397	236,708	369,725	17,568	7,526,197	1937
1938	2,677,723	3,222,559	845,433	294,257	218,989	15,248	7,274,209	1938
1939	2,020,200	2,791,790	668,274	227,143	238,827	25,293	5,971,527	1939
1940	1,040,241	2,910,972	919,368	375,668	269,217	33,436	5,548,902	1940
1941	1,308,740	4,790,573	851,902	440,653	372,624	33,162	7,779,654	1941
1942	1,194,985	2,819,501	1,089,555	406,032	320,531	21,911	5,852,515	1942
1943	2,004,204	2,384,186	895,265	191,135	185,340	16,261	5,676,391	1943
1944	1,618,729	2,087,621	987,382	202,364	203,761	19,222	5,119,079	1944
1945	1,227,162	2,549,848	693,803	239,086	181,367	19,314	4,901,580	1945
1946	1,350,629	2,060,243	694,728	217,004	222,744	17,767	4,563,115	1946
1947	1,911,284	2,363,069	666,497	293,058	356,665	22,091	5,612,664	1947
1948	1,734,091	1,308,689	1,054,637	370,610	338,037	20,362	4,826,426	1948
1949	1,075,427	3,236,317	718,878	277,495	207,868	8,931	5,254,916	1949
1950	1,290,249	1,097,811	1,317,761	352,126	205,981	10,534	4,274,462	1950
1951	936,120	2,001,352	981,524	466,880	244,832	14,862	4,645,570	1951
1952	1,413,670	1,175,054	1,290,667	397,534	159,086	19,011	4,455,022	1952
1953	1,162,614	1,396,388	966,418	207,144	158,437	19,645	3,910,646	1953
1954	1,323,830	1,151,126	1,329,756	215,123	129,933	13,379	4,163,147	1954
1955	749,328	1,882,000	466,353	198,806	176,661	13,737	3,361,885	1955
1956	1,171,315	1,145,512	747,824	190,173	160,954	8,157	3,423,935	1956
10 YR. AVERAGE	1,294,724	1,747,205	948,722	299,578	220,024	16,032	4,533,785	10 YR. AVERAGE

NOTE: - Figures represent full cases of 48-lbs. net.

Figures for the last year shown are from Pacific Fisherman's compilation; those for previous years have been revised from official data. "Average" is for the ten years preceding the current year



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BRISTOL BAY SALMON PACKS

(Based on preliminary data, not identical with final figures shown in some other tabulations.)

YEAR	NUSHAGAK	NAKNEK- KVICHAK	ELEGIK	UGASHIK*	TOTAL	YEAR
1940	166,208	26,786	16,435	.....	450,229	1940
1941	172,835	417,564	29,894	3,555	623,848	1941
1942	196,671	222,281	.....	48,239	467,191	1942
1943	282,100	958,144	.....	78,110	1,318,354	1943
1944	270,034	588,414	44,113	80,241	982,802	1944
1945	222,738	351,638	.....	67,577	641,953	1945
1946	151,216	424,904	22,671	48,534	647,325	1946
1947	220,181	1,015,246	73,422	63,408	1,372,369	1947
1948	262,581	829,407	96,488	127,692	1,316,168	1948
1949	79,173	346,287	84,294	53,266	563,020	1949
1950	115,019	345,587	59,992	65,957	586,555	1950
1951	31,143	239,289	43,590	25,090	339,112	1951
1952	81,720	600,009	52,277	21,594	755,600	1952
1953	36,544	342,266	63,818	45,455	488,083	1953
1954	51,446	149,730	59,872	92,639	353,687	1954
1955	85,573	208,096	39,202	15,689	348,560	1955
1956	106,943	354,560	73,328	37,852	572,683	1956

NOTE: - The above table covers fish canned in the district; and does not include fish frozen on Bristol Bay and subsequently canned elsewhere.

NORTH AMERICAN CANNED SALMON PACK

Year	Red, Sockeye or Blueback	Pink	Chum or Keta	Medium Red Coho or Siverside	King or Chinook	Steelhead Trout	Total Cases	Year
1898	1,594,162	109,399	51,530	282,589	398,564	26,277	2,462,521	1898
1899	2,153,388	401,892	61,932	261,071	334,974	11,994	3,225,251	1899
1900	2,046,908	232,022	155,208	208,026	338,493	20,597	3,001,254	1900
1901	3,801,730	585,017	86,230	126,535	455,395	20,000	5,074,907	1901
1902	2,702,045	549,602	313,603	227,031	379,641	8,593	4,180,515	1902
1903	2,231,555	564,507	61,232	330,319	403,836	7,251	3,598,700	1903
1904	1,950,949	299,333	168,235	168,235	444,472	9,868	3,041,092	1904
1905	3,488,322	253,559	138,642	269,806	443,794	9,822	4,603,945	1905
1906	2,122,204	416,602	450,151	397,346	424,974	6,500	3,817,777	1906
1907	1,707,813	1,114,100	272,135	397,786	354,209	6,604	3,852,647	1907
1908	2,186,325	726,656	303,837	386,745	379,171	11,863	3,994,597	1908
1909	3,671,555	882,410	218,987	373,567	262,554	17,382	5,426,455	1909
1910	2,274,780	589,043	555,908	521,966	372,901	5,576	4,320,174	1910
1911	1,869,927	2,373,595	592,700	676,141	627,714	8,618	6,104,887	1911
1912	2,544,435	1,556,128	808,630	621,817	426,338	7,198	5,956,953	1912
1913	4,643,425	2,392,166	432,812	300,033	585,472	9,539	8,063,447	1913
1914	3,121,964	1,222,013	1,200,433	579,980	209,100	11,292	6,644,782	1914
1915	2,492,865	2,825,570	1,107,707	551,821	641,979	29,650	7,639,592	1915
1916	2,432,048	2,036,077	1,500,332	715,815	646,341	24,999	7,355,612	1916
1917	3,248,843	3,929,332	1,648,313	588,749	733,980	35,677	10,124,894	1917
1918	2,987,710	2,953,245	2,175,031	838,088	697,140	41,086	9,692,300	1918
1919	1,707,846	2,426,414	2,367,481	793,175	704,195	24,392	8,023,503	1919
1920	1,892,691	2,138,959	1,175,001	361,566	705,050	16,054	6,289,321	1920
1921	2,034,310	1,038,090	359,947	362,943	419,508	11,362	4,226,160	1921
1922	2,480,811	2,241,760	908,283	510,919	353,588	26,640	6,522,001	1922
1923	2,309,142	3,371,917	1,120,591	534,225	389,802	27,757	7,753,434	1923
1924	1,902,832	3,295,739	1,835,251	542,682	406,096	31,270	7,990,543	1924
1925	1,581,792	3,111,320	1,803,371	667,817	550,071	17,248	7,731,610	1925
1926	2,550,771	4,101,422	1,762,134	607,778	485,783	86,233	9,544,126	1926
1927	1,738,054	2,241,304	1,217,338	642,522	538,574	33,377	6,411,169	1927
1928	2,214,498	3,583,433	2,165,652	602,203	354,798	17,492	8,938,076	1928
1929	2,100,787	3,775,764	1,541,213	564,826	375,497	24,821	8,382,908	1929
1930	1,710,018	4,266,301	1,085,351	758,451	427,282	18,509	8,265,912	1930
1931	2,084,385	3,890,755	671,574	388,140	418,483	13,679	7,467,016	1931
1932	2,484,459	2,341,966	1,313,537	446,706	394,830	14,386	6,995,884	1932
1933	2,579,891	3,259,341	1,021,547	402,107	343,442	19,486	7,625,814	1933
1934	3,354,863	4,261,262	1,362,905	596,951	352,752	16,183	9,944,916	1934
1935	1,232,852	4,139,114	1,303,216	596,117	279,693	15,484	7,566,476	1935
1936	2,968,184	5,181,954	1,846,675	533,285	313,795	20,350	10,864,243	1936
1937	2,494,302	4,532,487	1,233,999	369,916	385,986	18,412	9,035,372	1937
1938	3,125,176	3,623,435	1,387,245	595,380	234,520	16,283	8,982,039	1938
1939	2,280,088	3,412,392	1,054,858	472,239	254,930	26,090	7,500,597	1939
1940	1,402,999	3,124,292	1,553,389	592,395	286,485	34,443	6,994,003	1940
1941	1,763,852	5,218,427	1,770,225	831,279	422,989	36,597	10,043,369	1941
1942	1,860,044	3,088,724	1,723,193	616,687	343,369	26,507	7,658,524	1942
1943	2,169,091	2,913,760	1,258,239	377,160	196,000	19,357	6,933,608	1943
1944	1,869,365	2,478,750	1,239,548	383,040	223,088	23,143	6,216,934	1944
1945	1,556,200	3,374,192	1,041,387	457,680	194,056	22,126	6,645,640	1945
1946	1,893,469	2,176,817	1,267,478	316,968	230,811	21,880	5,907,423	1946
1947	2,197,569	2,962,281	1,127,496	438,087	366,620	25,325	7,117,378	1947
1948	1,994,733	1,830,411	1,551,190	577,726	354,475	26,027	6,134,562	1948
1949	1,335,248	3,946,309	946,615	492,871	229,031	11,305	6,961,380	1949
1950	1,698,290	1,544,327	1,816,745	468,768	215,114	13,777	5,757,022	1950
1951	1,364,419	2,737,445	1,443,330	779,725	258,530	18,517	6,601,966	1951
1952	1,862,844	1,850,890	1,375,214	461,629	168,150	22,763	5,741,490	1952
1953	1,672,714	2,189,770	1,359,134	317,314	170,614	22,369	5,731,915	1953
1954	2,004,548	1,486,676	1,910,330	343,203	144,013	17,113	5,905,883	1954
1955	994,186	2,505,415	591,190	394,529	194,414	15,327	4,695,061	1955
1956	1,491,439	1,508,693	951,457	403,178	172,593	9,405	4,536,765	1956
10 YR. Average	1,701,802	2,303,034	1,338,870	459,083	233,177	19,440	6,055,406	10 Yr. Average

NOTE: - Figures represent full cases of 48 lbs. net. "Average" is for the ten years preceding the current year.

Figures for the last year shown are from PACIFIC FISHERMAN'S compilation; those for previous years are official totals.

Halpern

SEATTLE, U.S.A.

Bristol Bay

● History of the Bristol Bay Red salmon fishery forever will count 1956 among the extraordinary years in this great and ancient fishery.

The run was far from the greatest ever known, but the escapement to the Naknek-Kvichak at least, ranked with the greatest in any year on record, exceeding that of any in the past 20.

Of this great run, almost 11 million Red salmon escaped to the spawning grounds, far exceeding the catch. This was because the industry just was not prepared to handle so great a run. Limit flags flew on The Bay for the first time in years, and this despite the fact that the amount of active gear was closely limited by operation of the area licensing program and fishing periods varying with fishing intensity.

The pack of Reds added-up to above 570,000 cases, with about 1 million fish additional frozen by the freezerships for subsequent canning on Puget Sound.

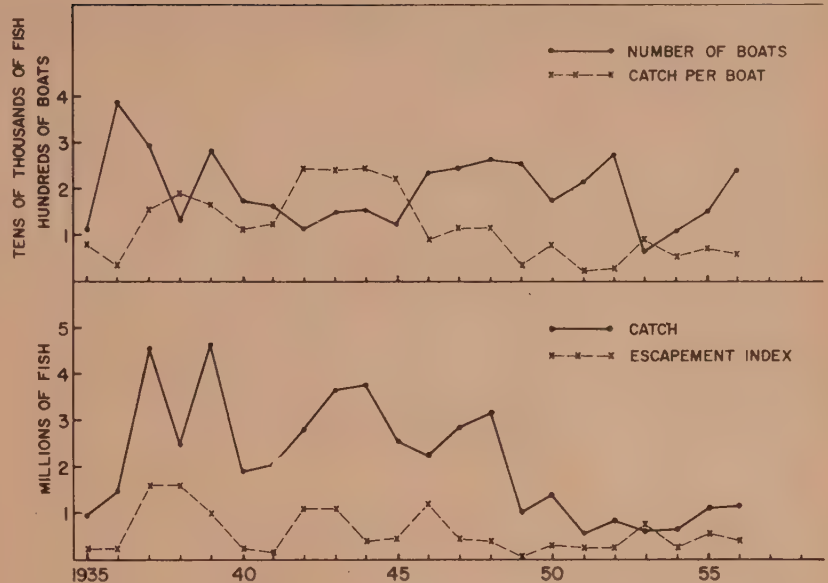
Save for Nushagak, other river systems falling into Bristol Bay also had good runs, with fine escapements.

Count of escaping spawners on the Kvichak showed 9.14 million fish going into Lake Iliamna, with 1.77 million spawners seeding the Naknek.

On the Egegik the catch exceeded the average of many years, although short of the exceptional local catch of 1954. Escapement was above 1.1 million fish. The Ugashik run was good, with 0.426 million fish escaping.

Only the Nushagak was poor, and that was mainly because it was so disappointing. This was the one stream

NUSHAGAK REDS



on the Bay to which an excellent run had been expected, principally because it was the only one on which adequate data for prediction was available. The Fisheries Research Institute forecast for the Nushagak in 1956 was strictly local and did not apply in any respect to other rivers. However, in actuality the Nushagak fell far below the level predicted for it, while the other streams soared to such relative peaks as had been anticipated from Nushagak forecast.

The surprising character of the

1956 run left operators and scientists confused in their expectations for 1957. Many of the fish in the run last season were 4-year-olds. If 1957 is projected on the numbers of these fish in the normal relation of 4s to 5-year-olds, then the outlook for 1957 is good indeed. On the other hand, the unexpectedly large run of 1956 is interpreted by some as indicating that it was composed of fish which for some obscure reason had matured in four years to a much greater degree than usual.

WESTERN ALASKA CANNED SALMON PACKS

BRISTOL BAY AND YUKON (Cases)						YEAR	ALASKA PENINSULA, NORTH SIDE (Cases)						GRAND TOTAL
Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL		Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL	
1,588,008	....	24,559	1,456	9,197	1,623,220	1933	26,665	....	1,490	....	284	28,439	1,651,659
1,726,769	1,959	32,222	1,219	8,580	1,770,759	1934	87,379	....	974	....	217	88,570	1,859,329
231,014	....	6,995	223	660	238,892	1935	34,920	4	2,862	....	175	37,961	276,853
1,388,776	30,773	25,045	1,571	4,092	1,450,257	1936	38,930	293	1,511	....	214	40,948	1,491,205
1,421,369	....	29,286	138	6,897	1,457,690	1937	55,315	1	6,170	....	234	61,720	1,519,410
1,772,885	....	54,551	345	5,446	1,833,227	1938	73,942	....	5,083	....	1,053	80,058	1,913,285
1,059,181	....	88,272	....	5,038	1,152,491	1939	56,310	2	6,478	....	465	63,255	1,215,746
402,899	16,081	30,624	1,445	3,504	454,553	1940	56,158	....	4,914	....	79	61,151	515,704
577,024	9	50,901	3,436	5,785	637,155	1941	36,366	95	4,953	....	179	41,593	678,748
438,053	8,564	16,749	2,638	7,001	473,005	1942	....	....	....	....	....	....	473,005
1,275,212	....	37,757	180	11,826	1,324,975	1943	39,330	54	3,680	....	56	43,120	1,368,095
954,694	3,911	31,638	2,408	5,420	998,271	1944	31,849	130	12,855	....	21	44,855	1,043,126
576,318	....	66,888	3,105	9,478	655,789	1945	32,342	127	25,007	....	22	57,498	723,287
628,240	4,073	36,436	2,663	10,768	682,180	1946	27,821	....	1,798	....	167	29,786	711,966
1,335,031	....	35,802	1,866	13,737	1,386,436	1947	25,675	....	6,047	8	71	31,801	1,418,237
1,212,233	3,148	64,167	4,140	13,576	1,297,264	1948	65,961	101	17,474	1,220	310	85,066	1,382,330
525,309	....	33,345	2,214	13,795	574,663	1949	10,612	....	2,954	2,349	179	16,094	590,757
577,158	1,607	16,588	2,840	13,217	611,410	1950	10,335	2	18,294	4,098	158	32,887	654,162
309,936	....	15,744	4,366	15,086	345,132	1951	29,656	75	9,777	3,637	242	43,387	388,519
715,083	1,339	31,457	1,661	19,236	768,776	1952	14,477	....	7,379	6,031	123	28,010	796,786
443,137	1	36,921	78	20,319	500,456	1953	17,391	1,175	9,157	3,301	396	31,420	531,876
307,469	4,441	31,694	1,630	8,453	353,687*	1954	12,352	5,103	7,308	3,387	510	28,660	382,347
313,962	....	20,413	998	13,187	348,560	1955	20,508	91	2,266	550	474	23,889	372,449
531,100	3,918	24,178	4,130	9,357	572,683	1956	48,661	....	6,530	258	547	55,996	628,679
627,042	1,445	31,031	2,392	13,996	675,907	Aver.	25,563	645	8,719	2,464	301	37,721	714,614

*Includes 10,744 cases of Kings, packed in the Yukon-Koskokwim district. NOTE:— Figures are based on U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service final data, which DO NOT include fish caught in these areas and canned elsewhere, accordingly are somewhat different from those in other tables compiled independently by Pacific Fisherman. Figures for the latest year shown are preliminary. *Average figures are for last ten years. Bristol Bay totals and Grand totals include fish packed in Yukon-Koskokwim district.

SINCE 1895
KELLEY-CLARKE CO.

2460 SIXTH AVE. SOUTH

● SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

SELLING AGENTS
**CANNED
SALMON**

**NORTHWEST
TUNA**



**DUNGENESS
CRABMEAT**



SALMON

WESTERN ALASKA

1956 - WESTERN ALASKA CANNED SALMON PACK-1956

	COMPANY	CANNERY LOCATION	RED			PINK	CHUM	COHO	KING or CHINOOK			GRAND TOTAL (full cases)
			1-lb. Talls (etc)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Flats (8 doz.)	Total (full cases)	1-lb. Talls etc.	1-lb. Talls (etc)	1-lb. Talls (etc)	1-lb. Talls	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Flats (8 doz.)	Total (full cases)	
CANNED IN WESTERN ALASKA												
1	Alaska Pacific Salmon Co.	Dillingham	6,564	...	6,564	352	1,140	339	650	...	650	9,045
2	Alaska Packers Association	Pederson Point	28,090	...	28,090	...	419	...	95	...	95	28,604
		Nushagak	13,674	...	13,674	722	2,384	679	1,306	...	1,306	18,765
		Naknek	84,995	...	84,995	...	1,268	...	288	...	288	86,551
		Ugashik	20,623	...	20,623	...	732	1	117	...	117	21,473
		Egegik	33,969	...	33,969	...	826	1	59	...	59	34,855
3	Henry Bogler	Andreafsky (Yukon)	...	...	...	...	...	f) 3,564	...	3,564	3,564	
4	Columbia River Packers Assn.	Nushagak	6,564	...	6,564	352	1,140	339	649	...	649	9,044
5	Egegik Packing Co.	Naknek	41,585	...	41,585	...	1,537	...	162	...	162	43,284
		Egegik	12,775	2,633	15,408	11	(1) 320	...	48	...	48	15,787
6	Global Fishing Co.	Various	27,528	745	28,273	14	787	1	86	...	86	29,161
7	Intercoastal Packing Co.	Naknek-Kvichak, etc.	14,919	...	14,919	...	236	...	51	...	51	15,206
8	Libby, McNeill & Libby	Eguk, Koggiung & Egegik	80,805	...	80,805	708	3,499	684	1,500	...	1,500	87,196
9	Malaspina Fisheries Co.	Naknek	3,001	...	3,001	...	49	...	5	...	5	3,055
10	Naket Packing Corporation	Naknek	42,780	...	42,780	...	1,749	...	194	...	194	44,723
11	Naknek Independent Phg. Co.*	Naknek	922	...	922	5	45	55	36	...	36	1,063
12	Northern Commercial Co.	Kwiguk (Yukon)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9)2,125	2,125	2,125
13	Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.	Dillingham, Naknek & Port Moller	79,531	8,997	88,528	705	(2) 9,213	(2) 930	1,892	42	1,934	101,310
14	Queen Fisheries, Inc.	"Alaska Queen", floating	...	22,889	22,889	1,048 (3)	(3) 3,668	(3) 1,412	...	2,507	2,507	31,524
15	St. Mary's Mission	Andreafsky (Yukon)	...	...	...	...	...	(3) 100	(f) 100	1,062	1,062	1,262
16	Seldovia Bay Packing Co.	"Alaska Queen" fl.***	...	1,027	1,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027
17	Trans-Pacific F. & P. Co.	Various, Bristol Bay	7,341	132	7,473	3	179	...	25	...	25	7,680
18	Wards Cove Packing Co.	Red Salmon (Naknek)	42,485	...	42,485	...	1,708	...	190	...	190	44,383
19	Yukon River Fishermen's Cooperative Association	Alakanuk (Yukon)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,390	6,390	6,390
TOTAL: - WESTERN ALASKA CANNERIES			548,151	36,423	584,574	3,920	30,899	4,541	11,017	12,126	23,143	647,077

WESTERN ALASKA SALMON SHIPPED OUT AND CANNED ELSEWHERE												
OPERATOR	VESSEL or SOURCE											
1	Alaska Reefer Fisheries	"Alaska Reefer" (A & C)	(z) 4,430	11,720	16,150	...	(5) 741	11	(4) 552	...	552	17,454
2	American Packing Co.(z)	"North Star" (C & D) (b)	43	3,029	3,072	57	(6) 195	2	...	5	5	3,331
3	Arctic Maid Fisheries	"Arctic Maid" (A)	(x) 5,891	4,341	10,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,232
		"Arctic Maid" (B)	5,113	...	5,113	...	9	...	12	...	12	5,134
4	Malaspina Fisheries Co.	"Michelle Eve" (E)	387	...	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
5	North Star Fisheries & Pacific Queen Fisheries	"North Star" (C) (a)	1,128	13,436	14,564	1,032	(3) 167	3	...	14	14	(c) 15,780
6	Northern Reefer Co.	"Reefer II" (F)	2,621	2,426	5,247	...	(9) 92	...	...	...	...	5,339
7	Pacific Reefer Fisheries	"North Star" (C) (a)	(y) 1,955	3,664	5,619	...	(7) 106	...	...	6	6	5,731
8	Peninsula Packers (G)	Bristol Bay & Nor. Pen.	23,266	...	23,266	...	1,615	...	38	...	38	24,919
9	Carl Rubinstein Co.	"Reefer King" (H)	3,623	3,074	6,697	(8) 179	(8) 1,234	...	...	...	...	8,110
10	Seldovia Bay Packing Co.(I)	"Northland & Foremost"	5,151	...	5,151	...	50	...	...	...	...	5,201
TOTAL CANNED ELSEWHERE			53,808	41,690	95,498	1,268	4,209	16	602	25	627	101,618
GRAND TOTAL, WESTERN ALASKA			601,959	78,113	680,072	5,188	35,108	4,557	11,619	12,151	23,770	748,695

NOTES: - A number of the Bristol Bay canneries listed above were closed, their packs being made in other plants through joint-operating or custom-packing arrangements, which were too numerous and complicated to be shown here in detail.

HALVES (full cases) are included with #1 Talls as follows: (1) 45 cs. Chums; (2) 3,001 Chums * 326 Cohoes; (3) All halves; (5) 203 Chums; (6) 23 Chums; (7) 49 Chums; (8) 16 Pinks & 5 Chums; (9) 47 Chums. POUND FLATS, listed under Talls, are indicated by (f). QUARTERS (full cases, 48 lbs.) are indicated by (q). FOUR-POUND cans are included with Talls, as follows: (4) All 4-lbs.; (z) 564 Reds; (x) 1,792 Reds; (y) 879 Reds & 3 Chums. (a) Fish frozen in joint operation on "North Star". (b) Fish from American Packing Co. boats, frozen in joint operation on "North Star". (c) Pack estimated; probably includes some Central Alaska fish.

*"SALMON SHIPPED OUT" include NO fish canned in Western Alaska, but consist of Western Alaska fish canned for Freezers' or Fishing Companies account, either on Puget Sound or in other parts of Alaska. Plants in which the fish were canned were as follows: (A) Washington Fish & Oyster Co., Seattle; (B) Ditto, Port Williams, Alaska; (C) American Packing Co., Anacortes; (D) P.E.Harris Co., Hawk Inlet, Alaska; (E) Ouzinkie Packing Corp., Ouzinkie, Alaska; (F) Whiz Fish Products Co., LaComer, Wash. (G) P.E.Harris Co., False Pass, Alaska; (H) Farwest Fishermen, Inc., Anacortes Wash. (I) Seldovia Bay Packing Co., Seldovia, Alaska. *Formerly Maile & Marlett.

***Custom-canned by Queen Fisheries, Inc.

WEEKLY RED SALMON PACKS ON BRISTOL BAY

YEAR	FIRST WEEK	SECOND WEEK	THIRD WEEK	FOURTH WEEK	TO CLOSE	TOTAL	YEAR
1940	(July 6) 221,687	(July 13) 139,853	(July 20) 33,848	(July 28) 4,606	...	399,994	1940
1941	(July 5) 204,929	(July 12) 206,049	(July 19) 127,573	(July 28) 31,316	...	569,867	1941
1942	(July 4) 149,175	(July 11) 142,145	(July 18) 93,174	(July 25) 44,323	7,357	436,174	1942
1943	(July 3) 284,635	(July 10) 449,076	(July 17) 272,074	(July 24) 242,122	27,174	1,275,081	1943
1944	(July 8) 431,421	(July 15) 347,149	(July 22) 116,514	(July 29) 18,045	...	944,129	1944
1945	(July 7) 236,413	(July 14) 233,332	(July 21) 84,681	(July 28) 15,405	...	569,831	1945
1946	(July 6) 241,948	(July 13) 241,405	(July 20) 88,520	(July 27) 30,831	...	602,704	1946
1947	(July 5) 641,401	(July 12) 376,575	(July 19) 242,854	(July 26) 70,975	3,226	1,335,031	1947
1948	(July 3) 482,252	(July 10) 464,488	(July 17) 169,806	(July 24) 112,111	7,680	1,236,226	1948
1949	(July 2) 260,145	(July 9) 142,637	(July 16) 86,865	(July 23) 30,675	3,581	523,903	1949
1950	(July 1) 93,006	(July 8) 370,340	(July 15) 89,070	(July 22) 10,832	411	563,659	1950
1951	(June 30) 59,185	(July 7) 127,553	(July 14) 73,692	(July 21) 59,143	...	319,573	1951
1952	(June 28) 92,073	(July 5) 228,069	(July 12) 256,014	(July 19) 119,729	21,618	712,503	1952
1953	(June 27) 63,478	(July 4) 191,378	(July 11) 127,590	(July 18) 51,229	9,382	443,057	1953
1954	(July 3) 116,428	(July 10) 97,034	(July 17) 75,381	(July 24) 17,230	1,396	307,469	1954
1955	(July 2) 73,936	(July 9) 142,358	(July 16) 86,500	(July 23) 8,469	2,369	313,632	1955
1956	(June 30) 32,826	(July 7) 121,942	(July 14) 266,146	(July 21) 103,065	7,121	531,100	1956

Compiled from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service preliminary statistics, and include only salmon canned in that area.

Figures in first column of table are for the total pack (in full cases of 48 lbs. net) to dates shown; those following show weekly packs.

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that has Created
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based on its consistent high quality
backed by many Years
**OF INTENSIVE
ADVERTISING**

Skinner & Eddy Corporation, Inc.

SKINNER BUILDING, SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

PACK OF ALASKA CANNED SALMON BY DISTRICTS

Year	Plants Operated	SOUTHEAST ALASKA							CENTRAL ALASKA							WESTERN ALASKA							TOTAL CASES	Year	
		Red	Pink	Chum	Coho	King	Total Cases	Plants Oper.	Red	Pink	Chum	Coho	King	Total Cases	Plants Oper.	Red	Pink	Chum	Coho	King	Total Cases	Plants Operated			
1905	13	207,375	342,008	37,685	41,079	5,460	733,607	9	345,575	3,225	16,518	6,427	371,755	25	1,021,478	23,354	4,287	9,797	30,328	1,089,154	47	1,994,516	1905		
1906	20	250,557	326,713	131,405	84,149	2,396	788,625	8	451,659	3,188	10,316	7,861	473,024	19	796,504	19,866	12,407	10,278	20,660	978,735	47	2,246,989	1906		
1907	22	177,149	542,668	140,392	58,632	1,919	919,738	8	462,968	10,255	15,256	6,455	522,824	18	657,687	18,244	10,425	11,784	27,794	978,534	48	2,402,100	1907		
1908	23	198,368	592,638	180,204	48,983	2,552	1,022,723	8	377,101	10,265	11,545	6,416	429,721	19	1,087,211	20,834	38,509	8,426	14,624	1,169,604	50	2,618,048	1908		
1909	19	280,552	455,999	83,001	39,920	857	860,319	8	358,285	5,581	10,275	15,913	371,054	18	1,074,667	3,283	7,111	6,361	20,264	952,296	45	2,403,669	1909		
1910	23	282,285	494,363	231,735	82,620	402	1,091,385	10	394,675	5,797	10,928	16,766	432,517	19	826,447	31,348	22,352	11,641	26,075	974,138	52	2,880,777	1910		
1911	32	238,889	698,986	290,843	100,793	1,441	1,601,888	11	412,647	13,636	29,591	19,762	471,986	21	669,163	27,347	10,969	11,585	28,075	797,139	64	3,484,888	1911		
1912	51	254,851	1,053,947	588,578	104,914	6,607	2,039,777	14	422,343	29,143	17,633	19,762	471,986	22	1,227,660	24,747	15,959	11,088	28,075	1,887,591	79	4,060,129	1912		
1913	42	294,882	1,292,400	254,689	88,071	1,006	2,039,777	14	422,343	29,143	17,633	19,762	471,986	22	1,227,660	24,747	15,959	11,088	28,075	1,887,591	79	4,060,129	1913		
1914	45	294,882	1,292,400	254,689	88,071	1,006	2,039,777	14	422,343	29,143	17,633	19,762	471,986	22	1,227,660	24,747	15,959	11,088	28,075	1,887,591	79	4,060,129	1914		
1915	46	292,709	1,820,721	375,260	90,151	25,185	2,233,638	17	595,110	189,850	17,633	26,703	656,504	23	1,511,381	54,217	7,927	6,022	11,768	1,505,315	82	4,167,832	1915		
1916	54	292,709	1,820,721	375,260	90,151	25,185	2,233,638	17	595,110	189,850	17,633	26,703	656,504	23	1,511,381	54,217	7,927	6,022	11,768	1,505,315	82	4,167,832	1916		
1917	60	202,951	2,143,972	505,408	182,405	16,482	3,038,440	28	672,086	371,945	86,730	35,065	19,236	1,085,719	27	1,356,271	46,410	145,513	27,481	25,537	1,610,212	100	4,919,569	1917	
1918	75	226,108	2,034,990	954,498	152,689	12,246	3,108,364	30	487,341	358,491	131,196	47,904	21,818	1,404,238	30	1,729,622	24,724	37,965	12,909	18,301	1,887,591	134	6,677,369	1918	
1919	75	240,208	2,034,990	954,498	152,689	12,246	3,108,364	30	487,341	358,491	131,196	47,904	21,818	1,404,238	30	1,729,622	24,724	37,965	12,909	18,301	1,887,591	134	6,677,369	1919	
1920	80	189,829	1,164,948	169,300	30,016	32,869	2,202,276	35	531,122	107,924	163,530	148,122	67,744	20,417	1,279,755	28	72,829	76,222	44,048	12,389	37,990	913,478	143	4,395,509	1920
1921	80	189,829	1,164,948	169,300	30,016	32,869	2,202,276	35	531,122	107,924	163,530	148,122	67,744	20,417	1,279,755	28	72,829	76,222	44,048	12,389	37,990	913,478	143	4,395,509	1921
1922	57	121,652	1,313,280	423,947	128,023	5,777	1,914,679	36	567,576	331,005	72,821	36,623	11,537	756,363	30	1,057,510	10,397	7,513	29,060	1,141,509	84	2,604,973	1922		
1923	67	178,952	2,357,768	423,947	128,023	5,777	1,914,679	36	567,576	331,005	72,821	36,623	11,537	756,363	30	1,057,510	10,397	7,513	29,060	1,141,509	84	2,604,973	1923		
1924	65	182,806	1,686,884	739,215	100,002	8,259	2,797,167	38	442,876	892,667	192,501	68,883	10,593	1,054,875	30	1,287,169	13,261	48,228	9,666	16,897	1,474,221	121	5,051,355	1924	
1925	62	173,681	1,701,849	833,599	94,389	12,679	3,058,055	43	630,505	833,028	283,410	138,243	42,948	1,587,788	29	1,405,344	3,852	46,316	497	13,032	1,486,041	151	6,070,110	1925	
1926	61	173,681	1,701,849	833,599	94,389	12,679	3,058,055	43	630,505	833,028	283,410	138,243	42,948	1,587,788	29	1,405,344	3,852	46,316	497	13,032	1,486,041	151	6,070,110	1926	
1927	62	173,681	1,701,849	833,599	94,389	12,679	3,058,055	43	630,505	833,028	283,410	138,243	42,948	1,587,788	29	1,405,344	3,852	46,316	497	13,032	1,486,041	151	6,070,110	1927	
1928	60	106,783	2,137,796	566,648	146,323	6,982	2,962,117	62	435,924	643,816	378,499	152,066	32,567	1,638,872	29	1,075,473	3,852	46,316	497	13,032	1,486,041	151	6,070,110	1928	
1929	59	216,743	2,038,388	277,225	88,841	14,924	2,962,117	62	435,924	643,816	378,499	152,066	32,567	1,638,872	29	1,075,473	3,852	46,316	497	13,032	1,486,041	151	6,070,110	1929	
1930	57	216,743	2,038,388	277,225	88,841	14,924	2,962,117	62	435,924	643,816	378,499	152,066	32,567	1,638,872	29	1,075,473	3,852	46,316	497	13,032	1,486,041	151	6,070,110	1930	
1931	41	140,356	1,380,093	432,960	88,239	23,637	2,214,669	34	468,538	720,893	145,660	80,363	32,123	1,594,036	27	3,61,734	14,631	31,336	3,902	8,631	1,183,001	115	5,432,555	1931	
1932	31	81,122	1,477,608	583,904	159,509	15,006	3,295,618	45	707,754	1,198,457	307,363	64,548	23,792	1,618,772	22	1,614,721	15,567	93,178	695	12,755	1,427,047	87	5,260,488	1932	
1933	47	104,413	2,622,186	534,904	151,501	11,496	4,121,908	46	839,243	1,598,585	295,956	80,008	31,820	2,209,744	24	1,614,721	15,567	93,178	695	12,755	1,427,047	87	5,260,488	1933	
1934	47	104,413	2,622,186	534,904	151,501	11,496	4,121,908	46	839,243	1,598,585	295,956	80,008	31,820	2,209,744	24	1,614,721	15,567	93,178	695	12,755	1,427,047	87	5,260,488	1934	
1935	46	159,506	2,958,774	784,455	136,043	22,105	4,921,908	47	459,399	1,480,658	190,455	75,596	31,234	2,209,744	24	1,614,721	15,567	93,178	695	12,755	1,427,047	87	5,260,488	1935	
1936	45	129,531	2,138,264	503,235	86,912	30,613	3,706,733	42	484,514	1,334,000	253,905	42,028	24,338	1,809,790	9	2,212,581	1,959	9,567	219	641	1,283,008	99	5,155,856	1936	
1937	45	185,170	2,138,264	503,235	86,912	30,613	3,706,733	42	484,514	1,334,000	253,905	42,028	24,338	1,809,790	9	2,212,581	1,959	9,567	219	641	1,283,008	99	5,155,856	1937	
1938	39	189,880	1,474,269	484,476	155,577	1,539	2,214,669	34	468,538	720,893	145,660	80,363	32,123	1,594,036	27	3,61,734	14,631	31,336	3,902	8,631	1,183,001	115	5,432,555	1938	
1939	48	185,907	1,474,269	484,476	155,577	1,539	2,214,669	34	468,538	720,893	145,660	80,363	32,123	1,594,036	27	3,61,734	14,631	31,336	3,902	8,631	1,183,001	115	5,432,555	1939	
1940	46	185,462	1,474,269	484,476	155,577	1,539	2,214,669	34	468,538	720,893	145,660	80,363	32,123	1,594,036	27	3,61,734	14,631	31,336	3,902	8,631	1,183,001	115	5,432,555	1940	
1941	47	137,681	1,474,269	484,476	155,577	1,539	2,214,669	34	468,538	720,893	145,660	80,363	32,123	1,594,036	27	3,61,734	14,631	31,336	3,902	8,631	1,183,001	115	5,432,555	1941	
1942	47	137,681	1,474,269	484,476	155,577	1,539	2,214,669	34	468,538	720,893	145,660	80,363	32,123	1,594,036	27	3,61,734	14,631	31,336	3,902	8,631	1,183,001	115	5,432,555	1942	
1943	47	137,681	1,474,269	484,476	155,577	1,539	2,214,669	34	468,538	720,893	145,660	80,363	32,123	1,594,036	27	3,61,734	14,631	31,336	3,9						

The Five Salmon Go to Market with OCEANIC

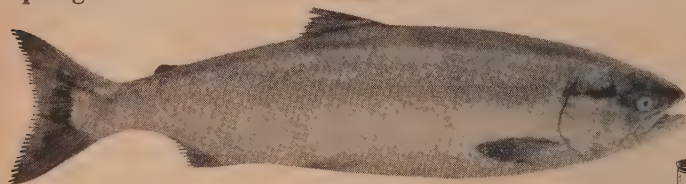
OUR
BRANDS

CHINOOK

Gill Netters Best
Co-Operators Best
Springkist



Called "King" in many areas, the big salmon above well deserves the name. This salmon is highly favored, although he furnishes only a limited part of the canned salmon pack. Weight averages about 25 pounds, but Chinooks above 100 pounds have been taken.

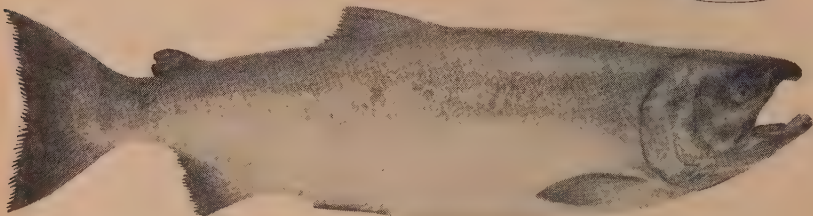


RED

Red-E-Lunch
Hummer

Coatarms

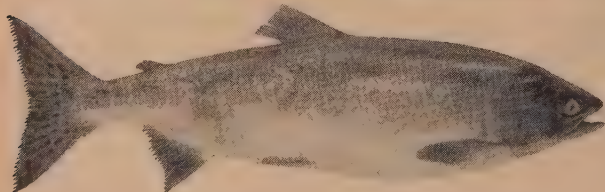
"Sockeye" in some areas, this trim salmon averages 7 pounds weight. Yielding the Red salmon pack, it is one of the world's most important fishes.



SILVER

Redman
Salad

Commonly known as "Coho" and "Medium Red" as well as "Silver," this species averages about 8 pounds in weight. The flesh has a strong red color.



PINK

Oceanic
Down South

Seafed
Seafarer

Although the smallest of the five salmon, the Pink makes the largest contribution of all to the canned salmon pack. The species' life cycle is two years.



CHUM

Tomah
Overland

Ben Hur
Western Star

Tennis

The pale color of its flesh keeps the Chum salmon cheap, as consumer preference for color in canned salmon has powerful leverage. Although pale, although cheap, this salmon ranks on a par with the others in nutritive value.



OCEANIC SALES COMPANY

33rd FLOOR SMITH TOWER SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

Exclusive Sales Agents For:

UNION FISHERMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PACKING COMPANY'S

Complete Line of Columbia River Fisheries Products

SALMON CENTRAL ALASKA

1956-CENTRAL ALASKA CANNED SALMON PACK-1956

COMPANY	CANNERY LOCATION	RED OR SOCKEYE			PINK			CHUM			COHO			KING OR CHINOOK			GRAND TOTAL (full cases)
		1 & 4 lb. Tails & Flats	1/2 lb. Flats (8 doz.)	TOTAL	1 & 4 lb. Tails & Flats	1/2 lb. Flats (8 doz.)	TOTAL	1 & 4 lb. Tails & Flats (8 doz.)	TOTAL	1 & 4 lb. Tails & Flats	1/2 lb. Flats (8 doz.)	TOTAL	1 & 4 lb. Tails & Flats	1/2 lb. Flats (8 doz.)	TOTAL		
CANNED IN CENTRAL ALASKA																	
1 Alaska Pacific Salmon Co.	Sand Point (a)	446	2,246	2,692	17,680	...	17,680	9,219	...	713	...	713	57	...	76	50,360	
2 Alaska Packers Association	Chignik	27,906	7,973	35,879	9,518	...	9,518	11,136	...	349	...	349	20	...	20	56,902	
	Chignik (b)	865	1,407	8,676	722	...	8,676	722	...	33	...	33	46	...	46	10,838	
3 Alaska Fresh Company	Karluk (c)	737	897	1,634	15,151	...	15,151	3,411	...	723	...	723	...	...	...	20,985	
4 Alaska Shell Fish, Inc.	Homer	(4) 530	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	553	
5 Alaska Vear Round Canneries	Sedroia (d)	(11) 297	18	1,315	(11) 261	256	2,537	(14) 554	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	8,428	
6 Chignik Fisheries Co.	Sedroia (e)	6,264	2,932	9,216	11,232	1,780	12,962	8,527	58	1,633	143	1,780	2,200	70	2,270	34,809	
7 Chignik Fisheries Co.	Ninilchik (f)	17	4,450	4,467	3,350	1,500	4,850	1,775	2,100	1,350	230	1,776	...	...	...	13,112	
8 Cook Inlet Packing Co.	Chignik (g)	28,191	28,191	11,632	11,632	1,780	11,632	1,775	19,798	349	349	349	20	...	20	59,990	
9 Copper River Co-Op Co., Inc.	Sedroia (h)	(15) 2,262	10,363	2,262	7,924	11,924	11,924	19,798	9	404	...	404	...	...	...	11,653	
10 Copper River Packing Co.	Copper R. Flats & Eshamy	723	1,795	1,795	29,007	...	29,007	1,459	...	90	...	90	...	...	292	13,918	
11 Cordova Fish & Cold Storage Co.	Port Nellie Juan	...	723	723	...	...	...	1,459	...	723	...	723	...	...	...	38,928	
12 Crystal Falls Fish Co.	Cordova	...	1,795	1,795	(4) 846	...	846	846	...	(4) 868	...	868	...	...	...	4,345	
13 Elamar Packing Co.	Crystal Falls (Cordova)	1,570	1,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	2,332	
14 Elamar Packing Co.	Port San Juan (g)	8	8,972	10,047	10,047	...	10,047	...	...	86	...	86	...	...	...	1,233	
15 Fidalgo Island Packing Co.	Anchororage	7,708	(20) 1,264	8,972	11,420	...	11,420	11,417	...	900	...	900	...	...	...	40,948	
16 Fisheries Products Co.	Port Graham	15,453	...	15,453	...	...	...	11,741	...	...	...	...	1,334	...	...	8,513	
17 Hattery Canneries, Inc.	Valdes *	(2) 495	...	495	(2) 8,412	7,221	7,221	1,292	...	(2) 544	...	544	...	...	...	19,573	
18 P.E. Harris Co., Inc.	Kodiak	(3) 1,667	13,919	15,586	(2) 10,121	8,412	21,252	10,121	...	(3) 6,315	...	6,315	140	...	...	17,177	
19 Intercoastal Packing Co.	Cordova	23,503	309	23,503	6,733	1,560	7,653	46,963	...	998	...	998	325	...	325	95,300	
20 Island Seafoods, Inc.	Ugank Bay (g)	330	485	639	6,003	426	7,560	2,069	96	60	193	253	...	...	...	78,522	
21 Kakak Fisheries Co.	Kodiak	...	2,488	485	39,512	...	39,512	9,451	...	1,230	...	1,230	...	...	...	2,157	
22 Kayak Packing Co.	Copper Rr. Flats, etc. (f)	(21) 2,488	...	901	...	...	...	9,451	...	9,451	...	717	41	...	41	52,209	
23 Kenai Packers	Port Bailey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,353	
24 King Crab, Inc.	Copper Rr. Flats, etc. (f)	12,485	6,536	19,021	9,633	757	10,390	9,058	...	2,533	...	2,533	91	...	91	43,428	
25 Libby, McNeill & Libby	Kodiak	(4) 143	143	143	(4) 2,331	2,331	(4) 497	5,528	...	(4) 761	...	761	...	...	...	8,763	
26 Malsipha Fisheries, Co.	Moser Bay (b) & Kenai	17,682	6,889	24,571	28,533	721	28,533	16,163	...	2,185	...	2,185	2,239	...	2,239	73,691	
27 New England Fish Co.	Yano Bay & Ozunike (b)	16	11,746	14,410	57,297	721	57,297	437	...	354	...	354	...	...	...	1,528	
28 Ozunike Packing Corporation	Ora (Cordova), etc.	2,664	785	785	7,833	1	7,834	13,315	56	(5) 4,571	466	466	...	...	...	90,376	
29 Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.	Ozunike, Kodiak (i)	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,274	
30 Parts Canneries	King Cove, Attik, Larsen Bay (j) & Kenai (f)	(16) 14,908	12,748	27,656	56,564	5,651	62,215	74,860	2,530	77,390	2,040	2,040	(10) 618	2	620	169,991	
31 Peninsula Packers	Uyak	7,201	372	7,201	5,877	11,011	11,011	5,771	...	5,771	...	5,771	14	...	14	24,055	
32 Port Ashton Packing Corp.	False Pass (k)	3,233	...	3,233	471	...	471	5,953	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	12,257	
33 Port Chatham Packing Co.	Port San Juan (g)	1,128	3,451	1,128	19,330	19,330	19,330	3,831	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	7,568	
34 San Juan Fishing Co.	Seaward	322	...	322	154	905	1,059	782	3,369	2,711	262	262	...	...	...	23,431	
35 Seafood & Packing Co.	Port San Juan	1,307	...	1,307	20,208	883	20,208	496	...	466	...	466	...	...	...	2,105	
36 Sedroia Bay Packing Co.	Ugank Bay	523	595	1,118	10,534	3,132	13,666	1,813	...	1,813	1,102	1,102	...	...	...	8,933	
37 Shelter Cove Packing Co.	Sedroia	7,916	7,414	15,330	6,238	277	6,515	15,414	632	16,046	1,086	1,086	321	...	...	18,352	
38 Shing Harbor Packing Co.	Cordova	25	15	15	3,457	...	3,457	2,812	...	2,812	1,004	1,004	(17) 420	20	420	40,114	
39 Simon Seafoods	Smug Harbor	25	25	50	...	22	...	...	48	...	25	...	...	...	...	35	
40 Tidewater Packing Co.	Kaillott	1,402	40	40	5,004	...	5,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	
41 Washington Fish & Oyster Co.	Anchororage	688	1,402	1,402	5,004	696	5,004	5,194	...	469	65	65	...	...	...	38,383	
42 West Point Canning Co.	Ugank Bay	(6) 1,686	13,919	15,587	(6) 21,253	696	21,253	389	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	12,071	
43 Western Fishermen, Inc.	Cordova (h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	
TOTAL CENTRAL ALASKA CANNERIES		203,011	111,465	314,476	496,339	18,827	514,966	350,106	12,636	362,742	47,574	1,730	49,304	9,674	11,501	21,178	
CENTRAL ALASKA SALMON SHIPPED OUT AND CANNED ELSEWHERE																	
OPERATOR																	
1 Alaska Pacific Salmon Co.	Sand Point (D & E) (2)	...	...	...	(7) 2,825	2,825	(4) 452	...	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,277	
2 Alaska Reefs Fisheries	"Alaska Reefs" (A)	...	...	...	406	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	
3 Alaska Shell Fish, Inc.	"Medina" (A)	(8) 1,297	18	1,315	(8) 2,281	2,281	(8) 4,543	3	4,557	...	19	...	...	...	...	8,428	
4 Arctic Maid Fisheries	"Arctic Maid" (A)	...	...	...	47	47	...	21	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	
5 Crown Seafood Sales, Inc.	"K-J" (D) (Y)	...	...	...	153	153	(4) 217	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	
6 Malsipha Fisheries Co.	"Michelle Eye" (B)	...	...	...	221	221	(4) 217	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	
7 Rainier-Pacific Fisheries Co.	"Pacific Reefs" (C)	(9) 1,917	7,237	9,154	...	...	(9) 2,415	150	2,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,719	
TOTAL CENTRAL ALASKA SALMON CANNED ELSEWHERE		3,214	7,255	10,469	5,933	272	6,205	8,455	174	8,629	19	...	19	...	...	25,322	
GRAND TOTAL		206,225	118,720	324,945	502,272	18,899	521,171	358,561	12,810	371,371	47,593	1,730	49,323	9,677	11,501	21,178	

NOTE - Footnotes pertinent to this table will be found at the top of the second page following.

canned **S** *almon*

from the **H** *eight of the run*

handled **I** *ntelligently*

by people of **E** *xperience*

with profound **L** *oyalty to customers*

WALTER P. SHIEL & CO.
CANNED SALMON DISTRIBUTORS

5509 WHITE-HENRY-STUART-BUILDING
SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON



Representing

EGEGIK PACKING CO.
INTERCOASTAL PACKING CO.

NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO.

SAN JUAN FISHING & PACKING CO.
TODD PACKING CO.

SALMON

CENTRAL ALASKA

Footnotes for Central Alaska Canned Salmon Table

NOTES: Numerous Central Alaska packs were made through joint-operating or custom-canning arrangements in plants of other companies, most of which were as follows: (a) P.A.F., King Cove; (b) P.A.F., Alitak; (c) Early Reds only in Halferty's, Kodiak; (d) In Port Williams and Ouzinkie plants; (e) A.P.A. Chignik plant; (f) In Snug Harbor plant; (g) San Juan F & P Co.; (h) Parks & Ouzinkie Pkg. Corp. plants; (i) Includes fish custom canned in Island Seafoods, Halferty & W. F. & O. Port Williams plants; (j) in A.P.A. plant; (k) P. E. Harris plant; (m) Includes some by W. F. & O., Port Williams; (n) In Halferty's, Cordova; (o) In Island Seafoods plant.

†"SALMON SHIPPED OUT" includes NO fish canned in Central Alaska, but consists of Central Alaska fish canned on Puget Sound for Freezers' or Fishing Companies' account. Plants in which the fish were canned were as follows: (A) Washington Fish & Oyster Co., Seattle; (B) Dressel-Collins, Seattle; (C) Whiz, LaConner; (D) Crown

Seafood Sales, Seattle; (E) Seattle Seafoods, Seattle.

FOUR-POUND cans are included with No. 1 Talls, as follows: (4) All 4-lbs.; (1) 10 cases Reds, 770 Pinks and 465 Chums; (2) 30 Reds, 1,877 Pinks, 1,977 Chums and 120 Cohoes; (3) 4 Reds, 4 Pinks and 2,561 Cohoes; (5) 3,648 Cohoes, in Cordova F. & C. S. plant; (6) 5 Reds, 4 Pinks & 2,561 Cohoes; (7) 2,407 Pinks and 452 Chums; (8) 10 Reds, 770 Pinks and 465 Chums; (9) 1,074 Reds and 2,201 Chums.

POUND FLATS are included with Talls as follows: (15) 1,061 Reds and 201 Kings; (16) 4,130 Reds and 155 Kings; (17) 4,129 Reds and 155 Kings.

(20) Packed in 6¼-oz. tuna cans, reduced to basis of 48 lbs. (21) Packed in cases of 2 doz.; reduced to basis of 48 lbs. (22) Includes 31½ full cases custom-canned for individuals. *New Cannery. (z) Frozen in Aleutian Cold Storage. (y) Fish purchased from John S. York.

ALASKA SALMON CANNED ELSEWHERE

Year	From Western Alaska (cases)				From Central Alaska (cases)			From Southeast Alaska (cases)				Grand Total Full Cases (48 lbs)	Year
	Red	Chum	Other Species	Total	Pink	Other Species	Total	Pink	Chum	Other Species	Total		
1948**	4,031	535	2,000	(b) 6,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,566	1948**
1949**	10,976	(a) 750	2,536	14,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,262	1949**
1950	12,544	2,905	...	15,449	...	...	...	1,335	597	34	1,966	17,415	1950
1951	44,368	1,665	3,814	49,847	805	150	955	1,652	4,257	202	6,111	56,913	1951
1952	100,350	2,397	1,071	103,818	2,909	...	2,909	4	7,179	462	7,645	114,372	1952
1953	51,133	1,576	11	52,720	10,971	883	11,854	223	7,475	83	7,781	72,355	1953
1954	67,266	2,979	1,637	71,882	9,296	2,930	12,226	4,142	13,031	4,525	21,698	105,806	1954
1955	39,915	3,160	48	43,123	23,461	2,107	25,568	128	23	7,142	7,293	75,984	1955
1956	61,581	2,535	1,788	65,904	6,205	19,117	25,322	2,169	4,408	7,461	14,038	105,264	1956
AVERAGE	43,574	2,058	1,434	47,062	5,961	2,799	8,760	1,073	4,108	2,212	7,393	63,215	Aver.

**Data prior to 1950 cannot be accurately segregated. Some fish were frozen in Central Alaska and Southeastern Alaska in the years 1948 and 1949, but data available are not felt to be sufficiently accurate for inclusion in this table. Accordingly, reports for these next two years are concerned with Bristol Bay only.

Some discrepancy arises from the fact that other tables, for current years, include some fish canned in other parts of Alaska than the areas where caught. Salmon canned anywhere in Alaska is excluded from this table as far as possible. (a) Estimated. (b) "Reefer King" pack only.

FISHERMEN AND FISHING GEAR REGISTRATION IN ALASKA - 1956

DISTRICT	Registered Fishermen			Registered Units of Gear								Trawlers	Clam Diggers	Crab Gear	Others
	Resi- dent	Nonresi- dent	Total	Troll	Long line	Drift Nets	Set Nets	Beach Seines	Purse Seines	Herring Seines	Herring Pound				
Southeastern	2,407	805	3,212	1,728 ^{1/}	22	619	74	20	419	12	1	17		21	7
Yakutat	175	7	182				309								1
Copper River	413	221	634			1,042	47		137	4			205	23	
Cook Inlet	797	89	886		18	527	1,002	122						70	1
Kodiak	663	477	1,140				86	37	254	4			2/ 2	3/ 31	
Peninsula	379	426	805			59	45	89	167	14 (herring gillnets)					
Bristol Bay Nushagak Naknek - Kvichak Egegik Ugashik	1,050	713	1,763			605 194 296 85 30	263 139 66 30 28								
Grand Total	5,884	2,738	8,622	1,728	40	2,852	1,826	268	977	34	1	17	207	145 ^{3/}	9

^{1/} Includes 325 trollers who used rods.

^{2/} Clam diggers were not required to register in Kodiak

^{3/} Includes 28 crab trawlers. All others in this column were operators of crab pots

^{4/} Data show peak number fishing in each river subdistrict. Issued were 1,316 boat licenses of which 563 were local and 753 nonresident

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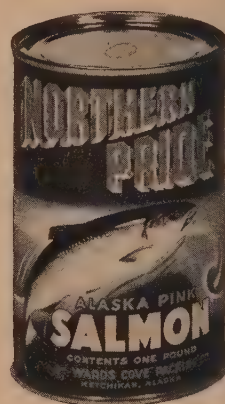


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CENTRAL ALASKA CANNED SALMON PACKS

ALASKA PENINSULA, SOUTH SIDE (Cases)						YEAR	CHIGNIK (Cases)					
Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL		Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL
152,073	156,556	109,608	17,082	3,130	438,449	1933	55,541	16,369	11,188	4,051	249	87,398
173,136	312,762	182,666	25,418	4,639	698,621	1934	122,326	28,406	13,417	2,476	157	166,782
74,412	266,144	175,340	11,297	3,741	530,934	1935	60,808	19,504	17,027	1,611	127	99,077
276,548	512,740	199,222	27,226	3,678	1,019,414	1936	100,499	35,917	10,278	4,643	108	151,455
92,639	451,139	117,147	6,836	2,262	670,023	1937	52,727	57,620	10,193	1,626	154	122,320
57,439	367,827	128,574	21,650	1,655	577,145	1938	35,117	12,071	6,792	2,254	148	56,412
149,046	292,203	120,901	9,835	4,483	576,468	1939	142,770	13,744	6,874	728	377	164,493
88,690	356,969	209,749	18,063	3,330	676,801	1940	27,772	4,083	2,349	20	...	34,224
97,695	233,438	163,058	17,298	3,008	514,497	1941	59,373	16,373	15,345	2,322	316	93,729
56,886	291,392	117,532	10,437	843	477,090	1942	56,977	22,962	11,853	1,093	378	93,263
177,000	167,024	70,727	6,657	1,934	423,342	1943	110,086	4,265	4,638	1,924	290	121,203
40,585	123,988	82,560	21,108	819	269,060	1944	47,448	29,283	6,221	1,223	442	84,617
58,984	140,319	73,752	9,923	1,765	284,743	1945	18,666	18,381	11,582	638	222	49,489
50,808	89,164	88,544	12,122	688	241,326	1946	70,817	39,544	22,049	695	305	133,410
83,407	115,916	81,921	4,343	456	286,043	1947	146,788	23,640	5,417	512	111	176,468
23,916	66,743	82,494	2,689	151	175,993	1948	33,574	47,933	31,348	79	79	112,473
47,751	70,866	39,863	1,526	723	160,729	1949	54,146	3,976	11,210	512	129	69,973
135,595	88,452	49,703	5,315	803	279,868	1950	31,644	28,737	8,885	1,135	127	70,528
15,344	116,730	43,007	3,440	183	178,704	1951	25,857	18,576	16,135	719	231	61,518
64,685	38,317	110,249	4,106	182	217,539	1952	14,852	23,113	49,359	94	20	87,438
142,477	131,958	138,117	3,364	624	416,540	1953	37,758	32,186	46,738	88	127	116,897
45,719	64,847	112,598	2,155	561	225,880	1954	11,078	29,000	38,046	93	45	78,262
45,318	76,639	54,263	1,638	541	178,399	1955	31,070	29,484	25,753	2	114	86,423
72,518	72,237	136,678	2,498	659	284,590	1956	64,071	21,149	30,934	698	40	116,892
67,673	84,271	84,899	3,107	488	240,429	Aver.	45,084	25,725	26,383	393	103	97,687

KODIAK AREA (Cases)						YEAR	COOK INLET (Cases)					
Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL		Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL
108,787	331,000	50,134	8,222	283	498,426	1933	98,510	5,591	5,277	16,419	14,710	140,867
151,924	420,684	73,588	9,151	344	655,691	1934	154,697	48,186	9,141	25,665	19,148	256,837
119,720	534,083	42,130	6,753	350	703,036	1935	104,694	22,506	14,400	14,977	18,863	175,440
120,983	394,025	39,248	17,548	620	654,424	1936	188,063	51,350	23,780	31,345	19,723	314,261
120,674	769,055	29,353	14,179	357	933,618	1937	109,471	21,528	12,976	14,005	24,674	182,654
142,112	450,098	69,792	14,716	316	677,034	1938	170,725	54,894	16,260	32,745	16,060	290,684
115,604	603,492	62,185	9,442	651	791,374	1939	183,304	15,570	20,726	13,076	16,554	249,230
93,751	443,154	60,332	14,246	313	611,796	1940	129,952	122,437	26,695	46,015	15,995	341,093
121,725	508,306	57,368	22,854	638	710,891	1941	90,885	38,235	24,706	31,105	27,448	212,379
83,340	313,711	76,563	10,751	363	484,728	1942	98,418	55,722	40,110	61,734	28,617	284,604
129,105	555,209	41,766	5,682	308	730,070	1943	102,746	60,540	26,292	23,447	30,963	243,988
142,212	335,683	56,035	5,623	183	539,736	1944	156,799	96,694	23,311	25,442	25,668	327,914
154,513	491,346	64,957	5,640	521	716,977	1945	118,849	54,370	28,302	28,718	22,420	252,659
65,810	541,334	37,817	3,982	34	648,977	1946	105,065	60,101	31,593	35,835	17,191	249,785
85,805	494,211	23,133	6,752	27	609,928	1947	106,180	30,073	21,183	34,430	30,718	222,584
98,030	303,564	93,918	4,046	189	499,747	1948	133,828	75,678	38,086	29,462	32,688	309,742
69,861	208,537	63,632	5,055	803	347,888	1949	165,588	19,139	21,844	26,783	31,234	264,588
64,463	266,694	73,846	5,786	408	411,197	1950	207,032	62,522	52,572	63,565	34,247	419,944
81,117	126,238	89,926	8,842	5,996	312,119	1951	171,030	24,296	21,884	27,707	59,973	304,890
89,888	281,405	141,730	4,678	1,963	519,664	1952	94,951	115,666	30,095	20,252	22,931	283,895
47,451	273,844	68,239	5,143	328	394,505	1953	101,206	27,208	41,457	18,880	28,952	217,703
34,643	382,779	141,682	6,597	682	566,383	1954	105,571	133,864	85,083	33,318	23,995	381,831
17,923	525,322	54,290	3,059	78	600,872	1955	79,006	62,454	29,450	13,698	15,034	199,642
29,461	156,127	62,970	4,990	157	253,705	1956	110,186	80,081	85,172	16,918	16,995	308,352
81,864	301,822	81,337	5,495	1,063	451,581	Aver.	127,458	63,099	42,683	28,501	29,677	291,417

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND and RESURRECTION BAY (Cases)						YEAR	COPPER and BERING RIVER AREA (Cases)				REGIONAL GRAND TOTAL	
Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL		Reds	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL		
12,786	194,646	31,672	8,317	723	248,144	1933	56,787	11,232	4,691	72,710	1,485,994	
14,549	389,676	34,421	13,661	715	453,022	1934	92,838	158	3,469	96,465	2,327,418	
16,096	201,756	53,226	3,447	621	275,146	1935	8,453	9,385	760	18,598	1,802,231	
13,440	609,537	23,660	5,245	431	652,313	1936	75,296	15	2,513	77,824	2,869,691	
8,492	182,762	21,941	6,651	329	220,175	1937	78,238	5,463	3,868	87,569	2,116,359	
10,615	461,114	31,218	6,846	251	510,044	1938	65,777	155	2,514	68,446	2,179,765	
12,390	129,491	28,756	3,858	257	174,752	1939	52,285	1,116	2,192	55,593	2,011,910	
7,065	521,745	54,001	10,257	182	593,250	1940	37,847	30,521	1,337	69,705	2,326,869	
7,083	217,007	73,776	6,430	100	304,396	1941	36,868	83,142	3,067	123,077	1,958,969	
13,289	366,965	82,633	13,703	449	477,039	1942	47,849	84,322	5,262	137,433	1,954,157	
9,285	511,818	30,620	8,237	2,595	562,555	1943	57,418	21,837	4,893	84,148	2,165,306	
12,741	416,848	118,159	7,902	158	555,808	1944	62,780	34,949	2,517	100,246	1,877,381	
17,382	493,482	154,080	4,941	102	669,987	1945	70,744	41,103	6,037	117,884	2,091,739	
10,432	317,329	76,003	18,037	408	420,209	1946	45,645	25,821	7,145	78,611	1,772,318	
17,955	380,017	65,018	7,270	180	470,440	1947	30,717	22,231	3,596	56,544	1,822,007	
19,115	123,411	47,008	5,048	74	194,656	1948	13,536	28,405	1,237	43,180	1,335,791	
8,423	275,830	83,195	13,016	167	380,631	1949	46,404	15,986	1,964	64,354	1,288,163	
7,179	111,838	57,464	12,441	88	189,010	1950	70,592	18,997	4,517	94,106	1,464,654	
66,871	47,249	56,680	30,555	5,195	206,550	1951	39,963	24,513	3,737	68,213	1,131,994	
107,471	118,905	68,430	37,987	9,231	342,024	1952	103,533	1,605	9,337	114,475	1,565,035	
5,355	124,122	34,929	4,454	37	168,897	1953	51,136	3,884	3,163	58,183	1,372,725	
1,688	1,240	1,670	603	.....	5,201	1954	102,850	33,035	4,336	140,221	1,397,778	
1,864	5,941	1,602	663	...	10,070	1955	56,071	27,610	5,840	89,521	1,164,727	
15,771	186,537	49,334	3,678	31	255,351	1956	49,023	20,242	3,330	72,595	1,292,485	
25,169	137,509	46,533	11,572	1,500	222,283	Aver.	56,383	19,651	4,106	80,139	1,383,536	

NOTE: - Figures are based on U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service final data, which DO NOT include fish caught in these areas and canned elsewhere, and accordingly are somewhat different from those in other tables compiled independently by PACIFIC FISHERMAN. Figures for the latest year shown are preliminary.
 "Average" figures are for the last ten years.



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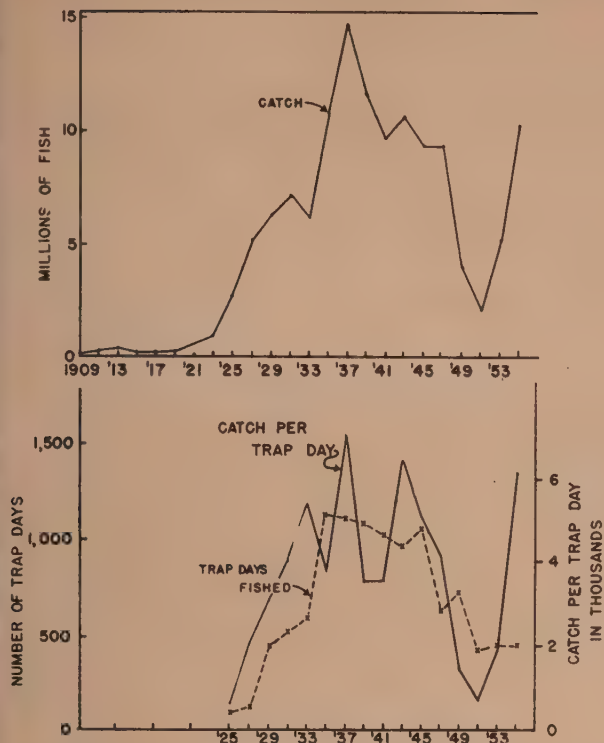
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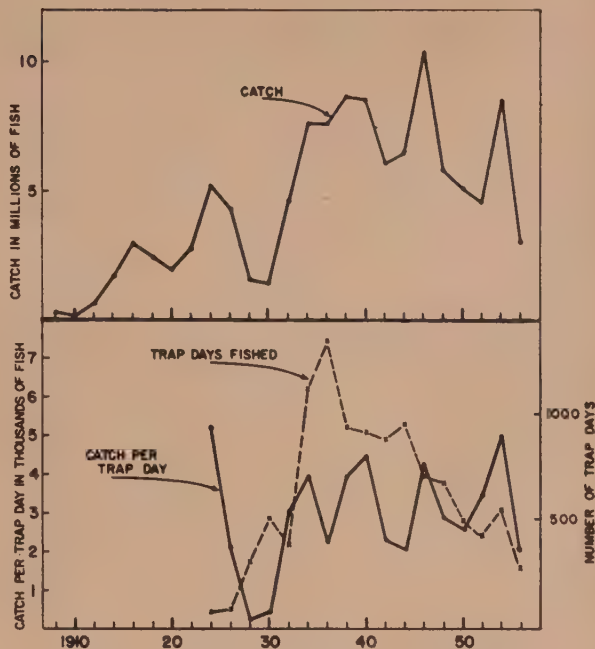
Main Line to Alaska

SALMON CENTRAL ALASKA

KODIAK PINKS (ODD YEARS)



KODIAK PINKS - EVEN YEARS



Kodiak Island

● Pink salmon production for the Kodiak Island area was a severe disappointment in 1956, when catch and run fell far below the excellent level of the cycle year.

As a matter of fact, the catch in millions of fish was the lowest for any even year since 1930. When the small average size of the 1956 Pinks is taken into consideration, this fact gains further significance for the degree in which it adversely affected the pack. This poor run of 1956 was the return from a 1954 escapement which at the time was believed to have been excellent. Re-examination of the data, however, now leads biologists to believe that the distribution of the 1954 spawners may have been poor from a productivity standpoint.

Odd-year cycle of the Kodiak Pinks appears to be at a high level of productivity and, with a good run and favorable escapement in 1955, the outlook for 1957 is considered very promising.

● Karluk Red salmon, long the mainstay of the Kodiak fishery, are another story. For 20 years the decline has been inexorable. For over 50 years it has persisted. In 1956 the Karluk run was the smallest in the long history of what was once the richest small in the world. The only bright spot in the otherwise unrelieved cloud was the fact that much of the escapement of 1956 came from the presumably most productive peak of the run, rather

than from the early and late extremities.

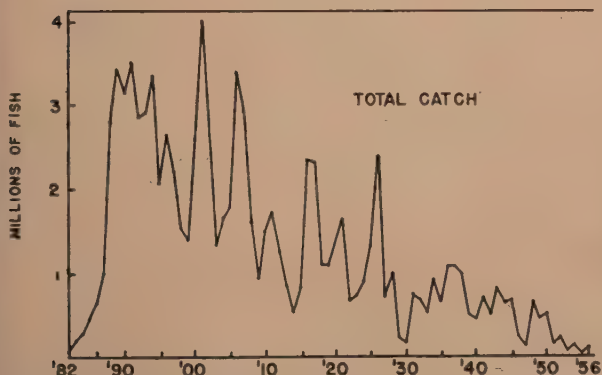
Alaska Peninsula

● Small Pinks, running late, marked the 1956 run to the Alaska Peninsula streams, as was the case with most other areas in the territory. Reason for the smallness of the fish could not be ascribed. Usually operators and scientists alike note a correlation between great abundance and small size of individual fish. In 1956 the Pinks were little, and their abundance was nowhere great.

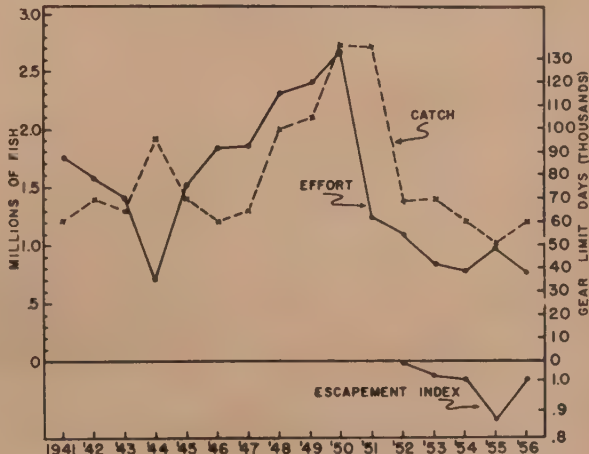
Pinks on the Peninsula averaged about 28 to the case.

The pack of slightly above 70,000

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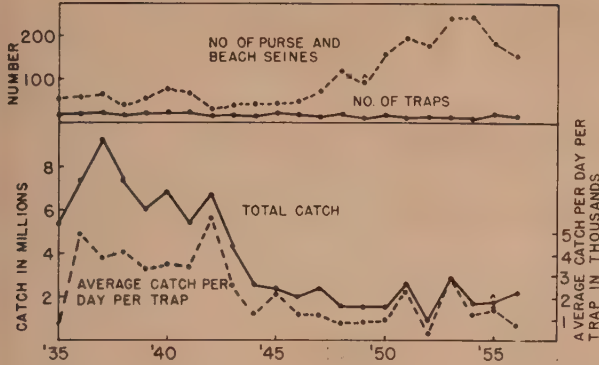
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SALMON CENTRAL ALASKA

ALASKA PENINSULA PINKS



cases was not out of line with the recent average for this district, but was scarcely more than a third of the average for the years immediately prior to 1943, when serious decline set-in.

Peninsula Red and Chum runs were considered satisfactory in comparison with those of recent years.

● Chignik's perplexing Reds showed an improved run in 1956, although it fell well short of the good years of the Thirties. To even and expand the productivity of this resource, the Alaska administrators are seeking in 1957 to achieve more uniform escapement through the week rather than in spurts.

Prince William Sound

● After two years of complete closure, Prince William Sound in 1956 yielded a pack above 185,000 cases of Pinks, the best in any even year since 1946. A limited number of purse seiners operated in the Sound during the year.

As elsewhere in Alaska, the Pink salmon of 1956 were extremely small on Prince William Sound. Escapement was rated generally satisfactory, and a definite improvement over the 1954 cycle year.

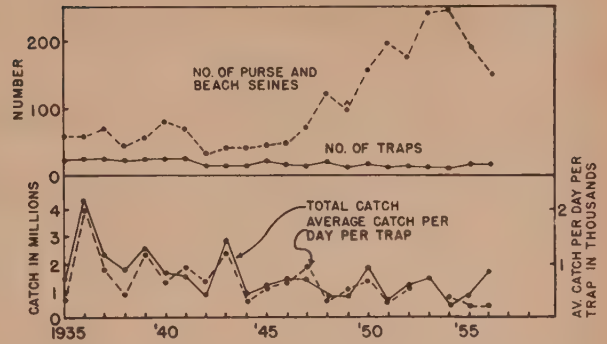
Chums, being 4-year fish, did not in 1956 reflect the effect of the two years of closure.

As the Pink salmon escapement to Prince William Sound streams in 1955 was low, and there seems to be a direct relationship in this particular area between escapement and return, the forecast for 1957 is for a small run, with the odd indicating a much lower level than in 1956.

Cook Inlet

● Catch of 1956 Reds, while better than in 1955, was still substantially short of the cycle years and of the average since 1952, when Inlet pro-

ALASKA PENINSULA REDS



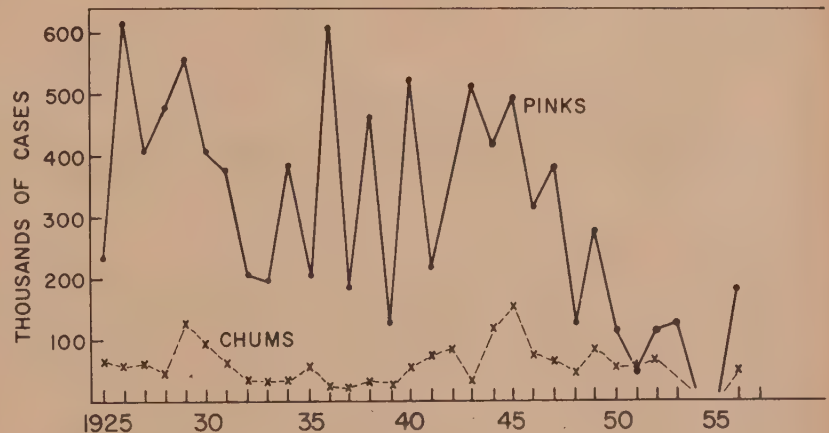
duction of Reds tended to level-off on an horizon far below the mean of the preceding decade.

As result of the 1956 application of

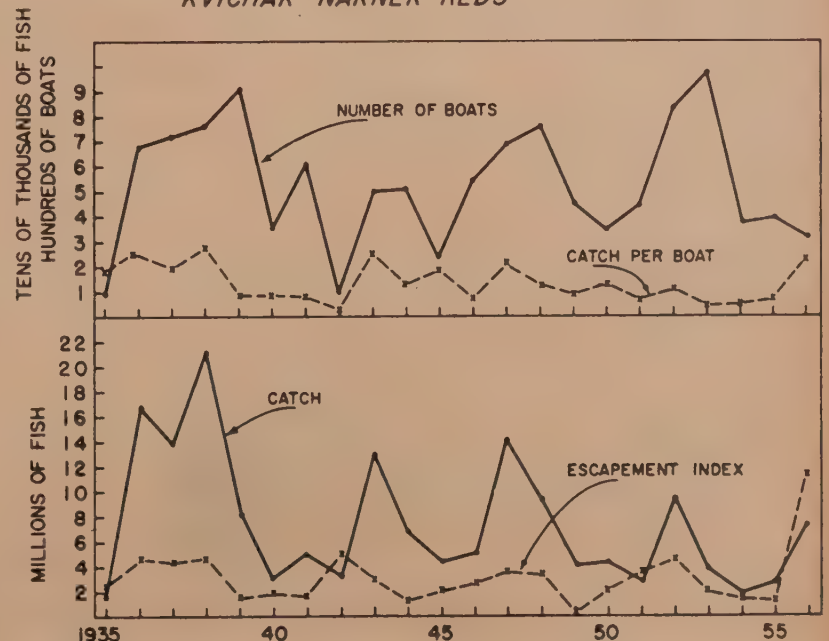
area licensing, the number of drift gillnetters operating was reduced by about 40% from the fleet of 1956.

Escapement distribution to the vari-

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND — PRODUCTION



KVICHAK NAKNEK REDS



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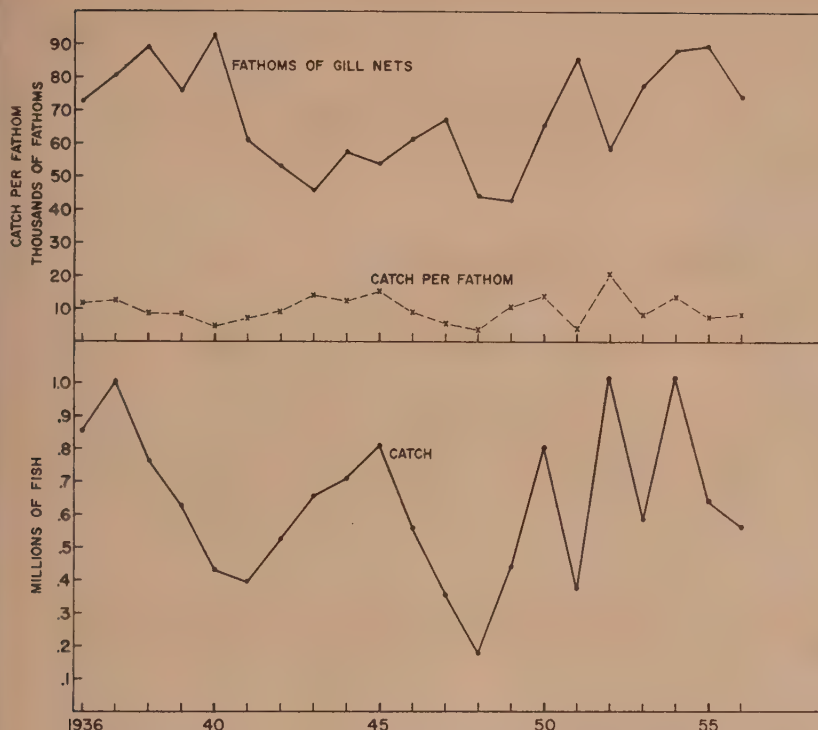
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PINKS—Sno-Time & Royal Pink
CHUMS—Sno-Tip

CRABMEAT }
RAZOR CLAMS } Royal Red

TUNA—Royal Red
—Sno-Tip





ous spawning streams was rated unequal and therefore not altogether satisfactory.

Pink salmon production of the Inlet was distinctly disappointing in 1956, being far below the cycle year. Observers were inclined to blame the small size of the fish and the lateness of the run for this fact, which they did not feel necessarily represented an unhealthy condition.

Escapement of Pinks was good throughout the Cook Inlet streams.

Copper River

● Continued healthy condition was manifest in the Red run to the Copper, which yielded a pack about 20% above that of the cycle year 1951.

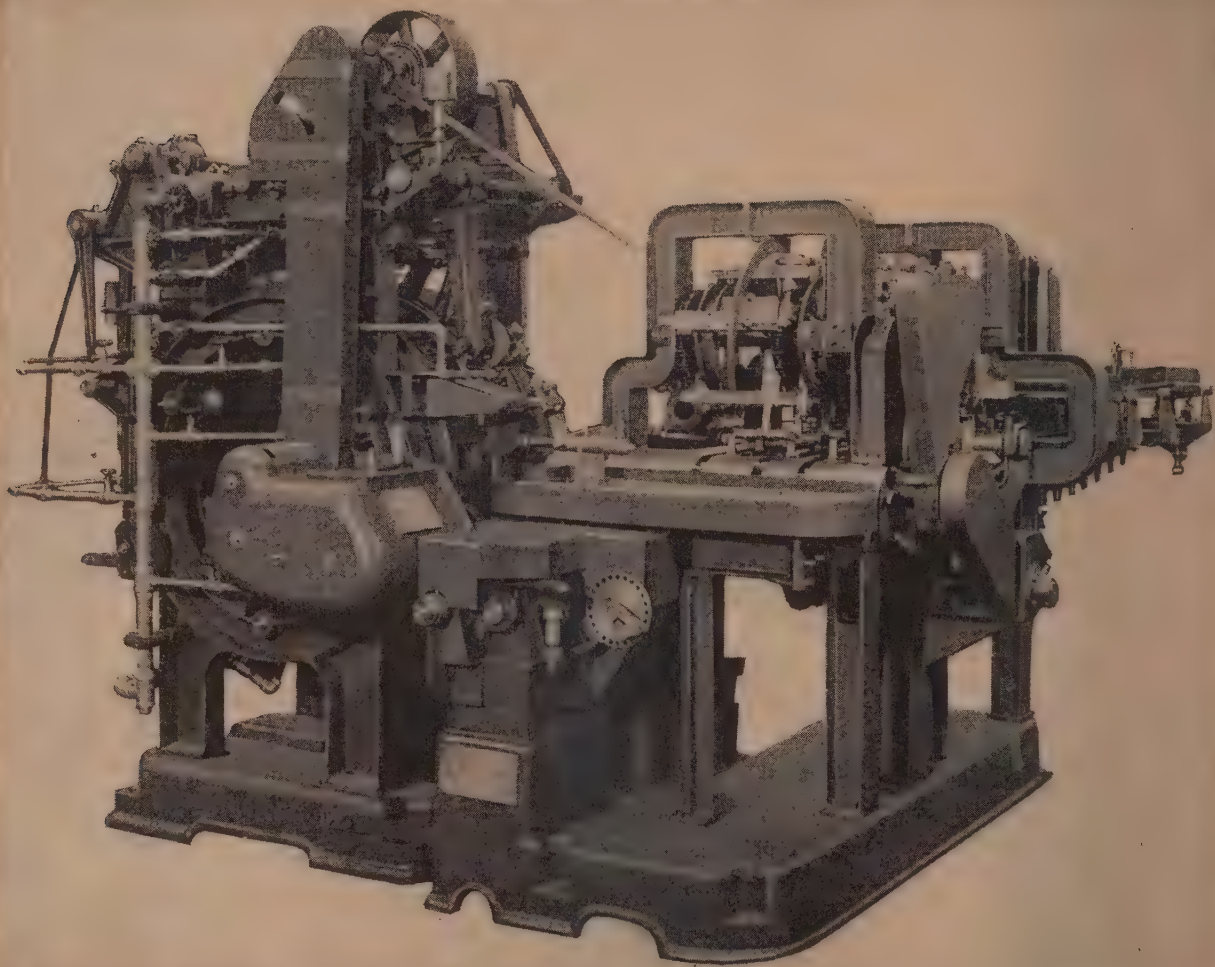
As the cyclic pattern of this isolated stream appears well established, and the 1952 run, which yielded more than 1.0 million fish, was one of the best on record, good production is anticipated in 1957.

Southeast Alaska Canned Salmon Pack by Subdivisions

EASTERN DISTRICT (Cases)						YEAR	WRANGELL DISTRICT (Cases)					
Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL		Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL
16,687	284,097	135,981	14,698	5,016	456,479	1936	25,405	326,866	93,544	27,726	1,085	474,626
8,923	323,556	65,931	6,904	8,257	413,571	1937	22,067	383,115	61,189	22,378	1,959	490,708
14,244	260,145	58,041	13,245	4,794	350,469	1938	18,492	217,161	59,652	20,433	86	315,824
11,730	217,432	53,199	7,179	317	289,857	1939	17,137	318,808	40,525	12,712	18	389,200
7,332	224,495	76,621	9,588	261	318,297	1940	21,306	165,783	73,544	32,040	26	292,699
9,079	601,161	64,880	9,210	113	684,443	1941	28,709	633,163	33,587	35,343	10	730,812
8,139	254,772	74,580	12,108	271	349,870	1942	22,212	167,742	67,652	42,730	895	301,231
7,192	93,048	110,912	5,452	799	217,403	1943	22,067	120,730	80,696	17,431½	68	230,544
10,905	116,501	109,884	5,384	426	243,100	1944	16,065	59,256	66,069	9,024	17	150,431
10,168	94,505	29,267	4,010	207	138,157	1945	17,600	118,531	17,603	15,571	101	169,406
6,082	29,636	21,480	4,622	122	61,942	1946	6,417	66,258	16,017	18,894	173	107,759
5,342	38,272	28,935	3,960	510	77,019	1947	6,226	99,343	23,870	11,315	2,308	143,062
4,240	13,308	15,378	12,542	1,736	47,204	1948	7,260	53,860	55,460	22,799	2,971	142,350
92	43,944	6,055	8,661		58,752	1949	9,573	312,318	22,417	17,176	583	362,047
5,015	13,028	32,096	3,096	183	53,418	1950	7,190	36,846	44,815	30,849	55	119,755
1,146	74,522	68,391	20,777	168	165,004	1951	16,405	189,750	88,994	81,353	315	376,817
1,986	51,015	41,246	6,468	2	100,717	1952	13,445	78,552	80,763	30,359	1,413	204,532
8,713	12,333	25,930	3,905	6	50,887	1953	19,281	40,718	84,904	22,356	645	167,904
2,323	15,057	59,044	800	23	77,247	1954	21,116	65,357	110,282	20,844	1,633	219,232
2,143	40,054	13,757	3,517	100	59,571	1955	8,205	122,563	25,137	14,526	472	170,903
3,142	27,187	21,743	1,795	103	53,970	1956	8,720	98,075	40,116	9,456	362	156,729
3,414	32,872	31,258	6,552	283	74,379	Aver.	11,742	109,738	57,656	26,103	1,074	206,333

SOUTH PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND DISTRICT (Cases)					YEAR	SOUTHERN DISTRICT (Cases)					REGIONAL GRAND TOTAL
Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	TOTAL		Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	TOTAL	
25,716	620,300	104,038	33,170	783,224	1936	60,217	1,222,241	192,641	32,834	1,507,933	4,067,717
23,545	345,068	65,613	33,908	468,134	1937	36,031	671,257	165,508	17,098	889,894	2,933,896
20,395	329,083	81,737	39,708	470,923	1938	44,399	749,432	162,473	27,346	983,650	2,713,948
22,107	207,989	45,249	11,648	286,902	1939	46,699	549,500	80,549	16,427	693,175	2,035,497
11,283	251,718	59,655	19,001	340,657	1940	36,652	503,005	98,092	35,881	673,630	2,226,770
11,548	584,582	55,624	33,178	684,932	1941	42,980	1,012,240	89,384	38,846	1,183,450	4,294,333
12,091	337,418	96,628	36,901	483,038	1942	37,713	533,057	181,262	28,308	780,340	2,648,707
5,656	162,482	75,217	15,780	259,135	1943	23,660	473,156	165,752	29,537	692,105	1,892,868
7,790	144,209	94,371	18,816	265,186	1944	38,465	349,073	132,735	29,482	549,755	1,972,552
11,217	225,606	43,240	26,274	306,337	1945	33,735	418,327	77,829	30,873	560,764	1,506,662
6,141	203,887	67,452	17,340	294,820	1946	16,994	582,377	101,901	35,336	736,608	1,458,043
4,626	110,324	42,141	12,150	169,241	1947	9,279	308,929	88,107	22,248	428,563	1,067,656
2,866	163,397	64,240	26,125	256,648	1948	9,661	388,325	192,232	39,446	629,664	1,275,659
3,014	406,385	41,200	17,701	468,300	1949	8,561	909,596	100,512	41,364	1,060,033	2,511,274
2,591	182,381	83,659	16,199	284,830	1950	6,231	273,449	247,876	28,779	556,335	1,202,682
4,686	127,347	44,407	27,598	204,038	1951	13,438	592,425	124,633	38,474	768,970	1,964,222
10,952	103,694	28,715	15,632	158,993	1952	17,775	241,256	250,056	25,748	534,835	1,289,328
17,320	102,773	24,824	14,873	159,590	1953	32,918	150,693	139,136	21,886	344,631	977,482
15,235	53,063	43,073	10,435	121,806	1954	16,553	308,482	89,830	17,516	432,381	1,312,112
5,261	77,154	12,053	5,500	99,968	1955	9,548	198,193	27,179	18,800	253,720	639,752
6,646	127,465	27,269	7,683	169,060	1956	14,724	300,114	116,170	9,926	440,934	1,049,174
7,322	145,398	41,158	15,370	209,248	Aver.	13,869	367,146	137,573	26,419	545,006	1,348,934

NOTE: — Small quantities of Kings have been included with Cohoos in the last two districts listed. Final data for Southeast Alaska has not been reported by subdivisions since 1949. Figures are based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service final data, which DO NOT include fish caught in these areas and canned elsewhere, and accordingly are somewhat different from those in other tables compiled independently by Pacific Fisherman. Figures for the latest year shown are preliminary. "Average" figures are for the last ten years



The Model K "IRON CHINK"

The Rent for the Model K "Iron Chink"

is the approximate cost of one man,

yet it does the work of 100 men!

SMITH CANNERY MACHINES COMPANY

SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Substantial Increase

● Although it fell short of anticipations, the Pink salmon run in Southeast Alaska in 1956 represented a very substantial percentage increase over the previous cycle year, and actually was the best production of this species in any year since 1951.

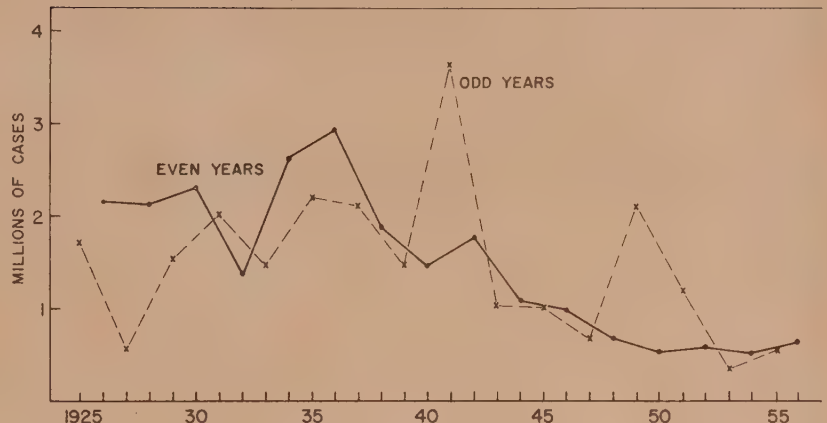
The run actually was much better than the pack, because the escapement was excellent. Moreover, the run of 1956 Pinks was composed of unusually small fish, and thus was numerically larger than the cases packed might indicate.

The increased pack was put up despite the fact that stringent limitations on fishing were again in force.

The increased escapement of Pinks in Southeast Alaska was characterized as "striking", and gives rise to good expectations for 1958, particularly be-

SALMON SOUTHEAST ALASKA

PINK SALMON — S. E. ALASKA



Southeast Alaska Canned Salmon Packs by Subdivisions

YAKUTAT AREA (Cases)						YEAR	CAPE FAIRWEATHER — DIXON ENTRANCE *					
Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL		Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL
11,686	5,774	275	15,331	3,216	36,282	1933	69,440	1,472,239	424,586	80,474	4,930	2,051,669
19,407	4,788	311	30,316	4,633	59,455	1934	84,991	2,617,574	393,901	128,211	10,961	3,235,638
20,006	4,966	148	15,766	2,081	42,967	1935	139,423	2,195,094	540,800	126,727	9,027	3,011,071
22,545	9,737	105	13,609	1,102	47,098	1936	195,462	2,915,407	778,234	121,113	19,403	4,029,619
17,470	7,826	385	11,242	1,794	38,717	1937	150,274	2,135,342	503,381	77,283	28,899	2,895,179
27,211	7,417	397	26,854	1,450	63,329	1938	165,380	1,879,352	474,056	116,911	14,920	2,650,619
25,463	2,237	47	9,301	1,629	38,677	1939	169,895	1,473,121	296,057	56,935	812	1,996,820
14,947	4,962	164	27,747	511	48,331	1940	110,661	1,453,109	485,623	128,333	713	2,178,439
18,624	4,505	566	41,402	799	65,896	1941	119,235	3,636,256	319,372	152,569	1,005	4,228,437
11,005	2,465	10	21,513	96	35,089	1942	105,506	1,753,582	596,171	156,409	1,950	2,613,618
18,096	1,618	—	12,606	234	32,554	1943	67,247	1,036,821	673,692	80,928	1,626	1,860,314
15,386	3,447	3	14,301	789	33,926	1944	116,922	1,082,648	663,505	74,543	1,008	1,938,626
18,079	795	105	18,018	576	37,573	1945	111,717	1,040,854	266,732	90,687	1,980	1,511,970
4,081	1,939	23	4,056	358	10,457	1946	54,348	997,975	322,597	88,891	2,058	1,465,869
5,632	1,169	255	4,052	160	11,268	1947	50,273	679,648	257,689	69,490	3,843	1,060,943
3,589	4,042	506	10,840	305	19,282	1948	36,118	680,400	406,887	148,384	5,380	1,277,169
—	—	No operation in 1949				1949	39,552	2,103,982	243,483	124,919	1,015	2,512,951
9,154	1,873	647	6,252	271	18,975	1950	36,720	533,789	499,775	110,092	195	1,180,571
11,748	1,675	725	11,732	95	25,197	1951	58,569	1,224,907	465,609	252,661	541	2,002,287
5,425	1,813	1,302	19,113	660	28,313	1952	69,085	591,609	526,658	103,164	2,096	1,292,612
—	—	No operation in 1953†				1953	125,958	353,247	410,384	86,479	1,414	977,482
—	—	No operation in 1954†				1954	112,711	524,220	589,800	82,839	2,542	1,312,112
—	—	No operation in 1955				1955	55,049	544,555	177,311	61,171	1,666	839,752
—	—	No operation in 1956				1956	72,851	634,272	294,282	46,497	1,272	1,049,174
3,555	1,057	344	5,199	149	10,304	Aver.	65,689	787,063	387,188	108,570	1,996	1,350,505

ICY STRAIT DISTRICT (Cases)						YEAR	WESTERN DISTRICT (Cases)					
Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL		Reds	Pinks	Chums	Cohoos	Kings	TOTAL
29,480	290,238	97,556	14,480	47	431,801	1933	—	—	—	—	—	—
32,035	340,032	97,572	20,291	3,216	493,146	1934	—	—	—	—	—	—
60,601	185,700	76,562	16,152	2,707	341,722	1935	—	—	—	—	—	—
69,191	349,700	183,036	20,791	5,583	628,301	1936	25,290	242,902	148,839	12,503	2,774	432,308
39,640	208,448	56,621	6,906	405	312,020	1937	18,477	194,675	90,053	5,616	24	308,845
46,526	158,698	52,890	14,058	215	272,387	1938	20,868	163,377	56,116	8,394	48	248,803
46,875	78,127	38,943	3,615	151	167,511	1939	24,839	87,137	35,328	3,628	36	150,968
18,846	121,320	74,615	13,409	262	228,452	1940	13,319	176,542	100,444	16,400	58	306,763
8,948	218,163	17,418	10,231	232	254,992	1941	16,962	562,046	56,078	22,368	456	657,910
10,964	118,790	44,834	8,311	248	183,147	1942	15,193	339,504	130,855	26,112	71	511,735
11,397	60,881	63,985	3,147	124	139,534	1943	16,266	123,318	177,210	9,039	55	325,888
21,568	123,896	67,537	3,830	77	216,908	1944	21,771	277,172	191,816	7,384	7	498,150
13,827	45,971	25,095	4,789	278	89,960	1945	23,247	109,183	65,431	6,585	19	204,465
6,315	26,449	31,376	4,436	60	68,636	1946	14,813	81,192	74,500	6,837	479	177,821
6,504	30,952	14,498	3,014	118	55,086	1947	17,718	92,612	57,592	14,658	837	183,417
501	2,745	6,893	1,239	—	11,378	1948	11,308	54,905	64,803	37,562	555	169,133
5,665	51,485	29,760	10,436	41	97,387	1949	12,580	378,876	43,136	29,721	442	464,755
3,362	3,287	25,164	5,473	22	37,308	1950	17,363	24,846	60,584	29,992	54	132,839
8,616	30,315	33,741	13,369	142	86,183	1951	16,195	147,996	107,998	65,040	6	337,235
11,169	17,919	26,184	7,355	217	62,844	1952	13,642	84,743	82,371	18,130	208	199,094
21,660	11,830	26,669	20,739	430	81,328	1953	26,068	34,900	108,921	3,167	86	173,142
8,590	13,369	25,831	1,547	90	49,427	1954	48,894	68,892	261,740	32,410	83	412,019
3,847	19,134	19,638	3,809	105	46,533	1955	26,045	87,457	79,547	15,752	256	209,057
8,958	12,669	16,920	4,065	181	42,793	1956	30,661	68,762	72,084	13,676	522	185,685
7,887	19,371	22,530	7,105	135	57,027	Aver.	22,047	104,398	93,876	26,011	305	246,638

*Cape Fairweather to Dixon Entrance comprises all Southeast Alaska with the exception of Yakutat, therefore figures in this section are the total of all the following districts. Final data for Southeast Alaska has not been reported by subdivisions since 1949. †Catch canned at Icy Strait & Wrangell plants. NOTE: Figures are based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service final data, which DO NOT include fish caught in these areas and canned elsewhere, and accordingly are somewhat different from those in other tables compiled independently by Pacific Fisherman. Figures for the latest year shown are preliminary. "Average" figures are for the last ten years.

ESTABLISHED 1898

ANDERSON & MISKIN, LTD.

EXPORTERS

CANNED FISH

Canadian Salmon	California Pilchards
American Salmon	California Sardines
Canadian Herring	California Mackerel
Canadian Pilchards	California Squid

OFFICES

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SEATTLE

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SAN FRANCISCO

448 Seymour Street
VANCOUVER, CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS — MISKAND

SALMON SOUTHEAST ALASKA

1956 -SOUTHEAST ALASKA CANNED SALMON PACK- 1956

	COMPANY	CANNERY LOCATION	RED or SOCKEYE			PINK			CHUM			COHO			KING	GRAND TOTAL	
			1 & 4 lb. Tails	1/2 lb. Flats (8 doz.)	Total	1 lb. Tails etc.	1/2 lb. Flats (8 doz.)	Total	1 lb. Tails etc.	1/2 lb. Flats (8 doz.)	Total	1 lb. Tails etc.	1/2 lb. Flats (8 doz.)	Total	1-lb. Tails, Etc.		
CANNED IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA																	
1	Annette Islands Canning Co.	Metlakatla (1)	648	699	1,347	35,167	5,482	40,649	19,989	465	20,454	728	293	1,021	.....	63,471	1
2	Excursion Inlet Packing Co.	Excursion Inlet	423	8,862	9,285	13,762	5,299	19,061	(a) 17,828	444	18,272	(a) 3,754	994	4,758	(x) 162	50,758	2
3	Farwest Wrangell Co.	Wrangell	858	1,224	2,082	23,835	5,822	29,457	11,814	859	12,673	1,414	1,533	2,947	(y) 140	47,299	3
4	Fidalgo Island Packing Co.	Ketchikan (2)	1,594	.....	1,594	26,711	.....	26,711	(2) 8,383	.....	8,383	1,468	.....	1,468	3	38,159	4
5	Haines Packing Co.	Pillar Bay (3)	99	.....	99	3,804	.....	3,804	801	.....	801	224	.....	224	.....	4,928	5
6	Halferty Canneries, Inc.	Letnikof Cove	161	5,674	5,835	.....	526	526	5,968	1,317	7,285	1,715	165	1,880	27	15,553	6
7	P. E. Harris Co., Inc.	Juneau	(4) 361	.....	361	(4) 724	.....	724	(4) 2,339	.....	2,339	(4) 480	.....	480	(b) 15	3,919	7
8	Hood Bay Salmon Co.	Hawk Inlet	5,635	.....	5,635	14,455	.....	14,455	8,745	.....	8,745	865	.....	865	61	29,761	8
9	Hydaburg Cooperative Assn.	Klawock (5)	1	.....	1	452	.....	452	216	.....	216	14	.....	14	.....	683	9
10	Independent Salmon Canneries	Klawock, etc.(5)	410	.....	410	(6) 15,005	.....	15,005	2,779	.....	2,779	261	.....	261	8	18,463	10
11	Kayak Packing Company	Ketchikan	1,018	.....	1,018	11,971	.....	11,971	19,923	.....	19,923	564	.....	564	.....	33,476	11
12	Kayler-Dahl Fish Co.	S. Lorenz I. & Klawock (11)	24	.....	24	2,364	.....	2,364	749	.....	749	274	.....	274	.....	3,411	11
13	Keku Canning Co.	Petersburg	673	3,000	3,000	7,700	6,000	13,700	6,079	2,900	8,979	1,700	3,200	4,900	.....	30,579	12
14	Ketchikan Packing Co.	Kake (7)	673	.....	673	13,106	.....	13,106	7,392	.....	7,392	489	.....	489	49	21,709	13
15	Ketchikan Packing Co.	Ketchikan	855	395	1,050	17,163	3,604	20,767	3,363	.....	3,363	463	.....	463	.....	25,643	14
16	Libby, McNeill & Libby	Klawock	311	.....	311	13,774	.....	13,774	4,363	.....	4,363	322	.....	322	17	18,787	15
17	Lutak Fish Co.	George Inlet, Waterfall & Petersburg (8)	915	1,778	2,693	51,361	3,674	55,035	14,130	.....	14,130	1,651	.....	1,651	139	73,648	16
18	Malaspina Fisheries Co.	Lutak Inlet (9)	(4) 1,264	.....	1,264	(4) 250	.....	250	(4) 1,120	.....	1,120	(4) 277	.....	277	.....	2,911	17
19	Nakat Packing Corporation	Ketchikan & Waterfall (11)	2	.....	2	906	.....	906	188	.....	188	7	.....	7	.....	1,103	18
20	New England Fish Company	Chatham, Ketchikan, Waterfall, etc.(12)	3,694	1,860	5,554	79,910	13,025	92,935	18,673	3,188	21,861	2,301	2,889	5,190	.....	125,540	19
21	Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.	Petersburg, Pillar Bay, & George Inlet (13)	6,886	.....	6,886	80,779	6,798	87,577	45,822	2,114	47,936	3,567	.....	3,567	.....	145,966	20
22	Pacific Pearl Frozen Foods, Inc.	Petersburg	1,565	835	2,400	49,596	11,242	60,838	11,962	1,164	13,146	1,023	888	1,911	117	76,412	21
23	Pelican Packing Co.	Pelican, etc. (14)	(4) 62	.....	62	(4) 1,581	.....	1,582	1	.....	1	(4) 944	.....	944	2	3,041	22
24	Petersburg Processors, Inc.	Petersburg (15)	15,126	.....	15,126	26,229	.....	26,229	24,156	.....	24,156	9,745	.....	9,745	445	75,701	23
25	Petersburg Seafoods, Inc.	Petersburg (15)	(4) 559	.....	559	(c) 4,917	.....	4,917	(c) 2,513	.....	2,513	(c) 156	.....	156	(4) 19	8,164	24
26	Todd Packing Co.	Todd (16)	(4) 373	.....	373	(d) 3,278	.....	3,278	(d) 1,675	.....	1,675	(d) 104	.....	104	(4) 12	5,442	25
27	Trans-Pacific Fishing & Pkg.	Hawk Inlet (17)	843	.....	843	3,259	.....	3,259	1,375	.....	1,375	158	.....	158	.....	5,696	26
28	Wards Cove Packing Co.	Ketchikan	147	1,169	2,251	35,536	2,328	37,864	11,821	80	11,901	1,760	77	1,837	.....	53,855	28
29	Whiz Fish Products Co.	Kake (7)	673	.....	673	13,106	.....	13,106	7,392	.....	7,392	489	.....	489	49	21,709	29
TOTAL SOUTHEAST ALASKA CANNERIES			46,062	24,727	70,789	55,109	63,801	614,910	262,395	12,531	274,926	36,646	10,193	46,839	1,266	1,008,730	
SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON SHIPPED OUT AND CANNED ELSEWHERE*																	
1	Crown Seafood Sales, Inc.	"K-J" (A) (20)	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	39	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	1
2	Farwest Fishermen, Inc.	"Maurine Greer" (B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,643	.....	1,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,643	2
3	Farwest Wrangell Co.	"Reefer King" (B)	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39	(e) 720	.....	900	(e) 728	.....	729	.....	1,688	3
4	Northern Products Corp.	Shore Freezers, etc.(A)	.....	.....	.....	(f) 145	.....	145	(f) 12	.....	12	(f) 466	.....	466	.....	525	4
5	Northern Reefer Co.	"Reefer II" (C)	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	71	1,200	.....	1,200	26	.....	26	.....	1,297	5
6	Carl Rubinstein Co.	"Reefer King" (B)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,714	.....	131	3,845	3,845	6
7	Vita Food Products, Inc.	Shore Freezers, etc.(A)	.....	(z) 84	84	350	.....	350	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	484	7
8	Whiz Fish Products Co.	Various (C)	(4) 17	.....	17	(g) 1,509	.....	1,509	(g) 564	.....	564	(g) 2,294	.....	2,294	.....	4,384	8
TOTAL CANNED ELSEWHERE			17	84	101	2,168	.....	2,169	4,228	180	4,408	7,229	131	7,360	.....	14,038	
GRAND TOTAL, SOUTHEAST ALASKA			46,079	24,811	70,890	55,278	63,801	617,079	266,623	12,711	279,334	43,875	10,324	54,199	1,266	1,022,768	

NOTES: - Many of the packs listed were made, wholly or partly, in plants of other companies through joint-operating or custom-canning arrangements, most of which were as follows: (1) Includes a few canned in Klawock & Hood Bay plants; (2) Includes fall Chums canned in Independent plant; (3) In P.A.F. Petersburg; (5) In Klawock Oceanic; (6) Includes 1,457 cases in Annette; (7) Kake plant operated by Whiz under long-term operating contract; (8) Includes shares from Nakat Waterfall & P.A.F. Petersburg; (9) In Halferty Waterfall plant; (10) In Independent, Ketchikan, except 31 Chums in Dressel-Collins, Seattle; (11) Includes shares in New England Chatham; (12) Includes share from Nakat Waterfall; (13) Includes shares from Kibby George Inlet & F.I.P. Pillar Bay; (14) Includes some from Klawock & F.I.P. Ketchikan; (15) In Petersburg Processors plant; (16) In Harris Hawk Inlet & Pelican plants;

FOUR-POUND cans are included with #1 Tails, as follows: (4) All 4-lbs.; (a) Chums & 347 Cohoes; (b) All Steelhead, #4, listed under Kings; (c) 559 Reds, 3,573 Pinks, 2,104 Chums, 111 Cohoes & 19 Kings; (d) 373 Reds, 2,382 Pinks, 1,403 Chums, 74 Cohoes & 12 Kings; (e) 186 Chums & 148 Cohoes; (f) 118 Pinks, 10 Chums & 386 Cohoes; (g) 17 Reds, 1,395 Pinks, 467 Chums & 1,075 Cohoes.

Kings, except as noted, are in #1 Tails, but include the following Halves: (x) 162 cases (96); (y) 125 cases (96). * "SALMON SHIPPED OUT" was canned in the following Puget Sound plants: (A) Crown Seafood Sales, Inc., Seattle; (B) Farwest Fishermen, Anacortes; (C) Whiz Fish Products Co., La Conner. (20) Fish purchased from John S. York. (17) In Harris Hawk Inlet plant; (18) Plant leased from Hydaburg Co-Op. Assn.

cause of the high degree to which it was representative of all parts of the run. Taking a hedge only on the point of adverse natural conditions and their possible effect upon the spawn and young fish, biologists and administrators anticipate a good return run in the cycle year 1958.

It is a mistake to discount natural conditions in advance, however, and this was demonstrated plainly in 1956, where the run fell short of anticipations because of heavy loss of the 1954 spawn in the gravels during the winter of 1954-5.

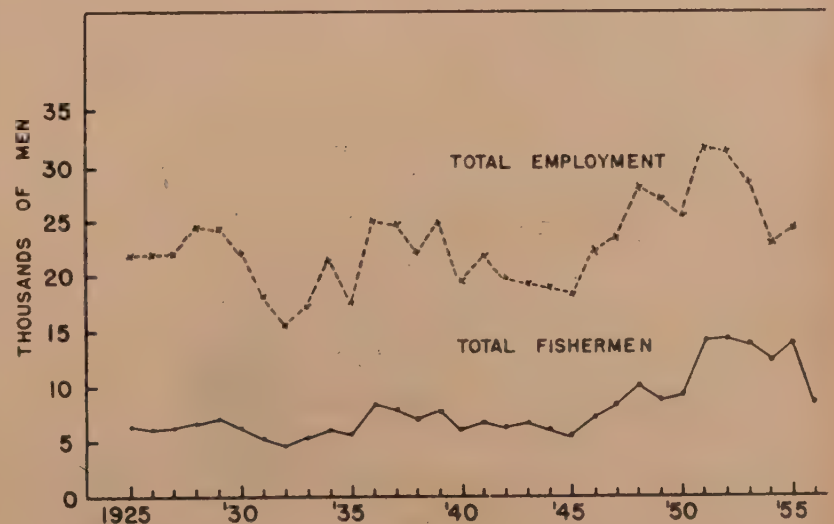
Chum production in Southeast Alaska ran almost double that of 1955, but still was below average levels. About 50,000 cases of the total were put up during the short fall season, when exceptionally heavy fishing was found in some of the bays subject to the special opening. Price paid for fish was exceptionally high, \$1.65 each, and quality was relatively low, making for a generally unprofitable operation for the several companies which took a chance on it.

Authorities are loth to make specific predictions as to the Southeast Alaska run of 1957, believing the data too

limited and variable to warrant a definite forecast. They have been willing

only to suggest an expectation of a "medium to small run" next season.

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1956 -BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNED SALMON PACK - 1956

	#Can- neries	(Cases)							TOTAL
		Sockeye	Springs	Steelheads	Bluebacks	Coho	Pinks	Chums	
District No. 1 (FRASER RIVER & HOWE SOUND)									
Anglo-B.C. Packing Co., Lts. - "Phoenix"									
British Columbia Packers, Ltd. - "Imperial"									
Canadian Fishing Co., Ltd. - "Home"									
Capilano Fishing & Canning Co.									
Great West Packing Co., Ltd. - "Great West"									
Johnston Fishing & Packing Co., Ltd. - "Glen Rose"									
Francis Millard & Co., Ltd. - "Great Northern"									
Queen Charlotte Fisheries, Ltd. - "Bidwell"									
Tulloch Fisheries, Ltd. - "Tulloch"									
Western Fishing Co., Ltd. - "Western Fishing"									
District No. 2A (SKEENA & NAAS AREAS)	18	320,124	11,639	1,248	10,549	202,456	363,181	203,633	1,112,830
Anglo-B.C. Packing Co., Ltd. - "North Pacific"									
British Columbia Packers Ltd. - "Sunnyside"									
Cassiar Packing Co., Ltd. - "Cassiar"									
Canadian Fishing Co., Ltd. - "Oceanside"									
Nelson Bros. Fisheries, Ltd. - "Port Edward"									
District No. 2B (CENTRAL AREAS, etc.)									
British Columbia Packers, Ltd. - "Namu"									
J. H. Todd & Sons, Ltd. - "Klemtu"									
District No. 2C (QUEEN CHARLOTTE IS.)									
Queen Charlotte Cannery									

NOTE: Figures are preliminary statistics of the Canadian Fisheries Department and are subject to later correction. Publication of statistics for the pack by districts in British Columbia has been discontinued, because present operating prac-

tice, in which fish from one district may be canned in another tends to confuse and impair information based on quantities canned within specific areas. Figures are for full cases of 48 one-pound cans or equivalent.

"Little to Cheer About" But British Columbia Made Gains Nevertheless

● Fishermen, packers and other elements in the British Columbia salmon industry had little to cheer about in 1956. Solid gains were made, however, even though some of them might be intangible in terms of immediate effect.

The year was a historic one in that agreement was reached on the question of Pink conservation and management, even though amendment of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Treaty, bringing Pinks under study and control as in the case of Sockeyes, presumably effective in 1957.

There was accumulating evidence that the long-term program of the Sockeye Commission is aimed in the right direction and that it is bearing fruit, even though 1956 was a year of relatively light returns to packers and fishermen so far as production, not only of Sockeyes but of other grades of salmon, was concerned. The year was notable, too, for the systematic surveys undertaken on behalf of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission designed to determine the extent and movement of salmon in offshore waters and thus point the way to more effective overall management of the resource.

Probably the most disappointing

feature of the season was the poor showing of Chums, and the fact that it was the second successive season with a light catch pointed up the need for inquiry into the causes of decline. The Fisheries Research Board of Canada planned to undertake investigations and they will be followed with close interest by the industry. Operators of purse seines especially are concerned since most of their fleet operates in the Chum fishery and depends on it for support at a time when other salmon are not available.

Better Prospects

● Early in the year, the Sockeye Commission announced that unusually severe restrictions would be imposed in order to provide adequate escapement in a light-run year. The industry co-operated, but the problem of increasing intensity of fishing effort, with more boats, more gear and more effective fishing as a result of the use of nylon nets and power seines is a continuing one that offers a challenge to fisheries administrators, biologists, fishermen and operators in general. There was some consolation in the knowledge that the conditions of scarcity so prevalent in 1956 would not be repeated in 1957 and that by 1958 there was assurance of another

big run of Sockeyes.

There was a decline of 14% in the run of Fraser River Sockeyes, including the commercial and Indian catch as well as escapement, this being in relation to the brood year of 1952. In 1955 the run had been off 17% relative to the brood year of 1951. Survival conditions affecting the 1956 run were slightly better than those affecting the 1955 run. Escapement of Sockeye was estimated at 888,000 fish, or about 32.2% of the total run. In the previous year overfishing plus a 17% decline in total run resulted in escapement of only 14.61% of the total run, so every effort was made in 1956 to avoid repetition of the unfavorable 1955 catch-escapement ratio.

Early Sockeye operations in the northern areas were favorable, and there were signs that the run on the Skeena had definitely improved as a result of the prompt measures to restore the fishery damaged by the Babine slide. Conservation efforts carried out in that area as well as others gave promise of improved conditions. One of the projects undertaken during the year was a new system of fishways on the west bank of the Fraser three miles upstream from Yale to remedy a situation created by obstructions discovered the previous year.

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This project would be completed by next May, the Sockeye Commission planned. The Canadian department of fisheries completed in 1956 the first of three fishways on Indian River, a stream which originates on Princess Royal Island near Butedale, designed to stabilize an extensive potential salmon spawning system in the central coast area.

For the first time since the early days of the salmon industry in British Columbia, salmon traps were not operated at Sooke in 1956, although there was no assurance that they would not be in use in the future.

Threat of Power

• There was no diminution last year in the threat of interference with salmon spawning areas by waterpower interests, and this continues to be one of the major problems confronting the industry. So far, fisheries groups have been successful in diverting

power expansion to rivers where salmon spawning is negligible—the Nechako basin, for instance, that has been utilized by the Aluminum Co. of Canada for its smelting operations at Kitimat, and the Naas River, where the Frobisher-Ventures group has been authorized to build a \$50,000-000 power dam and other facilities.

The projects most feared by the fisheries interests are those associated with the harnessing of the Fraser River's water resources. British Columbia Electric Co., Moran Development Co. and other power corporations have been making studies to determine the possibility of dam building on the Fraser without harming the movement of salmon upstream to the spawning beds and downstream through the hydro-electric facilities. In several years of investigation the Sockeye Commission and other groups have failed to develop an effective

plan for accomplishing this, and the general feeling among fisheries people is that power development on the main stream of the Fraser by any presently known method would be ruinous to the industry.

While not directly combatting the power group, the fisheries interests have urged fuller development of non-salmon streams such as the Columbia before the Fraser and other important salmon sources are invaded, and there is a hopeful feeling that by the time it becomes necessary to consider actual construction of dams on the Fraser the widespread use of natural gas, atomic energy or some other economical fuel will have reduced the threat now represented by the waterpower advocates.

However, the situation continued to be one demanding constant vigilance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNED SALMON PACK

YEAR	Sockeyes Fraser River	Sockeyes Other Districts	Total Sockeyes	Springs	Cohoos & Bluebacks	Steelheads	Pinks	Chums	TOTAL Cases	YEAR
1903	204,809	163,908	368,717	25,657	51,918	....	27,382	....	473,674	1903
1904	72,688	250,536	323,226	38,675	66,351	....	....	37,642	465,894	1904
1905	837,489	243,184	1,080,673	28,359	44,458	....	13,970	....	1,167,460	1905
1906	183,007	276,672	459,679	32,344	69,132	....	68,035	....	629,460	1906
1907	59,815	254,259	314,074	26,098	87,900	683	118,704	....	547,459	1907
1908	63,126	291,897	355,023	28,164	81,917	1,137	76,448	....	542,689	1908
1909	542,248	298,193	840,441	19,017	61,918	....	46,544	....	967,920	1909
1910	133,045	432,870	565,915	28,789	74,382	140	34,613	58,362	762,201	1910
1911	58,487	325,022	383,509	48,456	119,702	100	305,247	91,951	948,965	1911
1912	108,784	335,778	444,562	80,437	165,102	207	247,743	58,325	996,576	1912
1913	684,596	287,582	972,178	41,049	69,822	....	192,887	77,965	1,353,901	1913
1914	185,483	351,213	536,696	49,328	120,201	....	220,340	184,474	1,111,039	1914
1915	89,040	387,002	476,042	58,104	146,956	2,927	367,352	82,000	1,133,381	1915
1916	27,394	187,395	214,789	66,726	183,623	9,982	280,644	240,201	995,065	1916
1917	123,614	116,234	339,848	76,276	157,589	11,740	496,749	475,273	1,497,475	1917
1918	16,849	259,610	276,459	107,354	191,068	15,916	527,745	497,615	1,616,157	1918
1919	29,628	339,817	369,445	100,551	199,993	4,493	346,639	372,035	1,393,156	1919
1920	44,598	306,807	351,405	118,301	120,033	2,395	520,856	84,626	1,187,616	1920
1921	35,900	128,014	163,914	49,752	124,348	1,220	192,906	71,408	603,548	1921
1922	48,744	250,870	299,614	39,596	109,276	1,657	581,979	258,204	1,290,326	1922
1923	29,423	305,224	334,647	27,142	119,141	1,760	440,932	418,055	1,341,677	1923
1924	36,200	333,403	369,603	27,456	119,989	1,811	657,538	568,916	1,745,313	1924
1925	31,523	361,120	392,643	73,499	199,180	1,996	445,400	607,904	1,720,622	1925
1926	83,589	253,406	336,995	69,189	181,894	2,165	772,993	701,962	2,065,198	1926
1927	57,085	250,947	308,032	58,977	184,968	1,746	247,617	562,109	1,360,449	1927
1928	26,530	177,011	203,541	18,856	156,757	865	792,362	863,256	2,035,637	1928
1929	60,407	220,899	281,306	19,377	196,444	672	477,969	424,982	1,400,750	1929
1930	107,896	369,782	477,678	38,804	190,594	1,656	1,111,937	401,114	2,221,783	1930
1931	54,688	236,776	291,464	27,147	102,175	1,326	206,995	55,997	685,104	1931
1932	83,447	200,908	284,355	76,060	188,971	1,168	223,716	306,761	1,081,031	1932
1933	53,481	204,626	258,107	20,266	159,052	1,459	532,558	293,630	1,265,072	1933
1934	145,579	232,303	377,882	29,784	225,430	1,282	435,364	513,184	1,582,926	1934
1935	76,415	274,029	350,444	21,920	231,492	596	514,966	409,604	1,529,022	1935
1936	165,651	249,373	415,024	29,854	246,061	1,068	591,532	597,487	1,881,026	1936
1937	103,137	222,637	325,774	16,171	133,208	844	585,576	447,602	1,509,175	1937
1938	186,794	260,659	447,453	15,531	301,123	1,035	400,876	541,812	1,707,830	1938
1939	73,216	196,672	269,888	16,103	245,096	797	620,602	386,584	1,539,070	1939
1940	86,215	280,188	366,403	17,741	224,524	1,205	213,911	643,443	1,467,227	1940
1941	149,715	305,582	455,297	50,476	391,407	3,454	427,766	920,470	2,248,870	1941
1942	418,491	248,080	666,571	24,745	211,139	4,649	270,622	633,834	1,811,560	1942
1943	72,507	92,382	164,889	10,658	186,042	3,095	530,188	363,348	1,258,221	1943
1944	107,431	140,283	247,714	19,362	183,546	3,926	389,692	255,316	1,097,557	1944
1945	122,364	205,617	328,001	12,800	218,887	2,922	825,612	350,188	1,739,311	1945
1946	381,580	161,447	543,027	8,100	100,154	4,115	116,607	576,133	1,348,138	1946
1947*	91,238	195,259	286,497	10,017	146,293	3,268	600,787	486,615	1,533,478	1947
1948	83,986	176,656	260,642	16,438	207,116	5,665	321,721	496,553	1,308,137	1948
1949	116,171	143,649	259,821	21,163	215,376	2,374	709,992	227,737	1,436,464	1949
1950	239,333	168,708	408,041	9,133	116,642	3,243	446,516	498,984	1,482,560	1950
1951	260,258	168,041	428,299	13,698	312,845	3,656	736,093	461,806	1,956,397	1951
1952	213,408	235,766	449,174	9,064	64,095	3,752	675,836	91,514	1,293,435	1952
1953	176,097	334,050	510,147	13,048	110,164	3,031	794,764	394,113	1,825,267	1953
1954	466,805	193,913	660,718	14,080	128,080	3,734	335,550	580,574	1,742,736	1954
1955	95,377	149,444	244,821	17,853	185,723	1,590	831,253	124,860	1,406,100	1955
1956	81,360	238,764	320,124	11,639	213,005	1,248	363,181	203,633	1,112,830	1956
10 Year Average	184,403	200,425	384,828	13,613	169,934	3,156	581,569	356,639	1,509,740	10 Year Aver.

NOTE: * Figures for 1925 to 1955 have been corrected from official statistics. Figures for "Fraser River Sockeyes" include all Sockeyes canned in District No. 1, regardless where caught. * Figures for 1947 include 28,321 cases

packed from frozen fish of 1946 catch of various species. Figures for 1956 are subject to further correction.

Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Catch by Cycles

British Columbia	1939—	568,943	1940—	937,062	1941—	2,116,723	1942—	5,047,599	British Columbia
Washington		552,179		709,661		1,560,482		2,921,805	Washington
TOTAL		1,121,122		1,646,703		3,677,205		7,969,404	TOTAL
British Columbia	1943—	349,011	1944—	1,003,829	1945—	969,444	1946—	4,239,622	British Columbia
Washington		242,822		436,182		716,685		3,551,761	Washington
TOTAL		591,404		1,440,011		1,686,129		7,791,383	TOTAL
British Columbia	1947—	354,000	1948—	751,812	1949—	1,020,799	1950—	894,469	British Columbia
Washington		90,117		1,089,060		1,058,117		1,220,935	Washington
TOTAL		444,117		1,840,872		2,078,916		2,115,404	TOTAL
British Columbia	1951—	1,288,162	1952—	1,154,383	1953—	1,992,343	1954—	4,722,463	British Columbia
Washington		1,136,791		1,113,475		2,032,437		4,806,258	Washington
TOTAL		2,424,953		2,267,858		4,024,780		9,528,721	TOTAL
British Columbia	1955—	1,108,081	1956*	895,000	* Figures for 1956 are preliminary. Figures in this table, taken from reports of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, represent the actual numbers of Sockeye known to have been caught in waters covered by the Fraser River Sockeye Salmon treaty. No reliable catch statistics for years prior to 1939.				
Washington		1,006,610		906,872					
TOTAL		2,114,691		1,801,872					

Fraser River-Puget Sound Sockeye Pack, by Cycles

British Columbia	1895—	395,984	1896—	356,984	1897—	860,459	1898—	256,101	British Columbia
Washington		65,143		72,979		312,048		252,000	Washington
TOTAL		461,127		429,963		1,172,507		508,101	TOTAL
British Columbia	1899—	480,485	1900—	229,800	1901—	928,669	1902—	293,477	British Columbia
Washington		499,646		228,704		1,105,096		339,556	Washington
TOTAL		980,131		458,504		2,033,765		633,033	TOTAL
British Columbia	1903—	204,809	1904—	72,688	1905—	837,489	1906—	183,007	British Columbia
Washington		167,211		123,419		837,122		182,241	Washington
TOTAL		372,020		196,107		1,674,611		365,248	TOTAL
British Columbia	1907—	59,815	1908—	74,574	1909—	585,435	1910—	150,432	British Columbia
Washington		96,974		170,951		1,097,904		248,014	Washington
TOTAL		156,789		245,525		1,683,339		398,446	TOTAL
British Columbia	1911—	58,487	1912—	123,879	1913—	719,796	1914—	198,183	British Columbia
Washington		127,761		184,680		1,673,099		335,230	Washington
TOTAL		186,248		308,559		2,392,895		533,413	TOTAL
British Columbia	1915—	91,130	1916—	32,146	1917—	148,164	1918—	19,697	British Columbia
Washington		64,584		84,637		411,538		50,723	Washington
TOTAL		155,714		116,783		559,702		70,420	TOTAL
British Columbia	1919—	38,854	1920—	48,399	1921—	38,631	1922—	51,832	British Columbia
Washington		64,346		62,654		102,967		48,566	Washington
TOTAL		103,200		111,053		142,598		100,398	TOTAL
British Columbia	1923—	31,655	1924—	39,743	1925—	35,385	1926—	85,689	British Columbia
Washington		47,402		69,369		112,023		44,673	Washington
TOTAL		79,057		109,112		147,408		130,362	TOTAL
British Columbia	1927—	61,393	1928—	29,299	1929—	61,569	1930—	103,692	British Columbia
Washington		97,594		61,044		111,898		352,194	Washington
TOTAL		158,987		90,343		173,467		455,886	TOTAL
British Columbia	1931—	40,947	1932—	65,769	1933—	52,465	1934—	139,238	British Columbia
Washington		87,211		81,188		126,604		352,579	Washington
TOTAL		128,158		146,957		179,069		491,817	TOTAL
British Columbia	1935—	62,822	1936—	184,854	1937—	100,272	1938—	186,794	British Columbia
Washington		54,677		59,505		60,259		134,641	Washington
TOTAL		117,499		244,359		160,531		321,435	TOTAL
British Columbia	1939—	54,296	1940—	99,009	1941—	171,290	1942—	446,371	British Columbia
Washington		43,511		59,354		110,605		263,458	Washington
TOTAL		97,807		158,363		281,895		709,829	TOTAL
British Columbia	1943—	31,973½	1944—	88,515	1945—	79,781½	1946—	331,292	British Columbia
Washington		19,179		37,509		53,054½		280,018	Washington
TOTAL		51,152½		126,024		132,836		611,310	TOTAL
British Columbia	1947—	27,857	1948—	61,650	1949—	80,629	1950—	81,510	British Columbia
Washington		7,516		90,441		80,547		116,458	Washington
TOTAL		35,373		152,091		161,176		197,968	TOTAL
British Columbia	1951—	134,400	1952—	115,814	1953—	176,097	1954—	486,805	British Columbia
Washington		118,151		114,638		178,323		501,496	Washington
TOTAL		252,551		230,452		354,420		988,301	TOTAL
British Columbia	1955—	95,377	1956*	81,360					
Washington		85,136		82,440					
TOTAL		180,513		163,800					

*Figures for 1956 are approximate. Statistics represent 48-lb. cases of Sockeye caught in the Fraser River district of British Columbia and adjacent waters of the State of Washington, whether canned in those districts or elsewhere —

and not including other Sockeye canned in those districts. This accounts in large part for the discrepancy between these statistics and those appearing elsewhere in this issue.

Sights Are Raised For 1957 Cyclic Target

● Cyclic swings which characterize the salmon resource of Puget Sound fall into coincidence in 1957, and the industry entered the year busily engaged in raising its sights to a towering target.

It is the year of the steadily-rising Quesnel Sockeye run, once almost extinguished.

It is the true cycle of the Big Year— which produced the all-time Sockeye peak of 1913. True, there has been a shift in the cycle, so that the *Big Year* is no longer the *Best Year*; but there is always a good chance that it may become so.

It is an odd-numbered year, which brings the Pinks to supplement the Sockeyes.

Isn't this enough to stir a fisherman?

● With Sockeyes down moderately from the previous cycle year, and Chums falling even lower than the poor pack of 1955, salmon canning on Puget Sound was on the disappointing side in 1956.

Comparisons of one year with its immediate predecessor mean little on Puget Sound because of the cyclic character of the runs—and of course 1956, being an even year, had no Pink salmon run. Here the situation was exactly normal.

Sockeye results were disappointing, and particularly so because this was the second year in succession when the Sockeye pack fell below that of the previous cycle year. In fact, the Puget Sound pack was the smallest on the 1956 cycle since 1944.

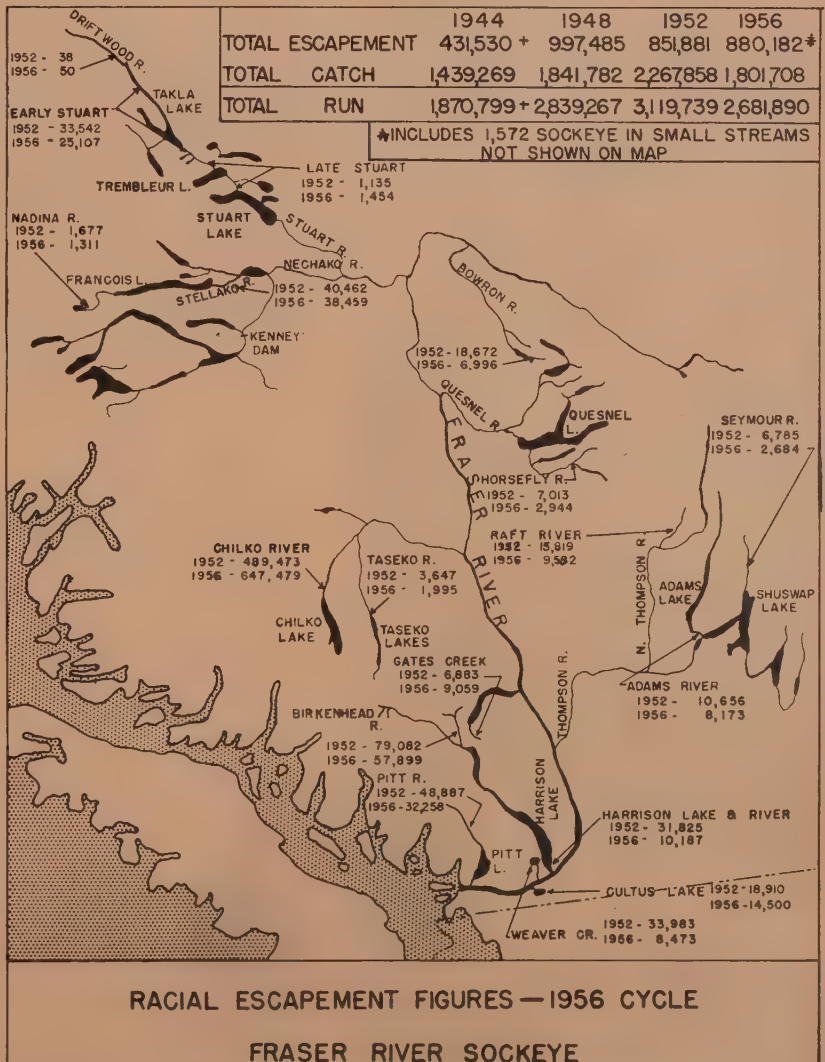
● Chum salmon shortage on Puget Sound in 1956 was even more disturbing than the disappointment in Sockeyes, because it was the second successive season at a level far below normal—just how far below is made plain by contrasting the 54,688-case Chum pack of 1956 with the average of 203,835 cases for the preceding decade, which of course included the very short pack of 88,672 cases in

1955.

Cause of the collapse in Chums occasions real concern, and this is common to the entire Salmon Coast and not at all confined to Puget Sound. British Columbia also was short of Chums again in 1956, as it had been in 1955. Moreover, the scientists have had few explanations, or suggestions for measures which might

correct the situation.

Actually, because their value is relatively low, and because in previous years the species has appeared to be in entirely healthy condition, Chums have drawn but scant attention from the researchers and administrators. The impact of two disastrously poor years promises to gain for Chums a larger measure of attention.





Fishermen's Packing Corporation

CANNERS OF PUGET SOUND SALMON

SOCKEYE

Snow Cap
Snowland

COHOE

Olympic
Green Breaker
Ocean Spray

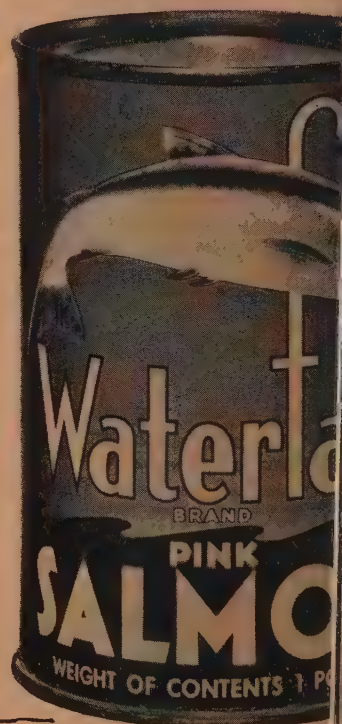
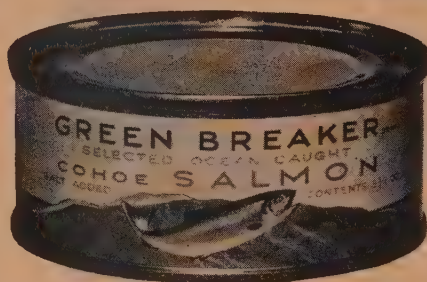
PINK

Waterfall

CHUM

Golden West
Golden Glow

**FISHERMEN'S
PACKING
CORP.**



OFFICE AND CANNERY
ANACORTES, WASHINGTON

1956 - PUGET SOUND CANNED SALMON PACK - 1956

COMPANY	CANNERY LOCATION	S O C K E Y E			C H U M & P I N K			C O H O or S I L V E R			K I N G or C H I N O O K			GRAND TOTAL (Full Cases)	
		1# Tails # Flats, etc. (48 lbs.)	1/2-lb. Flats (8 doz.)	1/4-lb. Flats (48 lbs) Net	Total	1# Tails & # Flats (48 lbs.)	1/2 & 1/4-lb. Flats. (48 lbs.) Net	Total	1# Tails # Flats etc. (48 lbs.)	1/2-lb. Flats (8 doz)	1/4-lb. Flats (48 lbs.) Net	Total	1# Tails & # Flats (48 lbs.) Net		Total
1 Alaska Packers Association	Blaine (A)	...	10,675	...	10,675	118	...	121	3,237	...	...	3,237	...	154	14,167
2 American Packing Co.	Anacortes	...	4,651	...	4,651	(10)6,337	...	6,940	(10)3,737	58	...	3,338	...	16	15,743
3 Burt Canning Co.	Bellingham (A)	...	1,758	75	1,833	32	(2)	...	50	288	...	338	...	16	2,167
4 Columbia Rr. Packers Assn., Inc.	Various (A) (25)	...	8,788	4,178	12,966	...	4	...	...	1,919	...	1,919	...	94	(25)15,015
5 Crown Seafood Sales, Inc.	Seattle	...	...	...	...	(11)2,124	...	2,124	(11)3,304	44	...	3,348	...	...	5,472
6 Darsell-Collins Fish Co.	Seattle	...	1,151	...	1,151	(12)5,700	...	6,014	(12) 567	5,44	...	3,565	(4) 13	...	10,860
7 Farwell Fisherman, Inc.	Anacortes	...	7,502	1,414	8,916	(3) 139	(3)	471	1,474	515	217	5,332	...	117	15,075
8 Fishermen's Packing Corp.	Anacortes	...	7,048	1,971	9,019	...	230	290	...	2,079	1,997	4,076	...	501	13,868
9 Food Specialty Co.	Seattle	...	...	...	...	(17) 554	...	584	(17) 321	95	15	431	(17)688	...	8
10 Friday Harbor Canning Co.	Friday Harbor (B)	1,281	355	...	1,636	...	4	...	...	183	...	183	...	11	1,834
11 John C. Jackson, Inc.	Friday Harbor	...	1,915	650	2,565	3,121	(5)1,117	4,238	242	4,940	378	5,560	...	77	12,440
12 Nakat Packing Corporation	Anacortes (A)	...	4,450	...	4,450	92	(1)	94	1,011	...	...	1,011	...	56	5,611
13 Nelbo Packing Co.	Point Roberts (C)	...	3,068	...	3,068	5,015	...	5,015	...	1,254	...	2,390	...	...	6,461
14 New England Fish Co.	Everett, etc. (D)	...	3,068	...	3,068	(4) 1,003	...	1,003	(4) 1,106	...	...	2,390	...	...	14
15 Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.	Bellingham (A)	...	3,830	25	3,855	(6) 4,714	388	5,102	246	3,769	...	4,015	2	98	13,072
16 Perfection Smokery	Seattle	...	...	...	...	(13)1,154	...	1,154	(4) 4,052	290	48	4,390	...	...	5,544
17 San Juan Fishing & Packing Co.	Seattle (E)	...	...	...	...	(4) 1,008	...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008
18 Scheerer Canning Co.	Everett	...	...	...	...	(13)1,154	...	1,154	(4) 4,052	290	48	4,390	...	...	5,544
19 Sea-Pac Company, Inc.	Bellingham	...	23	...	23	(4) 1,008	...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,008
20 Sebastian-Stuart Fish Co.	Anacortes (A)	...	6,061	381	6,442	(4-a)307	(1)	310	(14)2,323	43	...	4,555	...	...	11,857
21 Washington Fish & Oyster Co.	Seattle	(4) 62	3,030	...	3,092	(7)12,388	1,031	13,419	(15)3,836	5,105	...	7,940	(21)221	...	24,451
22 Whiz Fish Products Co.	La Conner (F)	...	8,404	877	9,281	(8) 6,312	...	6,312	(16)4,375	695	...	5,270	(16)946	...	21,508
TOTAL		1,343	72,719	9,870	83,932	51,702	4,230	55,932	29,318	26,536	6,076	61,930	1,349	1,562	2,911

NOTES: - As far as possible, Alaska fish canned on Puget Sound is OMITTED from this table and tabulated with the Alaska packs. Alaska salmon canned on Puget Sound totaled approximately 105,280 full cases, including: from Western Alaska, 62,581 Reds, 1,211 Pinks, 2,535 Chums, 16 Cohoes and 577 Kings; from Central Alaska, 10,469 Reds, 6,205 Pinks, 8,429 Chums and 19 Cohoes; from Southeast Alaska, 101 Reds, 2,169 Pinks, 4,408 Chums and 7,360 Cohoes. The principal packs canned, through joint operation or custom-canning, in plants of other companies were: (A) In Alaska Packers (Blaine) and Sebastian (Anacortes); (B) In John C. Jackson plant; (C) In Iversen Packing Co. plant; (D) Scheerer (Everett) and Whiz (La Conner); (E) Washington F. & O. Co., etc., Seattle; (F) Includes total of 4,605 full cases custom-canned by Food Specialty Co., Seattle.

PINKS are included with Chums, as follows: (1) All Pinks; (2) 1-1/2 full cases; (3) 15 tails & 160 full halves; (4) 56 full halves; (5) Includes 335 Pink Tails & 124 Chums in #4 cans. (4-a) 178 in #4; (7) 45 in #4; (8) 19 Tails; (10) 7 in #4. FOUR-POUND cans are included with Tails, as follows: (4) All 4-lbs.; (10) 60z Chums, 7 Pinks & 2,945 Cohoes; (11) 581 Chums & 744 Cohoes; (12) 329 Chums, 567 Cohoes & 13 Kings; (6) 124 Chums; (13) 201 Chums & 4,052 Cohoes; (4 & 16) 412 Cohoes, 178 Pinks & 129 Chums; (7 & 15) 891 Cohoes, 463 Pinks & 4,052 Cohoes; (8 & 16) 3,449 Chums, 2,770 Cohoes & 483 Kings. QUARTER-POUND Kings are included with Halves (basis 48 lbs.); (20) 55 cases; (21) 3 cases. (25) Pack includes 32,748 cases (all species, as they run) of Puget Sound fish canned in CRPA plant at Astoria, Ore.; balance canned in joint operations at Blaine and Anacortes.

Pinks Under Treaty

● Undoubtedly the most significant development of 1956 so far as Puget Sound salmon fishing is concerned was the agreement between the United States and Canada for inclusion of Pink salmon in the responsibilities of the International Pacific Salmon Commission (Sockeye).

International negotiations in Ottawa in the fall of 1956 produced agreement to an amendment of the Sockeye Treaty designed to bring Pinks under its authority on virtually the same basis as the species for which the treaty was originally drawn.

After seven years of study of Pinks, in which the researches of the Commission within treaty waters will be supplemented by coordinated investigations of Canada and the State of Washington in waters outside those embraced in the treaty, the governments will re-examine the matter to determine if the results of these researches suggest the desirability of further change in the convention.

● Under this amendment to the Salmon Treaty, the catch of Pinks from treaty waters, as well as that of Sockeye, will be divided between the fishermen of the United States and Canada as equally as may be practicable each year.

This may result in some slight decline in the average percentage of the biennial Pink pack going to the American industry, but on the other hand it will contribute to the stability of the resource through the elimination of competitive raiding.

The treaty is expected to go into effect in advance of the Pink salmon season of 1957, although that will require ratification of the document by the United States Senate and the Canadian Parliament. At the first of 1957 this seemed altogether possible, as there was no responsible opposition to full acceptance of the convention.

Off-Shore Fishing

● High seas gillnet fishing for salmon in 1956 suddenly became a factor in the American fishery out of Puget Sound, creating a situation whose influence extended up and down the Pacific Coast and into international affairs.

This ocean gillnetting was pioneered in the late summer of 1956 by Capt. Thor Botten and his steel fishing vessel *Thoreen*, which he equipped with a gillnet of 1,000 fathoms length and fished successfully on the high seas in the salmon approaches to Puget Sound. All species present in the area at that season were taken with equal facility by the net. Other fishermen quickly followed the pioneer, producing more controversy than salmon.



Red Breast SALMON Recommends—



CURRIED SALMON with RICE

Blend contents of 1/2-lb. can RED BREAST Fancy Cohoe (Silver) Salmon with can of Campbell's Condensed Cream of Celery Soup. Heat in saucepan, adding Curry Powder to taste. Serve on top of layer of cooked rice from 5 oz. package of Minute Rice. Quick and Tasty. Tastes like more! Serves 2 to 4.



SALMON à la KING

Blend contents of 1/2-lb. can RED BREAST Fancy Cohoe (Silver) Salmon with can of Campbell's Condensed Cream of Mushroom Soup. Heat in saucepan. Serve on white bread toast. Quick and Tasty! Tastes like more! Serves 2 to 4.

SALMON with MACARONI and CHEESE

Blend contents of 1/2-lb. can RED BREAST Fancy Cohoe (Silver) Salmon with can of Franco-American Macaroni with Cheese Sauce. Heat in saucepan. It's Quick, Thrifty and Tasty! Tastes like more! Serves 2 to 4.



QUICK — THRIFTY — TASTY — NOURISHING

Established 1919



F. A. GOSSE COMPANY

MAIN 0475

EXCHANGE BUILDING, SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

Cable Address: FAGOS, SEATTLE

The implications of the rise of this new fishery of a resource already under heavy pressure from intense exploitation resulted in sweeping demand for measures which would prohibit the use of nets in fishing salmon beyond territorial waters.

After months of argument, in which only the Alaska Fishery Administration took definite action, 1957 opened with the problem unsolved, and only moderate prospects that it can be settled in advance of the 1957 season.

Productivity Shows Downward Swing

● The 1956 run of Fraser River Sockeye, including catch and escapement, declined 14% relative to the brood year 1952, while in 1955 the run declined 17% relative to the brood year 1951. Survival conditions affecting the 1956 run were slightly better than those affecting the 1955 run; nevertheless a negative condition existed which is not considered to be

representative of normal productivity, according to Loyd A. Royal, director of the Salmon Commission.

In spite of the decline in the total run, special consideration was given to obtaining escapement, which actually increased slightly over that recorded in the brood year. The escapement of 888,000 Sockeye was 32.2% of the total run; where in 1955 over-

PUGET SOUND CANNED SALMON PACK

Puget Sound salmon canning commenced in 1877 with a pack of 5,500 cases, but no segregation by species is available prior to 1889. From the beginning production increased, with much fluctuation, to 22,000 cases in 1887; the average for intervening years being 7,867 cases. Values shown are based on opening prices. "Average" figures at bottom of table are for last ten years.

YEAR	# of Plants Oper.	Sockeye		Pink		Chum		Coho		Chinook		TOTAL		YEAR
		Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	
1888	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,975	\$126,356	1888
1889	2	...	...	2,809	\$7,584	1,145	\$3,435	7,480	\$37,400	240	\$1,200	11,674	49,619	1889
1890	1	...	...	...	...	4,000	12,000	3,000	15,000	1,000	5,000	8,000	32,000	1890
1891	2	5,538	\$24,921	5,647	15,246	3,093	10,825	5,869	19,368	382	2,101	20,529	72,461	1891
1892	2	2,954	11,816	...	...	16,180	56,630	7,206	24,500	86	473	26,426	93,419	1892
1893	3	47,852	103,371	17,530	47,331	11,380	31,295	11,812	59,060	1,200	6,480	89,331	247,537	1893
1894	3	41,781	188,014	9,049	24,432	22,152	60,918	22,418	89,672	...	...	95,400	363,036	1894
1895	7	65,143	273,108	23,633	62,556	38,785	94,741	50,865	154,218	1,542	7,325	179,968	591,948	1895
1896	11	72,979	350,299	...	...	26,550	73,013	82,640	264,448	13,495	67,475	195,664	755,235	1896
1897	12	312,048	1,248,192	57,268	171,804	23,310	64,103	91,900	282,133	9,500	39,045	494,026	1,805,277	1897
1898	18	252,000	1,058,400	...	...	38,400	105,600	98,600	335,240	11,200	50,624	400,200	1,549,864	1898
1899	19	499,646	2,368,334	252,733	734,241	31,481	86,427	111,387	418,176	24,364	103,180	919,611	3,170,358	1899
1900	19	228,704	1,149,000	...	...	89,100	245,025	128,200	512,800	22,350	134,100	469,450	1,940,925	1900
1901	...	1,105,096	...	275,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380,590	...	1901
1902	21	339,556	2,047,655	...	...	93,492	467,460	85,817	429,085	30,049	150,245	548,914	3,094,445	1902
1903	22	167,211	1,003,260	181,236	407,984	12,001	30,002	103,450	413,800	14,500	72,500	478,398	1,929,546	1903
1904	13	123,419	653,871	...	...	49,656	124,254	118,127	447,851	14,441	69,352	305,643	1,295,328	1904
1905	24	847,122	4,952,718	70,992	212,976	41,057	102,643	79,335	337,174	1,804	9,922	1,040,310	5,615,433	1905
1906	16	182,241	1,251,236	...	...	149,218	708,781	94,497	472,485	8,139	48,834	430,602	2,481,336	1906
1907	14	93,122	698,416	433,423	1,300,269	50,249	150,847	119,472	476,288	1,814	16,326	698,080	2,642,146	1907
1908	22	170,951	1,196,657	6,075	18,225	47,607	142,821	128,922	644,922	95,210	664,470	448,765	2,669,095	1908
1909	11	1,097,904	6,183,300	370,993	902,342	53,688	128,916	143,133	630,446	13,019	72,604	1,832,949	7,917,608	1909
1910	24	248,014	1,673,095	108	388	146,942	514,297	162,755	895,153	10,064	60,324	567,883	3,143,256	1910
1911	15	127,761	1,168,145	1,046,992	4,302,344	104,321	392,122	256,124	1,591,185	21,823	172,582	1,557,021	7,727,524	1911
1912	20	184,680	1,660,173	700	2,185	60,760	154,193	149,727	761,200	20,252	101,706	416,125	2,679,457	1912
1913	22	1,673,099	10,871,178	791,886	2,092,401	56,225	124,970	61,019	235,372	1,234	5,247	2,583,463	13,329,168	1913
1914	31	335,230	3,208,969	892	4,212	278,801	955,920	151,893	759,689	26,044	167,322	792,860	5,095,839	1914
1915	41	64,584	676,769	583,649	1,795,285	411,724	155,744	180,783	902,335	28,466	145,555	1,269,206	4,675,418	1915
1916	32	84,637	699,161	1,887	8,264	427,878	1,492,161	155,832	957,650	37,030	280,708	707,278	3,437,944	1916
1917	45	111,538	5,366,218	1,124,884	7,823,960	216,285	1,362,634	114,276	1,065,983	57,543	540,904	1,921,554	16,159,699	1917
1918	32	50,723	781,992	6,605	53,336	267,538	1,715,159	235,860	2,532,553	63,472	754,637	624,198	5,837,677	1918
1919	35	64,346	1,186,413	421,215	3,854,113	525,541	1,687,787	210,883	2,618,504	73,618	910,968	1,295,626	12,257,785	1919
1920	11	62,654	1,725,252	4,669	28,860	48,849	3,225,368	24,502	221,688	25,846	370,215	166,520	2,571,385	1920
1921	23	102,967	1,991,368	404,713	1,870,385	30,831	123,608	89,412	798,541	25,567	199,609	653,490	4,983,511	1921
1922	16	48,566	945,178	2,225	13,273	65,552	283,395	111,771	744,656	20,615	222,641	248,729	2,209,143	1922
1923	18	47,402	860,000	475,849	2,429,800	97,081	471,790	122,000	785,000	15,806	150,407	758,138	4,696,997	1923
1924	12	69,389	1,182,358	5,945	39,192	134,360	651,014	87,879	688,950	20,096	216,043	317,649	2,777,557	1924
1925	23	112,023	2,098,683	553,904	3,179,302	43,345	207,546	173,215	1,902,289	29,183	432,349	911,670	7,620,169	1925
1926	14	44,673	532,408	2,107	15,095	112,204	573,411	123,469	1,163,286	27,972	365,826	310,425	2,650,026	1926
1927	21	97,594	2,115,410	578,923	3,669,941	38,129	225,654	135,802	1,358,020	41,796	588,314	892,244	7,957,339	1927
1928	14	60,081	1,207,981	5,597	41,091	146,356	833,114	89,923	777,472	23,419	294,816	325,376	3,154,024	1928
1929	22	111,898	2,203,496	727,621	4,639,076	156,683	911,584	101,635	1,044,372	34,007	439,778	1,131,844	9,238,306	1929
1930	12	352,194	4,890,921	3,712	18,486	64,234	237,123	122,691	1,240,876	29,775	407,912	572,606	6,795,318	1930
1931	18	83,728	1,316,348	705,580	2,486,377	55,189	177,000	76,025	569,699	28,359	293,022	948,881	4,842,446	1931
1932	10	78,319	897,006	1,677	5,779	146,151	381,116	60,740	330,385	24,024	168,625	310,911	1,782,912	1932
1933	19	125,738	1,340,000	543,340	2,643,528	37,039	171,742	44,568	292,684	21,091	221,776	771,776	4,669,910	1933
1934	21	340,787	3,632,587	3,296	17,331	72,841	261,991	69,080	517,901	14,089	74,024	500,093	4,493,834	1934
1935	14	51,714	720,076	369,620	1,652,161	15,636	68,402	70,514	534,956	9,243	91,396	516,727	3,066,991	1935
1936	9	60,063	813,510	1,152	7,598	86,070	315,465	30,568	292,528	4,708	43,427	182,561	1,472,528	1936
1937	13	56,983	925,160	327,973	1,676,692	18,759	91,696	31,747	323,976	6,412	76,750	441,874	3,094,274	1937
1938	13	139,152	1,824,396	455	2,641	7,697	32,193	10,268	100,753	2,371	36,800	159,943	1,996,783	1938
1939	14	43,561	669,202	282,271	1,574,317	15,080	76,786	54,905	485,760	2,446	33,508	398,263	2,839,573	1939
1940	9	62,748	1,122,684	2,947	17,432	23,405	114,798	30,654	231,878	1,674	15,734	121,428	1,502,526	1940
1941	9	110,758	2,140,457	153,924	1,203,657	25,423	187,224	46,213	553,230	4,769	62,354	341,087	4,146,922	1941
1942	10	258,488	5,255,888	851	7,965	2,223	17,748	6,862	97,693	1,204	26,389	269,628	5,405,683	1942
1943	10	19,149	424,339	62,129	637,730	243	2,432	26,292	390,847	2,884	12,456	110,677	1,467,804	1943
1944	3	37,214	830,719	299	3,313	...	...	373	5,883	1,064	21,240	38,950	861,155	1944
1945	6	53,532	1,176,467	305,245	2,724,176	1,184	12,467	18,802	258,076	3,639	63,511	382,402	4,234,697	1945
1946	20	271,311	10,108,350	91	2,184	47,099	989,079	7,118	163,714	6,841	268,120	332,460	11,531,447	1946
1947	25	7,516	315,956	639,426	13,423,416	139,131	2,532,194	79,450	2,254,044	29,143	875,098	894,666	19,401,068	1947
1948	22	91,268	5,005,792	4,645	128,328	245,133	5,558,820	70,659	2,049,606	27,043	903,578	438,748	13,646,124	1948
1949	23	94,627	2,959,425	557,740	9,305,100	162,532	2,381,000	55,910	1,273,000	8,594	224,000	879,403	16,142,525	1949
1950	20	128,385	4,984,208	2,277	61,855	512,997	10,752,172	116,655	3,454,279	8,215	191,712	768,529	19,444,226	1950
1951	25	156,461	5,815,837	441,605	9,419,295	233,468	3,922,457	88,511	2,200,801	11,275	281,794	931,320	21,840,184	1951
1952	20	114,707	5,153,778	817	51,026	292,318	5,147,862	172,910	4,079,424	7,869	178,654	588,821	14,810,544	1952
1953	22	164,846	6,041,592	440,860	8,239,810	144,542	1,761,160	54,901	1,012,224	3,974	106,937	809,125	17,161,723	1953
1954	21	507,719	16,364,291	1,429	32,314	272,455	4,292,256	29,252	742,533	5,054	119,568	115,909	21,550,962	1954
1955	23	81,913	3,088,120	411,280	9,108,207									

1956 - RECAPITULATION OF ALASKA CANNED SALMON PACK - 1956

DISTRICT	RED or SOCKEYE			PINK		CHUM			Medium RED or COHO			KING or CHINOOK			GRAND TOTAL (Full Cases)	
	1-lb. Tails & Flats	4-lb. Flats	½-lb. Flats (8-doz.)	TOTAL	1-lb. Tails etc.	1-lb. Tails	4-lb. Flats	½-lb. Flats (8 doz.)	TOTAL	1-lb. & 4-lb. Tails & Flats, etc.	1-lb. Flats (8 doz.)	TOTAL	1-lb. Flats & Etc.	½-lb. Flats		TOTAL
Western Alaska	598,724	3,235	78,113	680,072	4,124	27,897	3	7,208	35,108	2,719	1,838	4,557	(a) 11,619	(b) 12,151	23,770	748,695
Central Alaska	204,419	1,806	118,720	324,945	(c) 508,272	343,887	14,674	12,811	371,371	(d) 47,593	1,730	49,323	9,677	11,501	21,178	1,287,888
Southeast Alaska	43,443	2,636	24,811	70,890	(e) 553,278	258,006	8,617	12,711	279,334	43,875	10,324	54,199	(g) 976	290	1,266	1,022,768
TOTAL ALASKA	846,586	7,677	221,644	1,075,907	1,059,674	629,790	23,294	32,729	685,813	94,187	13,892	108,079	22,272	23,942	46,214	3,059,451

NOTE: - Salmon shipped, frozen or fresh, from the three regions of Alaska and canned elsewhere, is included, as far as possible, in the above figures for the regions of origin.

Can sizes not separately tabulated are included with others, as follows: (a) Includes 552 cases #4 and 3,864 cases #1 Flat. (b) Includes 2,125 full cases Quarters. (c) Includes 8,577 #4. (d) Includes 7,988 #4. (e) Includes 10,003 #4. (f) Includes 3,522 #4. (g) Includes 46 #4.



Puget Seiner—Typical in all respects is this 66' Puget Sound salmon seiner, owned by John Jerkovich and shown here with her "Power Block" at boom point, the mark of the modern fisherman.

fishing, combined with the 17% decline in the total run, resulted in an escapement of only 14.61%. The 1955 escapement was not favorable to maintaining that cycle on a maximum production basis, hence every effort was made in 1956 to avoid a duplication of the unfavorable 1955 catch-escapement ratio.

The total 1956 escapement was satisfactory and the individual racial escapements are considered favorable to the maintenance of that cycle on a maximum potential level of productivity. The escapement of many races showed substantial declines in productivity, but in most cases the decline can be attributed to the gradual formation of dominant year classes on other cycle years. These declines have been predicted for several years in the annual reports of the Commission.

The Chilko River, Gates Creek, and Silver Creek runs were the only dominant year classes expected in 1956, and in each case the production and escapement was satisfactory although below the maximum expected. Chilko produced a total catch of 1,120,000 Sockeye and an escapement of 647,000 for a total racial run of 1,767,000 fish. The run to Chilko has shown a consistently greater ability to escape the fishing gear than the other races. Thus the 1956 Chilko escapement was 36.6% of the Chilko run while the escapement of all other races was only 24.4%. The escapement to Chilko was actually in excess of calculated requirements for maximum production, but was a necessary result of allowing the escapement of other races migrating at the same time to be maintained at a reasonable level.

In the lower river area, the escapement to Cultus Lake appeared satisfactory. The run to Weaver Creek had been seriously affected by drought conditions in the brood year, and a substantial drop in population size was expected on the basis of the fry emergence count in the spring of 1953. For the first time in several years the Birkenhead run held relatively steady with the decrease in the size of escapement due almost entirely to a decline in the number of three-year-old fish, which have no value in reproducing the population. The Pitt River escapement was almost entirely five-year-old fish; the 32,258 fish on the spawning ground comparing favorably with the figure of 37,833 recorded in 1951.

If the surplus escapement to Chilko could have been taken in the fishery the total catch would have approached the 2,000,000 figure anticipated as the minimum catch for 1956. The actual catch was 1,802,000 for both countries, and was divided within 12,000 fish of equal division between the fishermen of Canada and the United States.

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SEATTLE 1, WASHINGTON

SALMON

COLUMBIA RIVER

1956 - COLUMBIA RIVER CANNED SALMON PACK - 1956

COMPANY	CANNERY LOCATION	CHINOOK				SILVERSIDE				Blue-black 1-lb. Tall & 1-lb. Flats (48-lbs.)	CHUM All Sizes (48-lbs.)	STEELHEAD TROUT		GRAND TOTAL (Full Cases)
		1-lb. Flats & Ovals	1-lb. Flats (6 doz.)	1-lb. Flats (48-lbs.)	Total	1-lb. Tails & Flats	1-lb. Tails etc.	1-lb. Tails & Flats (48-lbs.)	TOTAL			1-lb. Tall Flats & Ovals	1-lb. Tall Flats & Ovals (48-lbs.)	
1 Barbary Packing Corporation	Astoria, Oregon	...	6,078	...	6,078	...	...	...	1,961	...	...	...	1,566	10,153
2 Chinook Packing Company	Chinook, Wash.	...	4,198	...	4,198	...	...	...	2,534	...	...	...	...	8,495
3 Columbia River Packers Assn.	Astoria, Oregon	...	32,023	2,838	34,861	579	1,032	(1) 9,794	10,826	...	...	...	3,846	(8) 64,585
4 Coviltz Fish Company	Kelso, Wash.	...	1,892	...	1,892	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	3,746
5 Keystone Packing Company	Ilwaco, Wash.	...	1,739	...	1,739	...	...	...	711	...	...	...	...	2,859
6 New England Fish Company	Chinook, Wash.	...	4,486	...	4,486	...	...	...	2,122	...	...	...	...	6,869
7 Point Adams Packing Company	Hammond, Oregon	...	6,748	728	8,247	(7) 213	(7) 872	(2) 13,202	4,074	...	...	...	1,566	17,774
8 Portland Fish Company	Portland, Oregon	...	4,464	1,579	6,043	(3) 1,281	...	(3) 12,118	626	...	...	...	...	13,586
9 Union Fishermen's Co-Op Pkg. Co.	Astoria, Oregon	...	9,403	1,239	11,556	1,236	982	(4) 513	1,495	...	...	...	(4) 533	23,326
TOTAL *		1,685	71,031	6,384	79,100	2,028	2,886	17,179	20,065	6,374	5,492	67	8,030	151,393

NOTES: * Unless otherwise noted, figures for Bluebacks represent Halves (basis of 8 dozen); for Chums, #1 Tails.

*Canned in plant of Chinook Packing Co.
QUARTERS, basis 48 lbs., are included with Halves as follows: (1) 867 choice Chinooks, 5,212 Silvers, 1,255 Bluebacks & 3,779 Steelheads; (2) 55 choice Chinooks, 843 Silvers, 79 Bluebacks & 318 Steelheads; (3) 225 choice Chinooks, 599 Silvers and 19 Bluebacks; (4) 181 choice Chinooks, 210 Silvers, 344 Bluebacks and 3 Steelheads.

• Marked improvement in condition of the Columbia River salmon resource —save in the Fall Chinook run—was manifest in 1956, according to Oregon and Washington fisheries biologists.

In 1956 the Columbia River Spring Chinook run—which includes escapement as well as catch—maintained its modest rate of increase, with all observed factors encouraging.

The Summer Chinook run also showed substantial build-up.

Offsetting in some degree the entirely favorable circumstances surrounding these two divisions of the resource is the depleted condition of the Fall Chinook run—although the steep decline which began in 1949 leveled-off slightly in 1956.

Recovery of the Spring and Summer Chinook runs are believed due in large degree to the success of the seasonal closures which for several years have sought to provide escapement for these extremely fine fish at the peak of the run, when productivity of the salmon is reflected in maximum abundance. Thus the biologists and administrative authorities are undertaking to get "seed" in terms of escapement from the best and most productive segment of the salmon run.

The Spring and Summer Chinooks which are being rehabilitated to a very large degree find their natural spawning grounds in the Salmon River basin of Idaho. Only a very small fraction can be traced to hatcheries.

• Situation with the Columbia River Fall Chinooks is very different. This race is the mainstay of the troll salmon fishery of the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia and Alaska; and of course also is drawn upon in large, and increasing, degree by sport fishermen. The decline of this Fall Chinook run traces to a number of factors. Its fall in 1949 came just about two cycles after the intense sport fishery developed on the Columbia River; and about one cycle after the dramatic build-up of sport fishing out of Grays Harbor and off Neah Bay.

Moreover, at about the same time the fishing effectiveness of many trollers was increased substantially by the installation of echo sounders and stabilizing gear.

Celilo Gone Forever

• End of an aspect of the Columbia River fisheries which has played an important part in the salmon catch from prehistoric times came in 1956.

That season was the end of an epoch which began long before the white man ever saw the Columbia.

Never again will the Indians—the Klickitats, the Warm Springs, the Wascoes, the Yakimas, the Nez Perce and the Umatillas—fish at Celilo, the

falls of the Columbia, where the great river of the West plunges over enormous ledges and threads its way through narrow slots, exposing the salmon to the dip nets of the red men.

The Dalles Dam across the Columbia is filling as this is written, and before the 1957 run of Chinooks and Bluebacks climbs the fish ladders at Bonneville and reaches the new dam at The Dalles the pool will have drowned-out Celilo and the ancient Place for Fishing will have vanished forever.

• The passing of Celilo is not wholly a matter for romance and nostalgia. It will have a very real economic effect—perhaps a biologic one.

When Lewis and Clark, tired and

1956 - CANNED SALMON PACK OF COASTAL AREAS - 1956

COMPANY	CANNERY LOCATION	CHINOOK or KING		BLUEBACK or SOCKEYE		SILVER or COHO		CHUM	GRAND TOTAL (Full Cases)
		1-lb. Tails (8 doz.)	Total (Full Cases)	1-lb. Flats (48-lbs.)	Total (Full Cases)	1-lb. Tails (8 doz.)	1-lb. Flats (48-lbs.)		
W A S H I N G T O N									
1 Harbor Seafoods	Bay Center (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	155
2 Mohawk Packing Co.	Moclips	...	192	...	3,427	...	...	688	4,323
3 Strand Fisheries	Houliam	...	...	...	1,675	...	...	1,082(3)	2,737
4 West Coast Fish Co.	Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	776
TOTAL WASHINGTON COAST		192	192	1,596	5,102	...	...	2,661	7,991
CALI FORNI A									
1 Tam Liao Fish Co.	Eureka	...	332	...	...	...	...	63	395
TOTAL COASTAL AREAS		192	332	1,596	5,102	...	...	2,661	8,386

(1) Willapa fish, canned in Harbor Seafoods' Seattle plant.

SALMON COLUMBIA RIVER

half-famished, found Celilo in 1804 they found salmon to trade; and Celilo has been a source of salmon ever since—but now never again.

There was a time when the narrow channels about The Dalles and the swift waters running up to Celilo turned the white man's fish wheels and provided a substantial part of the entire catch of Columbia River salmon. There were canneries beyond

the mountains then, and many thousands of cases of salmon were canned each spring and summer.

The votes of Oregon and Washington citizens eventually forbade fishing with wheels; but a treaty between the United States and the Tribes who had fished at Celilo back into the dim past guaranteed to the Indians the right of fishery forever at this strategic point. The dip net fishery

conducted from rickety platforms suspended in the basaltic gorges above, the boiling river provided a substantial catch of salmon, which the Indians took for their own use, and for trade—just as their forefathers had traded their surplus to Lewis and Clark and those who came after.

COLUMBIA RIVER CANNED SALMON PACK

Salmon canning on the Columbia River commenced in 1866, with a pack of about 4,000 cases valued at \$64,000; but no segregation by species is available prior to 1889. Production increased rapidly to a peak of 629,400 cases in 1883, valued at \$3,147,000; then fell to 356,000, valued at \$2,124,000, in 1887; the average output for intervening years being 351,091 cases, valued at \$2,066,227. The "average" figures at bottom of table are for ten years through 1950.

YEAR	# of Canners	CHINOOK		BLUEBACK		SILVERSIDE		CHUM or KETA		STEELHEAD TROUT		TOTAL		YEAR
		Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	
1888	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372,477	\$2,234,862	1888
1889	21	266,697	\$1,600,182	17,797	\$101,051	...	...	...	...	25,391	\$108,587	309,885	1,809,820	1889
1890	21	335,604	1,946,087	57,345	290,069	...	...	...	...	42,825	171,300	435,774	2,407,456	1890
1891	22	353,907	2,038,566	15,482	284,242	...	...	...	...	29,564	118,156	398,953	2,440,964	1891
1892	24	344,267	1,996,388	66,547	372,909	4,176	\$20,880	...	...	72,348	288,892	487,338	2,679,069	1892
1893	24	288,773	1,559,374	30,459	152,295	29,107	116,428	2,311	\$6,933	65,226	260,904	415,876	2,095,934	1893
1894	24	351,106	1,896,976	43,814	224,430	42,758	171,032	...	...	52,422	209,688	490,100	2,501,126	1894
1895	24	444,909	2,428,658	18,015	86,523	99,601	329,683	22,493	62,591	49,678	203,542	634,696	3,110,997	1895
1896	24	370,943	1,804,511	16,983	81,518	44,108	141,145	...	...	49,663	198,652	481,697	2,261,826	1896
1897	22	432,753	1,804,221	12,972	51,888	60,850	197,762	...	...	46,146	165,440	552,721	2,219,311	1897
1898	23	329,566	1,490,394	66,670	300,015	65,431	222,465	...	...	26,277	60,352	487,933	2,073,226	1898
1899	17	255,824	1,458,175	23,969	134,723	29,608	112,055	11,379	33,836	11,994	39,186	332,774	1,777,975	1899
1900	16	262,392	1,821,258	13,162	92,184	44,925	202,163	17,696	63,706	20,597	102,985	358,772	2,282,296	1900
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390,183	1,942,660	1901
1902	14	270,580	1,428,743	17,037	86,465	10,532	44,732	10,401	41,604	8,593	42,965	317,143	1,644,509	1902
1903	16	301,762	1,610,614	8,383	42,867	12,181	49,869	10,000	37,500	7,251	36,255	339,577	1,777,105	1903
1904	20	320,378	1,944,690	12,911	78,048	31,254	118,357	20,693	52,691	9,868	48,892	395,104	2,242,678	1904
1905	19	327,106	1,962,636	7,768	46,608	26,826	114,011	25,751	65,206	9,822	49,110	397,273	2,237,571	1905
1906	19	311,334	1,868,007	7,816	54,712	41,446	124,338	27,802	69,505	6,500	32,500	394,898	2,149,062	1906
1907	19	258,433	...	5,504	...	31,757	...	22,556	...	5,921	...	324,171	1,763,490	1907
1908	14	210,096	...	8,581	...	31,432	...	16,884	...	10,726	...	253,341	1,380,708	1908
1909	15	162,131	1,203,546	27,908	214,561	42,178	185,070	24,542	57,115	17,283	99,796	274,087	1,760,088	1909
1910	15	244,285	1,882,137	6,234	34,287	68,922	363,688	66,538	232,883	5,436	31,203	391,415	2,544,198	1910
1911	15	405,862	2,204,185	5,988	47,904	79,416	549,478	53,471	203,198	8,594	47,399	543,331	3,052,164	1911
1912	15	220,317	1,988,526	8,210	85,384	31,842	177,248	18,699	46,590	6,958	22,108	285,666	2,319,856	1912
1913	15	192,116	1,664,670	11,152	93,677	40,969	175,412	13,303	29,486	8,939	49,142	266,479	2,012,887	1913
1914	17	289,464	2,573,502	35,311	376,924	69,769	380,666	49,285	205,541	10,792	59,356	454,621	3,595,989	1914
1915	19	406,486	3,694,361	5,459	56,707	33,336	173,234	86,530	251,632	26,723	129,358	558,534	4,305,292	1915
1916	20	395,166	3,572,203	3,790	27,288	52,084	335,114	77,766	307,483	18,999	118,987	547,805	4,361,075	1916
1917	20	403,637	5,023,529	7,968	111,552	64,299	700,680	53,659	386,596	23,783	292,538	555,218	6,530,939	1917
1918	20	400,952	5,222,983	37,833	605,328	98,145	1,072,843	29,846	215,669	24,605	350,071	591,381	7,466,924	1918
1919	21	392,125	5,455,550	7,268	145,360	90,728	1,142,767	75,493	541,989	14,414	205,254	580,028	7,490,920	1919
1920	22	420,467	5,661,580	2,617	62,808	27,024	257,806	18,792	99,564	12,645	116,859	681,545	6,198,617	1920
1921	20	267,582	3,761,321	6,045	120,900	34,381	233,372	4,821	19,791	10,142	68,266	323,241	4,203,649	1921
1922	23	237,230	3,724,393	30,743	614,860	90,437	633,935	8,844	47,130	24,920	186,675	392,174	5,206,993	1922
1923	23	289,586	4,967,657	38,309	766,180	101,554	673,954	25,508	135,168	25,968	187,965	480,925	6,730,924	1923
1924	22	293,716	4,508,236	7,366	129,840	112,308	992,865	57,748	303,356	29,734	285,107	500,872	6,219,404	1924
1925	21	250,809	5,423,129	5,650	106,220	113,554	1,488,855	55,812	272,398	14,637	177,866	540,452	7,468,468	1925
1926	21	295,302	4,744,131	21,736	434,720	97,142	1,027,597	32,853	181,216	32,690	356,418	479,723	6,744,064	1926
1927	22	339,446	5,559,202	6,887	147,378	74,879	585,816	68,449	425,240	30,148	311,070	519,809	7,028,705	1927
1928	24	251,404	4,355,218	4,814	100,131	49,136	478,355	124,953	747,619	16,339	222,139	464,646	5,903,462	1928
1929	21	242,938	4,234,214	10,072	181,296	90,684	917,561	54,619	314,928	23,804	257,025	422,117	5,905,024	1929
1930	21	281,346	4,092,810	9,823	194,460	110,430	1,156,402	11,371	43,324	16,535	171,541	429,505	5,658,177	1930
1931	20	294,798	3,754,929	4,125	66,000	39,268	247,878	3,518	11,754	11,990	110,429	353,699	4,191,000	1931
1932	15	216,511	2,023,990	2,795	33,540	46,492	280,853	17,261	44,879	13,132	91,924	296,191	2,474,586	1932
1933	14	251,157	2,719,303	6,921	96,894	36,430	263,190	24,398	107,351	17,805	142,440	336,711	3,329,178	1933
1934	13	251,068	2,630,152	6,869	82,428	65,428	536,731	24,455	92,608	14,901	121,000	362,721	3,462,919	1934
1935	10	205,870	2,479,450	1,302	17,619	95,184	725,868	15,495	59,499	14,888	122,846	332,739	3,405,282	1935
1936	11	220,188	2,964,058	9,837	137,718	36,541	303,263	30,597	110,149	19,282	117,867	316,445	3,833,055	1936
1937	11	291,343	4,256,819	7,526	126,436	69,801	725,996	30,592	136,309	17,568	189,734	416,830	5,437,294	1937
1938	10	173,892	2,707,267	13,889	260,369	67,257	630,364	37,704	143,275	15,248	152,480	307,990	3,893,755	1938
1939	10	207,595	3,336,206	5,301	102,359	69,082	730,549	15,201	75,416	25,293	320,025	322,472	4,666,141	1939
1940	11	244,570	3,785,681	23,974	471,530	59,737	623,661	25,282	125,420	33,436	373,514	386,999	5,739,826	1940
1941	11	328,609	5,558,254	33,070	661,400	35,727	481,834	83,144	572,994	33,162	453,502	513,712	7,372,984	1941
1942	12	274,750	5,692,929	23,256	625,230	26,541	497,070	118,051	911,538	21,803	429,678	464,401	8,156,445	1942
1943	11	130,373	3,094,505	2,880	77,566	5,707	61,065	12,439	112,421	16,261	323,874	167,660	3,669,451	1943
1944	10	163,047	3,714,591	758	20,342	12,210	137,072	1,525	11,590	19,222	375,838	196,762	4,259,433	1944
1945	8	132,014	3,095,228	112	3,001	22,154	244,060	1,032	8,848	19,314	363,068	*175,670	3,723,456	1945
1946	11	159,872	5,940,740	9,726	369,588	6,883	206,490	*15,617	247,392	17,373	510,720	*209,471	7,274,939	1946
1947	10	250,318	8,613,000	15,079	664,000	42,789	1,278,000	17,121	252,000	21,999	650,000	347,306	11,457,000	1947
1948	12	235,310	9,342,000	3,339	147,000	39,425	1,099,000	26,201	498,000	19,977	615,000	324,242	11,701,000	1948
1949	12	133,347	3,682,000	** 6,630	225,000	16,740	415,000	12,386	188,000	9,019	221,000	178,122	4,729,000	1949
1950	11	136,635	4,934,201	3,630	146,687	29,507	939,296	12,952	234,457	10,266	360,830	192,990	6,645,471	1950
1951	10	143,046	5,497,305	4,552	186,543	29,099	841,234	11,566	192,850	14,862	469,615	303,125	7,187,547	1951
1952	9	95,353	3,506,181	9,824	413,774	29,701	875,380	13,759	214,837	18,979	612,987	167,616	5,623,159	1952
1953	8	97,320	3,267,303	3,014	127,791	24,219	676,237	9,775	130,062	19,420	616,621	153,199	4,823,332	1953
1954	8	71,993	2,550,257	8,485	336,212	12,670	367,000	12,530	190,484	13,379	458,303	119,057	3,902,256	1954
1955	8	117,782	4,392,455	3,010										

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● Committed to the construction of a dam at The Dalles, the government of the United States found it necessary to redeem for money this perpetual right of fishery granted to the Indians. It cost millions, many of them, but the Indians sold their ancient rights.

There will be less fish from the Columbia next year, and the year after; but some close students of the Chinook salmon of the Columbia believe that the extingishment of the fishery at Celilo will result in additional spawning which will provide many more salmon nearer the sea than the Indians ever were able to catch at the falls.

Alaska Fishery Graphs
Produced in Juneau

● The several graphic presentations of Alaska salmon and herring runs, operations and production in 1956, appearing throughout this "Yearbook" are the work of the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Administration at Juneau and were drawn for original use in the Administration's presentation of its regulatory proposals for 1957 and the facts supporting them.

On the other hand, there is the possibility—the danger—that the great pool above The Dalles Dam, where

SALMON
COASTAL AREAS

it floods over Celilo, will create conditions inimical to the salmon, and may prove more destructive to the spawning migration essential for maintenance of the resource than were the dip nets of Wascoes and Klickitats.

In any event, the commercial fishery on the Columbia River, long the greatest of any salmon river in America, in future will be confined to the lower reaches of the great river; and those fish who succeed in passing above the influence of tide will be permitted to reproduce their kind for the maintenance of the resource.

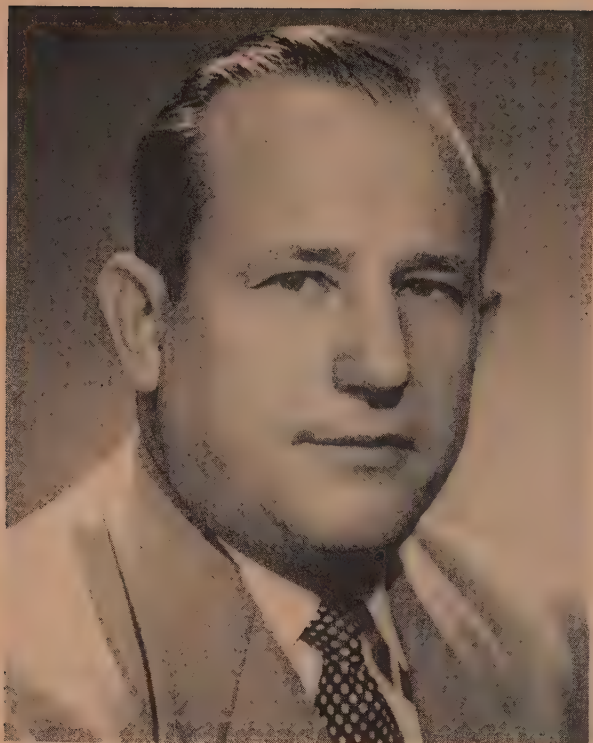
CANNED SALMON PACK OF COASTAL AREAS

Year	WASHINGTON					OREGON				California	GRAND TOTAL Full Cases	Year
	Blueback	Chinook	Silver & Steelhead	Chum & Pink	Total Full Cases	Chinook	Silver & Steelhead	Chum	Total Full Cases	TOTAL (Full Cases)		
1919	1,244	5,029	17,174	39,995	63,442	26,089	43,114	7,081	76,284	22,766	162,492	1919
1920	235	921	405	26	1,587	30,571	4,490		35,061	21,055	57,703	1920
1921	2,590	2,010	4,897	5,281	14,778	15,632	122		15,754	10,376	40,908	1921
1922	26,491	2,573	13,354	10,939	53,357	12,270	11,769	2,248	26,287	9,700	89,344	1922
1923	10,454	1,794	5,172	38,523	55,943	10,526	22,608	14,279	47,411	6,000	109,354	1923
1924	6,778	1,506	5,493	32,760	46,537	16,351	30,449	14,603	61,403	12,936	120,876	1924
1925	4,821	3,810	6,679	35,342	53,276	22,404	18,872	14,410	55,686	22,339	131,301	1925
1926	2,720	2,441	3,182	17,377	25,720	19,130	7,033	4,838	31,001	11,537	68,258	1926
1927	5,260	4,195	1,983	25,452	36,890	17,456	13,390	181	48,619	15,585	101,094	1927
1928	2,000	52	415	34,109	37,031	5,411	8,136	5,500	19,047	4,237	60,515	1928
1929	4,449	213	1,158	35,699	41,519	4,700	2,313	8,047	15,060	2,774	59,353	1929
1930	21,536	49	2,160	11,846	35,519	11,252	981		12,233	5,171	52,995	1930
1931	8,476	61	501	11,225	20,263	4,234		8,600	12,834	12,280	45,377	1931
1932	14,263	308	1,152	22,236	37,959	8,524			8,524	780	47,263	1932
1933	6,754	845	424	7,735	15,758	7,150		500	7,650	2,149	25,557	1933
1934	3,323	2,344	1,453	15,370	22,490	4,100		2,000	6,100	820	29,410	1934
1935	6,217	3,685	10,009	7,351	27,262	2,500		2,400	4,900	874	33,036	1935
1936	705	1,137	1,883	16,038	19,763			9,500	9,500		29,263	1936
1937	2,865	176	82	7,932	11,055	2,400			2,400	147	13,602	1937
1938	1,559			13,173	14,732						14,732	1938
1939				6,381	6,381			2,200	2,200		8,581	1939
1940	138	23	504	9,142	9,807	647	643	1,000	2,900		12,097	1940
1941	24			27,428	27,452	1,000	2,500	5,400	8,900	1,125	37,477	1941
1942	1,235			17,492	18,727	1,450	200	9,000	10,650		29,377	1942
1943		100	402	5	507	1,038			1,038	767	2,312	1943
1944		750	161	132	1,043	1,961	2,567		4,528	864	6,435	1944
1945		4,005	2,096	5,287	11,388					2,755	14,143	1945
1946	3,694	2,398	5,185	17,225	28,502	16,104	4,806	663	21,573	5,034	55,109	1946
1947	12,450	3,014	13,023	10,060	38,547	7,383	8,379		15,762	13,917	68,226	1947
1948	4,021	1,805	12,080	8,642	26,528	7,553	7,052		14,605	11,681	52,814	1948
1949	7,577	419	3,856	6,285	18,137	827	55		882		19,019	1949
1950	3,969	2,755	8,034	12,902	27,660	3,190	4,817		8,007	1,801	35,667	1950
1951	2,643	1,495	4,161	12,597	20,896	500	50		550	707	22,153	1951
1952	877	1,807	5,267	15,000	22,951	184	1,011		1,195	2,042	26,188	1952
1953	455	642	320	11,141	12,558					436	12,994	1953
1954	4,240	5	58	11,755	16,058					2,162	18,520	1954
1955	2,798	784	442	7,667	11,691					847	12,538	1955
1956	5,102	192	36	2,661	7,991					395	8,386	1956
Average	4,272	1,512	5,241	11,327	22,353	3,574	2,617	66	6,257	3,863	32,323	Average

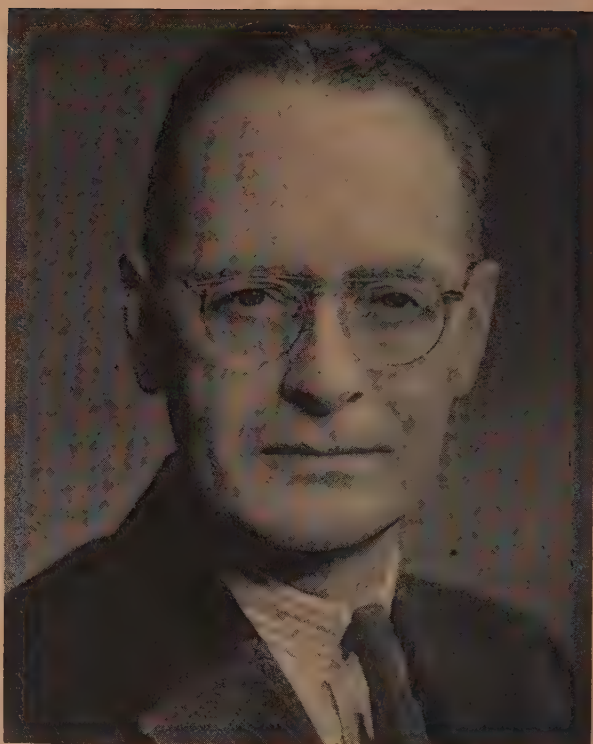
NOTE: — All figures indicate "Full Cases" on a common basis of 48 lbs. net, equivalent to 96 Halves or 192 Quarters; the bulk of the actual packing being 1-lb. Talls and ½-lb. Flats. For some years a few Puget Sound Pinks are included with Chums in the Washington Coast pack. A few Steelheads are sometimes canned in these areas. Where they occur, they are included with Silvers. The California pack consists almost entirely of Chinooks, but sometimes includes a few Silvers. "Average" is for the ten years preceding the current year.

BONNEVILLE DAM SALMON ESCAPEMENT

Year	Chinook	Steelhead	Silver	Blueback	Chum	Total	Year
1938	271,799	107,003	15,185	75,040	2,117	471,144	1938
1939	286,216	121,922	14,382	73,382	1,168	497,070	1939
1940	391,588	185,161	11,917	148,805	1,729	739,200	1940
1941	461,458	118,087	17,911	65,745	5,270	668,471	1941
1942	403,938	151,345	12,401	55,475	1,865	625,024	1942
1943	313,123	92,131	2,547	39,845	790	448,436	1943
1944	240,763	100,521	4,208	15,071	954	361,517	1944
1945	297,488	120,144	791	9,501	727	428,651	1945
1946	445,743	142,548	3,897	74,354	1,178	667,720	1946
1947	480,376	135,434	11,174	171,139	202	798,325	1947
1948	419,555	139,062	4,081	131,541	3,636	697,875	1948
1949	277,697	119,285	1,004	51,444	2,028	451,458	1949
1950	357,375	114,079	10,153	77,993	1,069	560,669	1950
1951	331,788	140,689	5,201	169,428	1,051	648,157	1951
1952	420,879	260,990	7,768	184,654	1,505	875,796	1952
1953	332,479	223,915	13,018	235,219	1,728	806,359	1953
1954	320,945	176,254	4,062	130,107	1,569	632,937	1954
1955	359,853	198,417	3,725	237,748	318	800,061	1955
1956	300,915	131,109	6,120	156,418	684	595,246	1956



HAROLD P. REQUA Jr., San Diego, Calif.—President, California Fish Cannery Association; manager of advertising and promotion, Westgate-California Tuna Packing Co.



GEORGE R. CLARK, Ottawa, Canada — Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Canada; chairman, International North Pacific Fisheries Commission; commissioner, International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.



GEORGE JOHANSEN, Seattle, Wash.—Secretary-treasurer, Alaska Fishermen's Union; advisory committee, American Section, International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.



J. LLOYD TURNACLYFF, Sacramento, Calif.—President and general manager, Meredith Fish Co.; director, Northern California Sea Food Institute.

1956-UNITED STATES TUNA PACK-1956

REGION	(Cases)				GRAND TOTAL
	Albacore	Lightmeat	Standard Cases Total True Tuna	Bonito and Yellowtail	
California - San Diego	345,451	2,663,109	3,008,560	1,483	3,010,043
" - Los Angeles Area	1,156,510*	5,358,303	6,514,813	4,407	6,519,220
Total California	1,501,961	8,021,412	9,523,373	5,890	9,529,263
Hawaii, Samoa, Washington, Oregon combined lightmeat tuna **	...	903,544	903,544	...	903,544
Oregon	553,411#	...	553,411	...	553,411
Washington	33,814	...	33,814	...	33,814
Total Pacific outside California	587,225	903,544	1,490,769	...	1,490,769
TOTAL PACIFIC COAST	2,089,186	8,924,956	11,014,142	5,890	11,020,032
TOTAL ATLANTIC COAST	...	232,099	232,099	...	232,099***
GRAND TOTAL U.S. TUNA	2,089,186	9,157,055	11,246,241	5,890	11,252,131

*Tuna canned in San Francisco and Monterey in 1956 is included in Los Angeles Area. # Oregon Albacore includes 175 cases canned in N. Calif.

Lightmeat tuna canned in Hawaii, Samoa, Wash. & Oregon includes some Albacore. *Atlantic Coast figures include tuna canned in Puerto Rico and on the Gulf of Mexico.

American Tuna Pack at New Peak

● American tuna canning touched a new all-time high with its production of 1956—11.25 million cases.

Previous peak was that of 1954, when production was 10.81 million, according to the official statistics of the Federal Bureau of Commercial fisheries.

California of course was the dominant factor in the American tuna operation, its 9.53 million cases accounting for 84.6% of the national pack. The state's pack was up a full million cases from 1955, and was very closely in line with the big pack of 1954.

● Domination of the Los Angeles Harbor area in California tuna canning continued in 1956, although San Diego improved its position substantially from that of the previous season.

However, regardless of the gain, the Harbor Area with its 6.5 million cases produced substantially more than twice as much canned tuna as San Diego.

Tuna Prices Down, Promotion Is Up

● Substantial downward revision of prices for tuna landed in Southern California were put into effect in 1956 by the clipper fleet as its contribution to the movement of increased quantities of domestic tuna. The move sought by a scale-down in prices to stimulate demand to an extent which

would off-set the direct decline in income.

Whether the move was fully successful in its effect on overall earnings could not be assessed at press-time of this *Yearbook*, but there can be no doubt that it contributed largely to the increased consumption of tuna in the United States, and particularly to the use of domestic tuna catches in place of frozen imports.

Supplementing this action by the fleet, the tuna industry through its Tuna Research Foundation carried on vigorous and effective promotional activity through the year. This product promotion was accompanied with intense brand advertising by several of the tuna packing companies, with the result that tuna sales by Southern California canners during 1956 were the highest in the history of the in-

dustry.

Price-wise, tuna was cheapest at the consumer level than it has been since World War II.

Comparison of canned tuna and general food prices in the cost of living index, released by the Department of Agriculture, shows that canned tuna prices have dropped 21.7% below the average price on all foods on the index between the 1947-1949 base period of last July, and 23.9% below the entire consumer price index for the same comparable periods.

Charles R. Carry, executive secretary of the California Fish Cannery Association, points out: "The Southern California tuna industry, which accounts for 85% of the overall domestic production, is one of the most highly competitive in the entire food industry. A glance at the struggle for markets makes this fact instantly apparent, and is, to a large extent, responsible for low tuna prices.

"Also, fishing was good, with the result that inventory at year end was seasonally high. Although sales are at their greatest peak, we are also canning at an all-time high, so that ample reserve stocks are assured. This reserve supply points to retail price levels advantageous to the consumer."

The welcome mat is always out



Anytime you're in the San Diego area, we hope you will stop by and pay us a call.

We're proud of our million-dollar "Show Cannery of the West," proud of our record-breaking past year—biggest sales in our entire history—and proud, too, of our promotion plans for the future, the most aggressive in tuna marketing.

So drop in and see for yourself just why Breast-O'-Chicken Tuna is recognized now, as it has been for more than a quarter of a century, as America's quality tuna.



Breast-O'-Chicken Tuna, Inc. • San Diego, California



1956 -CALIFORNIA TUNA PACK BY MONTHS- 1956

	(Cases)												Total Cases As they run	Total Cases Basis 48-lbs
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
ALBACORE -Whitemeat														
Solid Pack	110,959	52,334	21,223	46,798	45,731	26,113	186,543	224,325	133,141	76,905	32,733	23,443	980,248	
Standard Pack	1,453	4,877	6,787	13,539	...	...	136	1	...	146	...	...	26,939	
Chunk Pack	17,977	26,681	18,394	26,344	7,287	8,472	87,749	59,489	45,312	45,616	19,343	14,066	356,730	
Grated & Flakes	22,751	11,083	4,804	7,295	5,815	3,168	32,932	38,303	22,707	16,195	...	9,377	174,430	
Dark & Light	1,155	1,343	175	...	...	...	9	627	...	...	...	...	3,309	
Tonna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	
Unspecified	1,059	867	548	1,536	351	6,158	...	152	10	504	...	...	11,185	
Total: Whitemeat	155,354	97,185	51,931	95,512	59,184	43,911	287,369	322,922	201,170	139,366	52,076	46,886	1,552,866	1,501,961
LIGHTMEAT:														
Solid Pack	175,103	121,411	149,336	163,736	128,479	101,379	72,613	51,662	66,283	70,616	73,852	72,493	1,246,963	
Standard Pack	11,176	998	3,240	4,263	11,050	4,201	3,071	6,929	13,921	13,633	...	6,283	78,765	
Chunk Pack	420,179	436,056	463,590	527,922	639,556	549,697	575,432	602,155	476,459	301,459	407,864	355,446	5,755,815	
Grated & Flakes	81,767	56,198	77,951	83,805	88,626	71,849	65,350	49,705	54,930	49,313	74,245	37,011	709,780	
Dark & Light	1,700	3,700	5,660	4,831	3,963	3,335	4,988	3,976	5,320	2,621	...	1,314	41,408	
Tonna	20,149	15,441	38,449	30,096	16,437	6,516	4,160	11,023	8,946	2,744	13,033	1,331	168,375	
Unspecified	9,390	7,612	14,390	4,462	360	3,147	2,294	13,673	3,306	...	...	...	58,634	
Total: Lightmeat	719,464	641,416	752,616	819,115	888,471	740,124	727,908	739,123	629,195	440,386	568,994	473,928	8,140,740	8,021,412
Bonito & Yellowtail:														
Grated & Flakes	497	115	...	...	...	1,951	1,450	984	393	428	...	22	5,840	
Total: Tuna-Like	497	115	...	...	...	1,951	1,450	984	393	428	...	22	5,840	5,890
GRAND TOTAL	875,315	738,716	804,547	914,627	947,655	785,966	1,016,727	1,063,029	830,758	580,180	621,070	520,836	9,699,446	9,529,263

Complications

● California tuna industry faces numerous complications and uncertainties during the year, including an anti-picketing injunction action as result of a jurisdictional conflict between fishermen's unions.

All aspects of the Southern California tuna industry were involved in an action brought in 1956 by the Federal Trade Commission, charging a wide variety of offenses. These fell into several broad categories, including coercive action by fishermen; agreement on price of fish and tactics

for enforcement of such understandings; unsanctioned cooperation between vessel owners, and also between processors; unfair methods in distribution.

After several postponements, hearing on the FTC charges were scheduled for mid-spring, 1957.

CALIFORNIA IMPORTS OF FROZEN TUNA BY MONTHS

	(Tons)												Total
SPECIES	Nov.'55	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	
Tuna and Tunalike:													
Albacore	327	663	729	1,535	1,598	1,085	1,181	453	463	201	...	100	8,335
Bluefin	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Skipjack	114	945	785	676	771	931	381	...	724	802	...	704	6,833
Yellowfin	1,377	1,484	2,856	1,552	3,324	3,002	3,329	1,161	3,200	1,950	1,309	2,095	26,639
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80
TOTAL	1,818	3,092	4,370	3,763	5,774	5,018	4,891	1,614	4,387	2,953	1,309	2,979	41,968
1954 - 55 All Tuna & Tunalike	928	4,077	4,126	3,777	6,564	5,909	5,453	5,341	6,914	6,760	3,150	1,404	54,403

1956-IMPORTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN TUNA- 1956

	Pounds												TOTAL
	Oct.'55	Nov.'55	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	
JAPAN -Total	4,656,000	7,265,000	4,737,000	9,845,000	7,776,000	9,421,000	7,664,000	11,590,000	7,714,000	10,450,000	13,906,000	3,310,000	98,334,000
Albacore:													
Fresh or Froz.	1,819,000	4,021,000	2,174,000	4,669,000	3,292,000	3,392,000	3,455,000	3,161,000	2,294,000	4,091,000	9,422,000	40,000	41,830,000
Other Tuna:													
Fresh or Froz.	2,837,000	3,244,000	2,563,000	5,176,000	4,484,000	6,029,000	4,209,000	8,429,000	5,420,000	6,359,000	4,484,000	3,270,000	56,504,000
PERU-TOTAL	2,002,000	558,000	2,391,000	1,169,000	1,419,000	2,236,000	3,696,000	1,772,000	62,000	796,000	1,806,000	165,000	18,072,000
Albacore:													
Fresh or Froz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuna:													
Fresh or Froz.	2,002,000	558,000	2,391,000	1,169,000	1,419,000	2,236,000	3,696,000	1,772,000	62,000	796,000	1,806,000	165,000	18,072,000
COSTA RICA	-	-	518,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518,000
Total:													
Albacore, F.orF.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuna:													
Fresh or Froz.	-	-	518,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518,000
ECUADOR	-	458,000	-	227,000	270,000	-	-	-	264,000	352,000	31,000	115,000	1,717,000
Total:													
Albacore, F.orF.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Tuna:													
Fresh or Froz.	-	458,000	-	227,000	270,000	-	-	-	264,000	352,000	31,000	115,000	1,717,000
OTHERS- Total	-	10,000	224,000	6,000	-	934,000	479,000	396,000	187,000	108,000	14,000	1,000	2,359,000
Albacore:													
Fresh or Froz.	-	1,000	-	-	-	81,000	207,000	-	110,000	22,000	7,000	1,000	429,000
Other Tuna:													
Fresh or Froz.	-	9,000	224,000	6,000	-	853,000	272,000	396,000	77,000	86,000	7,000	-	1,930,000



Tuna Clipper of 1956—Newest of the numerous fleet of steel clippers constructed by National Steel & Shipbuilding Co., San Diego, is this sleek, swift, powerful clipper, which concentrates the proven qualities of numerous forerunners.

Standards Sought

● A notable step in the history of the American tuna industry was taken in the summer of 1956 when the industry submitted to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration proposals for standards of identity and fill of container for canned tuna.

These standards were proposed as a means of achieving uniformity in product at high levels of product quality and consumer protection. Their acceptance and official promulgation was anticipated early in 1957.

Shipments of Tuna Received in California

(Pounds)							
Year	Albacore	Yellowfin	Skipjack	Bluefin	Bigeye	Other	TOTAL
1944	2,535,547	72,859	899,862	...	...	...	3,508,268
1945	60,901	1,317,589	74,489	...	...	...	1,452,979
1946	...	817,987	210,687	...	...	...	1,028,674
1947	269,397	1,392,590	146,655	...	...	...	1,808,642
1948	1,141,747	...	364	168,180	...	...	1,310,291
1949	254,664	673,632	11,911	...	...	5,655	945,863
1950	4,378,420	7,961,748	3,251,118	107,878	...	40,000	15,739,164
1951	17,520,891	13,120,725	2,858,749	2,112	...	36,858	33,539,335
1952	22,525,248	7,141,589	4,157,441	...	...	2,306	33,826,584
1953	46,186,816	8,458,606	8,347,736	62,447	20,000	...	63,075,605
1954	38,466,383	29,701,898	15,707,756	771,147	1,249,937	3,901	85,901,022
1955	44,844,675	40,526,143	18,687,354	343,346	512,534	...	104,914,052

SAN DIEGO CANNED TUNA BY GRADES

YEAR & TYPE	Solid	Standard	Chunks	Grated & Flakes	Dark & Light	Tonno	Misc.	TOTAL
1951								
Lightmeat	872,560	101,909	1,444,755	530,229	2,678	58,042	4,991	3,015,164
Whitemeat	180,887	88,887	100,926	39,119	...	...	...	409,819
Yellowtail & Bonito	...	270	...	12,175	...	...	...	12,445
TOTAL	1,053,447	191,066	1,545,681	581,523	2,678	58,042	4,991	3,437,428
1952								
Lightmeat	475,181	26,455	902,647	344,532	...	36,868	1,009	1,786,692
Whitemeat	309,319	...	225,255	109,774	...	7,708	...	652,056
Yellowtail & Bonito	...	80	3,035	31,117	...	...	...	34,232
TOTAL	784,500	26,535	1,130,937	485,423	...	44,576	1,009	2,472,980
1953								
Lightmeat	492,617	56,386	1,123,132	368,405	3,810	44,134	2,858	2,091,342
Whitemeat	351,945	...	142,192	141,440	557	10,875	...	647,009
Yellowtail & Bonito	...	68	14,114	55,684	...	...	...	69,866
TOTAL	844,562	56,454	1,279,438	565,529	4,367	55,009	2,858	2,808,217
1954								
Lightmeat	763,880	48,645	1,614,929	384,897	4,206	64,155	...	2,880,712
Whitemeat	249,972	...	84,809	58,563	...	...	142	393,486
Yellowtail & Bonito	33	3,346	1,201	43,829	...	...	...	48,409
TOTAL	1,013,885	51,991	1,700,939	487,289	4,206	64,155	142	3,322,607
1955								
Lightmeat	463,761	34,850	1,144,899	266,162	...	42,186	...	1,951,858
Whitemeat	243,998	601	23,720	41,537	...	...	...	309,856
Yellowtail & Bonito	...	24	34	2,160	...	...	...	2,218
TOTAL	707,759	35,475	1,168,653	309,859	...	42,186	...	2,263,932

Star-Kist-the Tuna

with the **FLAVOR ★ LOK** Process



Watchful effort in packing and testing has maintained our "Flavor First" standards of quality and is keeping our brands the most preferred of canned fish in America.



Star-Kist Foods, Inc.

J. J. BOGDANOVICH
PRESIDENT

T E R M I N A L I S L A N D , C A L I F O R N I A

Quality Improvement

• A primary objective of the entire American tuna industry throughout 1956 was quality elevation, primarily through improvement in the technique of handling fish on the vessels in such a way that losses would be eliminated or minimized, while the processing would yield the highest possible product.

Extensive research was inaugurated during the year, largely employing Federal funds through contract with the University of California and special technological work of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Fleet Changes

• Some of the largest tuna vessels in the Southern California fleet transferred their base of operations to the Caribbean in 1956 as the nucleus of the supply system for the cannery purchased by Van Camp Sea Food Co. at Ponce, Puerto Rico. Such vessels included *Chicken of the Sea*, *Mary E. Petrich* (renamed *American Queen*), and *White Star*.

There were serious losses also—and some accretions.

Disaster removed the clippers *Hor-net*, *Victory*, *Sun Dial*, *Sunset* and *Explorer* from the fleet.

New construction during the year added *Missouri*, *Westport*, and *United States*, all 127' sister ships built by National Steel & Shipbuilding, San Diego, and managed by National Marine Terminals, San Diego. They are all powered with 960-hp. Fairbanks—Morse opposed—piston diesels with Murphy diesel auxiliaries.

• Packing of “tunalike fishes”—bonito and yellowtail—in California continued to dwindle in 1956, when only 5,890 cases of these species were canned. This falling-off of domestic

SAN PEDRO CANNED TUNA BY GRADES

YEAR & TYPE	Solid	Standard	Chunks	Grated & Flakes	Dark & Light	Tonno	Misc.	TOTAL
1951								
Lightmeat	497,942	113,731	666,590	1,701,833	48,690	103,817	11,260	3,143,863
Whitemeat	264,789	72,667	99,723	141,941	610	418	229	580,377
Yellowtail & Bonito	.....	22,926	.....	66,153	.....	.....	.....	89,079
TOTAL	762,731	209,324	766,313	1,909,927	49,300	104,235	11,489	3,813,319
1952								
Lightmeat	820,745	89,832	2,198,446	973,275	54,830	83,083	94,883	4,315,094
Whitemeat	505,833	12,114	302,238	178,827	6,276	1,738	24,375	1,031,401
Yellowtail & Bonito	.....	53,475	7,606	132,457	.....	.....	.....	193,538
TOTAL	1,326,578	155,421	2,508,290	1,284,559	61,106	84,821	119,258	5,540,033
1953								
Lightmeat	580,967	128,009	2,187,041	745,753	29,961	124,626	136,270	3,932,627
Whitemeat	699,469	18,379	326,908	217,422	10,546	164	40,211	1,313,099
Yellowtail & Bonito	.....	10,915	16,865	75,941	.....	.....	.....	103,721
TOTAL	1,280,436	157,303	2,530,814	1,039,116	40,507	124,790	176,481	5,349,447
1954								
Lightmeat	595,102	130,717	2,982,897	665,484	38,560	115,684	183,970	4,712,414
Whitemeat	691,162	8,648	272,537	203,845	7,687	327	22,458	1,206,664
Yellowtail & Bonito	.....	8,456	812	17,858	.....	.....	.....	27,126
TOTAL	1,286,264	147,821	3,256,246	887,187	46,247	116,011	206,428	5,946,204
1955								
Lightmeat	635,460	37,004	2,960,532	476,245	27,175	133,519	94,190	4,364,125
Whitemeat	872,403	31,411	233,586	232,775	5,084	.....	36,618	1,411,877
Yellowtail & Bonito	.....	272	.....	2,229	.....	.....	.....	2,501
TOTAL	1,507,863	68,687	3,194,118	711,249	32,259	133,519	130,808	5,778,503

SAN PEDRO CANNED TUNA

YEAR	(Cases)								
	Yellowfin	Bluefin	Skipjack	Albacore	Tonno	Tuna Flakes	Yellowtail	Bonito	TOTAL
1926	122,968	67,525	189,581	43,660	90,689	11,786	8,374	39,336	573,919
1927	185,423	40,363	155,755	105,598	197,275	7,816	8,827	718,890	
1928	323,813	85,994	64,061	99,093	106,038	7,577	902	13,857	701,335
1929	199,292	67,091	128,436	130,212	88,454	7,707	5,845	44,098	671,135
1930	262,278	302,660	82,282	143,748	57,110	11,508	16,505	56,544	932,635
1931	182,115	46,462	166,091	144,796	35,514	12,850	1,292	35,997	625,117
1932	275,263	8,510	101,626	52,215	42,247	11,517	2,447	31,901	525,726
1933	258,982	7,580	74,728	49,391	41,200	10,907	1,389	17,892	462,069
1934	317,846	325,350	71,350	82,182	55,163	22,402	3,716	35,245	913,254
1935	306,202	413,630	88,746	107,501	81,660	33,909	17,123	91,080	1,139,851
1936	343,234	311,987	184,930	53,849	57,797	9,906	17,069	68,335	1,047,107
1937	416,611	188,432	276,165	83,123	136,612	34,534	3,352	85,518	1,224,347
1938	273,385	151,061	265,034	265,034	67,404	47,092	27,440	91,830	1,196,604
1939	578,727	191,456	212,042	281,666	70,022	41,104	11,739	139,502	1,526,258
1940	536,391	267,343	306,447	122,484	124,094	85,459	40,861	65,364	1,548,443
1941	308,886	136,333	109,563	73,024	33,530	40,545	26,241	135,594	863,716
1942	214,391	250,685	128,980	128,670	23,479	39,880	16,427	18,115	820,627
1943	303,881	162,844	88,203	187,052	17,239	120,548	67,780	28,815	976,362
1944	341,687	357,531	105,863	125,632	15,365	234,639	16,611	4,206	1,201,534
1945	460,982	275,116	89,279	148,286	16,198	452,292	3,262	31,366	1,476,781
1946	663,814	304,248	202,729	141,629	.....	558,026	15,080	73,509	1,959,035
1947	765,426	342,309	209,281	104,726	7,403	417,644	87,934	220,606	2,155,329
1948	969,732	94,190	200,693	290,811	23,009	477,769	120,257	150,147	2,326,608
1949	614,847	38,142	157,373	289,063	78,821	1,330,358	31,072	18,123	2,557,799
1950	742,815	14,786	266,809	586,683	202,368	2,456,705	10,838	3,757	4,284,761
1951	.....	.....	1,289,523*	437,408	104,235	1,959,227	.....	22,926**	3,813,319
1952	.....	.....	3,203,906*	844,821	84,821	1,345,665	.....	61,081**	5,540,033
1953	.....	.....	2,922,287	1,044,756	120,625	1,043,893	51,092	52,629	5,235,282
1954	.....	.....	725,729	699,810	116,011	4,377,438	9,949	17,177	5,846,114
1955	.....	.....	672,464	903,814	160,694	4,039,030#	224	2,277	5,778,503

*Yellowfin, Bluefin and Skipjack not given separately. #Includes Chunks.

**Yellowtail and Bonito not given separately.

South Pacific Canning Company

The Halfhill Company, Inc.

Long Beach, California

M. D. MARSH
General Manager



Packers of

TUNA

"Sea Gold" Sardines, Mackerel

"Best Buy" Clams

and

Pet Food

Fish Oil and Meal

T. A. HALFHILL
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California Canned Fish

TUNA — SARDINES

ANCHOVIES

JACK MACKEREL — PACIFIC MACKEREL

Packed by

F. E. BOOTH CO., INC., San Francisco

TOP QUALITY FOR YOUR PRIVATE LABEL — DOMESTIC OR EXPORT

1956 -IMPORTS OF CANNED TUNA- 1956

Pounds													
Countries	Oct. 1955	Nov. '55	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	TOTAL
JAPAN - TOTAL	3,222,000	3,643,000	2,527,000	2,097,000	1,911,000	2,691,000	2,944,000	3,098,000	4,240,000	3,472,000	4,935,000	3,115,000	37,895,000
Albacore: Oil	10,000	26,000	13,000	10,000	25,000	11,000	14,000	25,000	79,000	19,000	19,000	12,000	244,000
" Brine	1,250,000	1,826,000	1,265,000	993,000	668,000	1,133,000	1,276,000	1,244,000	1,304,000	1,323,000	1,989,000	1,451,000	15,722,000
Other Oil	8,000	42,000	.....	3,000	.....	14,000	.....	44,000	2,000	2,000	15,000	5,000	135,000
Tuna: Brine	1,954,000	1,749,000	1,249,000	1,091,000	1,218,000	1,533,000	1,654,000	1,785,000	2,855,000	2,147,000	2,912,000	1,647,000	21,794,000
PORTUGAL: Total	100,000	48,000	42,000	88,000	47,000	58,000	11,000	10,000	5,000	75,000	114,000	106,000	704,000
Albacore: Oil	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
" Brine	.....	46,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	51,000
Other: Oil	7,000	1,000	42,000	3,000	3,000	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	1,000	85,000
Tuna: Brine	92,000	.....	.....	84,000	44,000	35,000	11,000	8,000	.....	75,000	109,000	105,000	563,000
PERU - TOTAL	36,000	24,000	.....	2,000	.....	14,000	33,000	.....	.....	14,000	.....	.....	123,000
Albacore: Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Brine	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000
Other Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000
Tuna: Brine	36,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	14,000	22,000	.....	.....	14,000	.....	.....	88,000
ANGOLA - TOTAL	3,000	.....	16,000	19,000	8,000	7,000	64,000	.....	.....	28,000	.....	10,000	155,000
Albacore: Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Brine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other: Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuna: Brine	3,000	.....	16,000	19,000	8,000	7,000	64,000	.....	.....	28,000	.....	10,000	155,000
AZORES - TOTAL	12,000	56,000	64,000	27,000	37,000	77,000	62,000	.....	.....	117,000	44,000	17,000	513,000
Albacore: Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Brine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuna: Brine	12,000	56,000	64,000	27,000	37,000	77,000	62,000	.....	.....	117,000	44,000	17,000	513,000
OTHERS - TOTAL	279,000	269,000	140,000	109,000	87,000	197,000	65,000	61,000	137,000	81,000	85,000	38,000	1,548,000
Albacore: Oil	8,000	.....	15,000	7,000	12,000	9,000	4,000	7,000	11,000	10,000	4,000	8,000	95,000
" Brine	115,000	178,000	69,000	86,000	36,000	161,000	26,000	7,000	17,000	27,000	63,000	.....	785,000
Other Oil	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	11,000	4,000	34,000	12,000	5,000	18,000	1,000	88,000
Tuna: Brine	155,000	90,000	55,000	16,000	39,000	16,000	31,000	13,000	97,000	39,000	.....	29,000	580,000

production of the "tunlike" fishes is traced in large degree to the competition of the excellent canned bonito packed in South America, largely in Peru.

This South American product is imported into the United States in substantial quantity and finds ready market in the sandwich, salad and institutional trade.

The particularly fine quality of the bonito taken in the Humboldt Current off the coast of Peru has stimulated

the fish canning industry in that country to interesting proportions.

● More than a half-million cases of tuna were packed by four northern California canneries in 1955, and a larger total was indicated for the 1956 pack. There were 369,962 cases packed in 1954, and the 1953 pack was 250,385 cases.

Producers of the area tuna pack were: Tom Lazio Fish Co., Eureka;

F. E. Booth Co., Inc., and Washington Packing Corp., San Francisco; and Peninsula Packing Co., Monterey.

These operations depended largely upon imported tuna for their raw material, although during the local Albacore season during the late summer and fall of the Northern California coast they switched to the home-caught fish.

Some Albacore was landed in Central and Northern California by the local fleet as late as mid-December.

1956 -Imports of Canned Bonito- 1956

		Pounds											
Countries	Oct. '55	Nov. '55	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	TOTAL
Peru	412,000	1,155,000	1,158,000	2,511,000	1,729,000	1,501,000	1,170,000	1,010,000	1,420,000	823,000	620,000	410,000	13,919,000
Other Countries	16,000	37,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	41,000	40,000	154,000	15,000	34,000	21,000	35,000	407,000
TOTAL	428,000	1,192,000	1,164,000	2,516,000	1,732,000	1,542,000	1,210,000	1,164,000	1,435,000	857,000	641,000	445,000	14,326,000

Tuna Prices Per Ton Paid Fishermen

YEAR	Albacore	Yellowfin	Bluefin	Skipjack	YEAR	Albacore	Yellowfin	Bluefin	Skipjack
1917	\$30	\$50	\$45	\$40	1937	215	120	110	100
1918	125	90	80	40	1938	215-130	120	110	100
1919	200	90	80	40	1939	125	110	100	90
1920	300	90	80	40	1940	140	110	110	100
1921	145	80	80	60	1941	140	110-130	110-120	100-110
1922	250	100	80	60	1942	300-400	190	180	170
1923	300	80	75	60	1943	325	200	190	180
1924	360	80	80	60	1944	325-390	200	190	180
1925	200	80	80	60	1945	390	200	190	180
1926	175	110	110	75-80	1946	390-440	200-280	190-270	180-260
1927	Nominal	110	90	75	1947	410-600	310-340	300	290-320
1928	\$200 up	120	90	75	1948	550-740-425	340	330	320
1929	300	120	110	70-80	1949	400-350	340-310	330-300	320-290
1930	200	120	110	90	1950	400	310	300	290
1931	200	120-100	90	90-80	1951	400-250-300	310	300	290
1932	200	80	75	70	1952	350-400	320	310	280
1933	200	100	90	80	1953	400	320	310	280
1934	200	100	90	80	1954	400-410	350-330	340-320	320-290
1935	125-160	100	90	80	1955	350-310-330	330-270	320-210	290-230
1936	Nominal	105-110	95-90	85-90	1956	375-300	270	280-260	230

NOTE:— Prices quoted are per ton of round fish in good condition landed at cannery dock. All fish rejected by inspectors, either as landed or after pre-cooking, are deducted from the gross weight.

Figures given undertake to state the prevailing market level. Where a range in prices is shown it represents a definite change in market level in the course of the season, the movement being from the first to the second

figures stated. Quotations for 1943 through 1945 are OPA ceiling prices for cannery fish, and represent the total amounts which may be paid the fishermen in cash or allowances, save for the cost of war-risk insurance. The lower figures in 1946 are ceiling prices and the higher represent levels attained after removal of OPA controls.

Since 1921 ... **EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY**



Delicate Smokey Flavor

SEA BOY

SARDINE FILLETS IN BARBECUE SAUCE



**25%
HI-PROTEIN**

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*All Tuna Red Meat
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GEM OF THE SEA

Fancy White Meat



SEA ACE

Mackerel Sardines



CHICKEN SALAD

Fancy Tuna

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FRANCO-ITALIAN PACKING CO.

215 CANNERY STREET

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TERMINAL ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

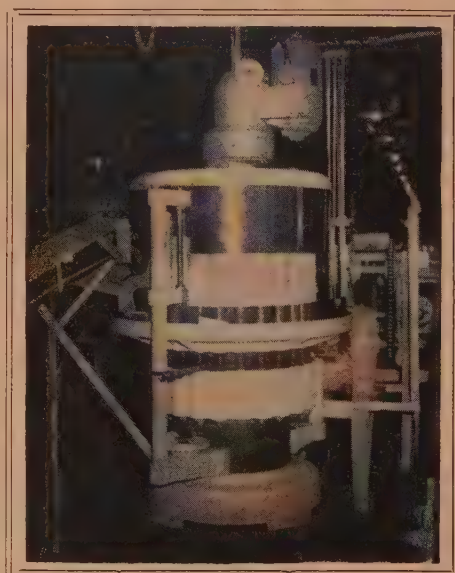
E. H. CARRUTHERS COMPANY

Engineers—Designers

To the Food Packing Industry

**Tuna Packing
Mechanized by
Our Pak-Shaper**

Pak-Shaper's Introduction in 1949 developed in tuna canning a greater measure of mechanization than had come about in 30 years of previous growth. . . . Subsequent experience has proved its value to the industry. A large percentage of major tuna operators presently employ the Pak-Shaper.



THE PAK-FORMER

**The Pak-Former
Now Available to the
Tuna Industry**

This machine has been developed exclusively for Chunk and Grated Style Pack. A variable speed drive permits filling speed adjustments of between 140 and 250 cans per minute. Available to the industry under similar terms as the Pak-Shaper.

E. H. CARRUTHERS CO.

• P. O. BOX 1332 •

WARRENTON, OREGON

1956 -PACIFIC NORTHWEST ALBACORE PACK -1956

COMPANY	CANNERY LOCATION	FANCY & STANDARD		CHUNKS & FLAKES		TOTAL Standard Cases 48 Halves
		Halves 4 doz.	Other Sizes	White Meat 48 Halves	White & Dark 48 Halves	
Columbia River Packers Assn.	Astoria	301,354	(a) 47,570	(b) 28,872	91,459	469,255
Crown Packers	Seattle	19,708	...	...	...	19,708
Lazio Fish Co., Tom,	Eureka, Calif.	142	...	...	33	175
Point Adams Packing Co.	Hammond, Oregon	16,900	(a) 505	(c) 3,801	2,199	23,405
Portland Fish Co.	Portland, Oregon	9,973	...	1,758	1,845	13,576
West Coast Fish Co.	Aberdeen, Wash.	7,020	...	520	2,034	9,574
Whiz Fish	Aberdeen, Wash.	3,051	...	...	121	3,172
Products Co.	Aberdeen, Wash.	3,051	...	...	52	1,360
Miscellaneous	Columbia River	41,000	...	6,000	...	47,000
TOTAL		400,456	48,075	40,951	97,743	587,225

(a) All in quarters, reported here on the basis of standard cases, i.e., 48 halves per case.

(b) Includes 1,494 standard cases of quarters.

(c) Includes 740 standard cases of quarters.

Albacore Comes Back To Northwest Coast

• Reappearance of Albacore off the North Pacific Coast comparatively late in the summer of 1956 lent a new light and lift to tuna canning in Oregon and Washington through local supplies of Albacore for the first time in a number of years.

The local run accounted for a sharp up-turn in Albacore production in the Pacific Northwest, although probably not as great as might be anticipated, as cannery who had forsaken Albacore in previous seasons were loath to start-up on the first showing of a species as volatile as Longfin tuna. At the same time, cannery who had maintained regular tuna programs obviously had provided for them with import contracts. Thus the new production had to be taken care of on top of what had been counted ade-

quate provisions for the expected demand.

• Return of Albacore tuna in commercial quantities to waters off the Oregon coast in 1956 resulted in 1,750 tons delivered to Oregon ports.

Presence of Albacore in northwest offshore waters this year was first confirmed by scattered catches of the research vessels *J. N. Cobb* of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the *Brown Bear* of the University of Washington department of oceanography. The ships were participating in an extensive search for tuna and were studying conditions that could possibly explain the sporadic appearance of Albacore in the north-east Pacific ocean.

Stimulated by the research vessel

catches, commercial vessels joined in the search for fishable concentrations of Albacore. In late August the quarry was located some 70 miles off Newport, and successful commercial fishing of Albacore tuna was resumed after a four-year lapse.

Catches continued through September until a drop in price caused many boats to abandon Albacore fishing. By early October landings of locally-caught fish tapered off.

The Albacore "run" of 1956 was no fluke—daily catches per boat were higher than in 1944 when a peak catch of 22,500,000 pounds was landed in the state. Had the fish appeared in July, as they formerly did, and had the market remained good throughout fall months, the year's catch might have been comparable to "good" catches of previous years.

Whether or not Albacore will return to Pacific Northwest offshore waters in 1957 is an open question. Fisheries scientists who have worked on the mystery are reluctant to give explanations of the Albacore's meanderings, although there is some evidence that water temperature has an influence on Albacore migration.

Some fishermen had predicted the

NORTH COAST ALBACORE PACKS BY PORTS

(Cases)									
Oregon Coast	Columbia River	Oregon Total	Year	Pacific Northwest Regional Total	Year	Washington Total	Willapa-Columbia River	Grays Harbor	Puget Sound
...	553,236	553,236	1956	587,225*	1956	33,814	...	15,106	19,708
...	528,464	528,464	1955	583,940*	1955	55,476	...	50,320	5,156
...	(a)419,820	(a)419,820	1954	470,196	1954	50,376	...	43,876	6,500
...	541,612	542,597	1953	594,073	1953	51,476	...	33,333	18,143
...	487,563	487,563	1952	588,926	1952	101,363	12,503	88,860	...
...	334,903	334,903	1951	398,236	1951	54,333	...	54,333	...
13,060	586,287	599,347	1950	701,014	1950	101,667	3,500	98,167	...
23,287	319,337	342,624	1949	432,919	1949	90,295	10,845	79,450	...
44,822	286,847	331,669	1948	417,354	1948	85,685	8,225	76,627	833
(a)47,123	281,062	(a)328,185	1947	(a)385,570	1947	57,385	8,434	48,508	443
23,243	121,386	144,629	1946	192,237	1946	47,608	...	47,608	...
55,747	348,958	404,705	1945	466,859	1945	62,154	...	62,154	...
40,000	(b)750,356	790,356	1944	846,596	1944	56,240	...	56,240	...
8,000	282,536	290,536	1943	301,414	1943	10,878	...	10,878	...
...	307,810	307,810	1942	314,353	1942	6,543	...	6,543	...
...	194,833	194,833	1941	197,629	1941	2,796	...	1,176	1,620
...	197,535	197,535	1940	207,723	1940	10,188	...	4,908	5,280
2,118	151,584	153,702	1939	(c)173,359	1939	15,857	...	3,100	12,757

(a) Includes some fish canned at Eureka, Calif. (b) Division of 1944 pack between Columbia Rr. & Oregon Coast is approximate. (c) Includes 3,800 cases canned in British Columbia. *Includes a small quantity canned in Northern California.

Note:—Data for the several calendar years cover packs made from fish caught during those years, even though in some cases canning of frozen stocks may not have been completed until in the next calendar year.

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CALIFORNIA PACK OF CANNED TUNA AND RELATED FISHERIES

YEAR	SAN PEDRO DISTRICT										(Cases)	SAN DIEGO DISTRICT										San Fran- cisco & Monterey	GRAND TOTAL	YEAR
	Yellow- fin	Bluefin	Skipjack	Albacore	Flakes	Tomo	Tunafike (Bontito & Yellowtail)	TOTAL	Yellow- fin	Bluefin	Skipjack	Albacore	Flakes	Tomo	Tunafike (Bontito & Yellowtail)	TOTAL								
1926	122,968	67,525	189,581	43,660	11,786	90,689	47,710	573,919	96,353	2,758	85,389	14,555	4,162	40,864	15,416	259,507	.....	833,426	1926					
1927	185,423	40,363	155,755	105,598	7,816	197,275	26,660	718,890	200,635	9,645	226,420	20,481	10,221	10,221	20,147	487,984	.....	1,206,874	1927					
1928	323,813	88,994	64,061	90,098	7,577	106,823	14,759	701,335	287,770	46,346	130,430	658	9,156	11,783	9,798	495,943	.....	1,197,278	1928					
1929	199,292	67,091	123,432	130,212	7,707	88,454	49,943	671,135	456,687	22,937	128,696	2,426	10,906	31,361	13,027	757,730	.....	1,428,865	1929					
1930	282,278	302,660	82,282	143,748	11,508	57,510	37,048	932,635	739,618	6,944	185,848	1,783	18,053	17,875	17,635	987,574	.....	1,920,389	1930					
1931	162,115	46,462	166,091	144,796	12,850	35,514	37,283	625,117	403,228	112,307	112,307	1,777	6,591	706	3,006	554,016	.....	1,179,133	1931					
1932	279,283	8,510	101,926	32,215	10,977	42,247	34,548	523,128	403,050	177	203,381	.....	4,774	.....	10,881	622,263	.....	1,161,151	1932					
1933	259,982	7,880	74,728	43,391	10,577	41,200	19,281	462,069	678,810	.....	198,313	.....	2,183	.....	50,787	830,104	.....	1,392,173	1933					
1934	317,846	317,846	71,350	82,182	22,402	55,163	38,261	913,254	780,006	6,683	295,798	.....	6,100	.....	101,039	1,014,056	.....	1,527,310	1934					
1935	306,202	413,530	88,746	107,501	33,906	81,663	108,203	1,139,851	946,276	24,871	249,747	4,648	7,749	345	101,039	1,336,875	.....	1,476,726	1935					
1936	343,234	311,887	184,930	53,849	34,534	57,797	85,404	1,047,107	1,165,866	27,103	487,751	8,036	15,904	1,125	88,182	1,793,967	.....	2,087,182	1936					
1937	416,611	188,432	151,081	83,123	47,082	67,404	151,741	1,284,347	1,010,814	49,940	221,917	24,355	17,384	7,318	49,624	1,750,402	.....	3,053,297	1937					
1938	273,365	181,458	151,081	265,034	41,104	70,022	119,270	1,196,604	1,348,564	27,020	257,528	4,372	11,386	7,318	32,463	1,730,462	.....	3,058,732	1938					
1939	578,727	191,456	127,042	122,484	85,459	124,094	106,225	1,583,746	1,469,428	45,867	529,776	19,304	141,861	60,138	98,624	2,115,998	.....	3,868,394	1939					
1940	536,391	267,343	306,447	136,333	73,024	40,545	161,335	1,848,441	1,016,759	28,413	590,594	104,578	130,004	308	144,331	1,657,382	.....	3,530,169	1940					
1941	308,868	136,333	103,563	128,670	39,880	23,479	34,542	820,627	545,517	12,021	294,964	227,347	381,967	.....	12,288	1,415,336	.....	2,242,220	1941					
1942	214,391	250,885	182,903	187,052	120,548	17,239	96,599	976,362	485,796	16,473	257,994	307,806	530,368	.....	7,521	1,605,558	.....	2,809,177	1942					
1943	303,881	162,944	105,663	145,632	234,639	15,385	20,817	1,201,534	1,037,009	28,742	458,895	323,251	96,162	.....	32,524	1,976,588	.....	3,455,397	1943					
1944	341,687	357,531	82,279	141,629	452,282	16,198	34,628	1,476,781	1,549,557	28,753	445,690	233,622	268,767	.....	63,762	2,590,021	.....	4,555,397	1944					
1945	460,982	275,116	82,279	141,628	558,026	.....	.....	.....	1,875,087	6,557	695,170	145,300	323,511	26,359	68,927	3,140,911	.....	5,357,498	1945					
1946	663,814	342,308	203,281	104,726	417,644	7,403	308,540	2,155,329	2,050,468	1,991	924,783	535,013	420,493	.....	24,384	3,951,076	.....	6,346,552	1946					
1947	989,732	94,190	200,693	230,811	417,759	22,663	270,404	2,326,608	1,875,087	6,557	695,170	145,300	323,511	26,359	68,927	3,140,921	.....	6,346,552	1947					
1948	765,426	38,142	200,693	230,811	417,759	22,663	270,404	2,326,608	1,875,087	6,557	695,170	145,300	323,511	26,359	68,927	3,140,921	.....	6,346,552	1948					
1949	989,732	94,190	200,693	230,811	417,759	22,663	270,404	2,326,608	1,875,087	6,557	695,170	145,300	323,511	26,359	68,927	3,140,921	.....	6,346,552	1949					
1950	614,647	38,142	200,693	230,811	417,759	22,663	270,404	2,326,608	1,875,087	6,557	695,170	145,300	323,511	26,359	68,927	3,140,921	.....	6,346,552	1950					
1951	742,815	14,786	266,609	586,063	2,456,705	78,621	14,595	4,284,761	913,458	3,300	490,462	482,894	1,898,568	54,988	24,384	3,691,576	.....	8,141,172	1951					
1952	611,673	.....	.....	337,456	2,670,876	104,235	77,229	3,801,469	974,469	.....	.....	509,385	2,122,698	58,042	10,260	3,435,243	.....	7,350,585	1952					
1953	3,089,057	.....	.....	814,198	1,216,024	86,948	196,455	5,402,669	1,354,515	.....	.....	509,385	455,891	45,338	34,234	2,403,302	.....	8,102,842	1953					
1954	3,009,258	.....	.....	1,097,602	1,179,273	122,091	20,252	5,508,476	1,723,931	.....	.....	500,615	516,922	54,155	48,409	2,865,248	.....	8,624,109	1954					
1955	725,729	.....	.....	699,810	4,377,438	116,011	27,126	5,946,141	812,525	.....	.....	249,972	2,147,546	64,155	.....	2,322,607	.....	9,658,663	1955					
1956	672,494	.....	.....	903,814	4,039,080	160,694	2,501	5,778,503	498,611	.....	.....	244,599	1,476,445	42,166	2,218	2,264,069	.....	8,549,678	1956					
1957	5,358,303	.....	.....	1,156,510	.....	.....	4,407	6,519,220	2,663,109	.....	.....	345,451	.....	.....	1,483	3,010,093	.....	9,523,263	1957					

***Segregation of Central California pack from other districts not available.

Segregation of lightneal tuna pack as to species, flakes and tomo of available at pressure. Accordingly, all lightneal tuna and special packs made from lightneal have been shown under Yellowfin. Albacore counts also include chunks, flakes and tomo packed from this species. Quantities given are in standard cases of 48 halves.

* Segregation of lightmeat tuna pack as to species, flakes and tomato not available at present. Accordingly, all lightmeat tuna and special packs made from lightmeat have been shown under Yellowfin. Albacore totals also include chunks, flakes and tomato packed from this species. Quantities given are in standard cases of 48 halves.

** Segregation of Central California pack from other districts not available.

return of Albacore early last summer after observing an abundance of Albacore food—principally small bait fishes—in northwest waters, which may also have a definite bearing on the appearance of Albacore off the Oregon-Washington coast.

U.S. Tuna Canning Outside of California

• Tuna canning in American territory outside of California was more active in 1956 than ever before, reflecting the gradual growth which has been manifest in the phase of the industry over a decade or more.

Beside the moderate increase in Pacific Northwest operations as result of the reappearance of an Albacore run off Oregon in the late summer and fall of 1956, there was considerable Oregon and Washington canning of lightmeat tuna from tropical and subtropical sources. Much of this fish was imported, but a considerable quantity was derived from cargoes of American tuna clippers delivering direct to Columbia River canneries the fares which they had taken on the high seas westerly of South and Central America.

The Van Camp Sea Food Co. operated its White Star cannery at Astoria, Ore., during much of 1956, largely on lightmeat tuna, but at the end of the year announced indefinite suspension of this operation. With this substantial producing unit closed, at least during the early part of the year, leveling of the production curve for this phase of outside-California canning may be anticipated.

• Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico tuna canning took on new stature in 1956, largely relying upon Pacific-caught tuna for supplies, although in evident preparation for the development of local fishing by the long-line method. This type of fishing has proven much more productive than live-bait operations for the Yellowfin of the Caribbean and Gulf.

Principal factor in this region is the cannery at Ponce, Puerto Rico, originally built by the National Packing Co., but acquired and operated in 1956 by the Van Camp Sea Food Co. In addition to several canneries in the Atlantic states which pack tuna on occasion, there were two new entries in the field late in 1956 on the Gulf of Mexico. These plants are Bluff Creek Canning Co. at Vancleave, Miss., and DeJean Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss.

Other developments in the Caribbean are concerned largely with explorations of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and Japanese interests as well. Operating out of Pascagoula,

TUNA

Miss., the federal Service has developed effective means of fishing Yellowfin tuna with long lines.

Operating under a contract with the government of Venezuela, a Japanese operation in 1956 proved the Caribbean as a large potential source of tuna.

During the early months of 1957 it is anticipated that two Japanese long-line fishing vessels which have been exploring in the Atlantic will establish a base in the Caribbean from which they will make some test cruises in order to evaluate the area and its future prospects as a source of tuna.

● In the mid-Pacific Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd., long the only important tuna canner in those islands, was acquired by Columbia River Packers Association, Inc., which has its headquarters at Astoria. The Hawaiian company continued to operate as in the past, maintaining its widely known brands.

Hawaii, Samoa, Oregon and Washington Lightmeat Tuna Pack

Year	Fancy and Standard			Chunks, Flakes, Grated			Grand Total	Year
	Halves 48	Quarters 96	Total Cases	Halves 48	Quarters 96	Total Cases		
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	903,544	1956
1955	228,912	...	228,912	685,183	...	685,183	914,095#	1955
1954	173,141	1,852	174,993	504,943	...	504,943	679,936	1954
1953	130,825	6,226	137,051	322,603	4,489	327,092	464,143	1953
1952	184,571	9,750	194,321	163,466	7,585	171,051	365,372	1952
1951	496,408	13,137	509,545	...	**	**	509,545	1951
1950	332,871	9,256	342,127	163,899	4,170	168,069	510,196	1950
1949	...	...	129,848*	...	...	73,978*	202,826*	1949
1948	...	...	93,335	...	...	56,738	150,073	1948
1947	...	...	60,793	...	...	33,189	93,982	1947

NOTE: - Distribution of the 1956 pack as to can sizes not available at press-time. Quarters are counted on the basis of standard cases of 48 halves.

*Figures for 1949 and year previous are for Oregon & Washington only.
**Included with Fancy and Standard. # Data for 1955 includes Puerto Rico.

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Tuna Clipper Fleet Explanatory Notes — See Following Page

NOTE—In the accompanying table of California tuna clippers, in some cases yards listed under "Builder" actually were the yards where the vessels were converted to tuna fishing, rather than the original builder. In the above table names of yards have been abbreviated as follows: **Avondale**, Avondale Marine Ways, New Orleans; **Bellingham**, Bellingham Iron Works, Bellingham, Wash.; **Birchfield**, Birchfield Boiler, Inc., Tacoma; **Campbell**, Campbell Machine Works, San Diego; **Chilman**, Chilman Shipyard, Hoquiam, Wash.; **Consolidated**, Consolidated Steel Corporation, Newport Beach; **Fulton**, Fulton Shipyard, Antioch, Calif.; **Genoa**, Genoa Boat Works, San Francisco; **Guntert**, Guntert & Zimmerman, Stockton, Calif.; **Harbor**, Harbor Boat & Yacht Co., San Diego; **Hodgson**, Hodgson-Greene-Haldeman, Long Beach; **Lake Union**, Lake Union Dry Dock Co., Seattle; **Al Larson**, Al Larson Boat Co., Terminal Island; **Long Beach**, Long Beach Marine Repair, Long Beach; **Lynch**, Lynch Shipbuilding Co., San Diego; **Marine**, Marine View Boat Building Co., Tacoma; **Martinac**, J. M. Martinac Shipbuilding Corporation; **Martinolich**, Martinolich Shipbuilding Co., San Diego; **National**, National Steel & Shipbuilding Co., San Diego; **Peterson**, Peterson Boat Building Co., Tacoma; **Puget Sound**, Puget Sound Boat Building Co., Tacoma; **Rask**, Peter Rask Boat Yard, San Diego; **San Diego**, San Diego Marine Construction Co., San Diego; **Schulte**, Schulte Boat Works, Gardiner, Ore.; **Soule**, Soule Steel Co., Stockton, Calif.; **Tacoma**, Tacoma Boatbuilding Co., Tacoma; **United**, United Concrete Pipe Co., Long Beach; **Western**, Western Boatbuilding Co., Tacoma. *Ownership as shown by latest edition of "Merchant Vessels of the United States".

Deliveries of Tuna in California

(Pounds)

Year	Albacore	Bluefin	Bonito	Skipjack	Yellowfin	Shipments*		TOTAL
						Light Meat	White Meat	
1926	2,469,921	6,526,533	3,121,604	20,951,348	12,564,986			45,634,392
1927	4,579,367	4,898,386	1,718,008	33,805,960	25,934,045			70,935,766
1928	283,321	13,700,870	2,105,903	15,948,104	32,253,206			64,291,404
1929	269,101	7,796,857	2,918,544	27,007,013	37,444,924			75,166,439
1930	283,117	21,921,282	5,164,260	20,485,587	56,654,181			104,508,427
1931	37,322	3,534,030	3,079,673	16,506,761	36,579,480			59,737,266
1932	619,694	1,071,206	2,862,286	21,636,577	36,923,410			63,113,173
1933	487	560,492	2,252,199	16,687,308	51,075,630			70,576,116
1934	171,105	18,357,828	3,232,694	14,830,194	60,913,160			97,474,981
1935	2,447,528	25,173,083	7,896,484	17,197,186	72,294,133			125,008,414
1936	956,771	18,924,883	7,215,916	27,006,105	78,352,644			132,456,319
1937	3,196,770	12,693,922	7,808,070	47,104,092	91,522,458			162,325,312
1938	12,522,594	17,728,031	7,839,993	22,653,631	78,288,144			139,032,393
1939	12,346,858	11,835,715	9,918,875	30,120,891	110,417,801			174,640,140
1940	5,588,670	19,970,268	5,290,928	56,650,155	113,898,209			201,398,266
1941	3,276,257	9,519,012	10,257,602	25,585,468	76,701,760			125,340,099
1942	10,621,193	12,844,564	1,650,689	38,715,182	41,167,441			104,999,069
1943	21,384,864	10,178,170	2,281,884	28,893,784	49,261,328			117,004,030
1944	17,865,866	20,332,011	818,871	29,964,377	62,236,029	972,721**	2,535,547**	134,761,422
1945	21,767,581	20,594,059	2,714,181	33,273,407	86,130,656	1,392,078	60,901	165,932,863
1946	18,064,047	22,031,748	5,625,648	40,877,307	126,425,688	1,028,674	.....	214,056,112
1947	13,145,780	20,837,634	13,697,171	52,315,449	149,066,794	1,539,245	269,397	250,871,470
1948	36,425,846	6,528,807	9,135,126	58,752,316	191,635,651	168,544	1,141,747	303,788,037
1949	44,017,014	4,389,471	1,829,541	78,564,030	184,972,285	691,199	254,664	314,718,204
1950	61,746,421	2,738,963	695,614	124,724,565	182,224,422	11,360,744	4,378,420	387,869,149
1951	30,677,931	3,862,418	776,803	115,778,923	160,547,928	16,018,444	17,520,891	345,183,338
1952	49,789,314	4,576,685	2,142,157	84,734,226	178,376,101	11,301,336	22,525,248	353,445,067
1953	33,834,626	9,172,855	3,102,647	122,306,183	132,086,346	16,888,789	46,186,816	363,578,262
1954	26,107,290	21,024,820	2,319,060	153,756,190	119,401,795	47,434,639	38,466,383	408,510,177
1955	29,001,811	13,609,177	136,990	101,837,635	122,291,864	60,072,312	44,844,675	371,794,464

*These are largely importations into California, but included are some fish caught by — California fleet and landed outside the United States.

**Shipments not available prior to 1944.

NORTH COAST ALBACORE BY GRADES

(Cases)

(Cases)										
OREGON				Year	PACIFIC Northwest Comb'd Totals	Year	WASHINGTON			Fancy & Standard
Fancy & Standard	Flakes		Total Cases				Total Cases	Flakes		
	White	Blended						White	Blended	
417,302	40,431	95,503	553,236	1956	587,225*	1956	33,814	520	2,207	31,087
395,952	100,658	31,854	528,464	1955	583,940*	1955	55,476	2,836	9,647	42,993
321,224	8,328	90,268	419,820	1954	470,196	1954	50,376	4,307	10,627	35,442
375,461	83,240	83,896	542,597	1953	594,073	1953	51,476	3,355	10,763	37,358
323,870	81,297	82,396	487,563	1952	588,926	1952	101,363	25,041	8,950	67,372
254,173	23,984	56,746	334,903	1951	389,236	1951	54,333	12,347	3,186	38,800
430,712	62,849	101,319	594,880	1950	701,014	1950	106,134	18,791	15,277	72,066
265,266	24,336	52,697	342,299	1949	432,919	1949	90,620	23,244	5,731	61,645
231,138	48,583	50,404	330,125	1948	417,354	1948	87,229	15,450	9,372	62,409
231,075	50,163	45,464	(a)326,702	1947	(a)385,570	1947	58,868	5,876	11,179	41,813
101,478	23,477	19,674	144,629	1946	192,237	1946	47,608	7,251	5,708	34,649
274,720	69,454	55,674	(d)399,848	1945	466,859	1945	67,011	7,391	9,440	50,180
564,574	106,777	119,005	790,356	1944	(b)846,596	1944	56,240	...	16,240	40,000
250,982	39,554	...	290,536	1943	301,414	1943	10,878	...	1,775	9,103
...	...	...	307,810	1942	314,353	1942	6,543	...	...	...
...	...	...	194,751	1941	197,629	1941	2,878	...	...	...
...	...	...	197,735	1940	207,723	1940	10,188	...	...	...
...	...	...	153,702	1939	(c)173,359	1939	15,857	...	...	...

(a) Includes 3,231 cases fancy and 985 cases flakes canned at Eureka, Calif.

(b) Division of 1944 pack as to grades is approximate only.

(c) Includes a small quantity canned at Ilwaco, Wash.

(d) Includes 3,800 cases canned in British Columbia.

Note: Grade segregation not available for years prior to 1943. Figures for the several calendar years cover quantities packed from fish caught during those years, even though in some cases canning of frozen stocks may not have been completed until the next calendar year.

*Includes a small quantity canned at Eureka, Calif.

California Tuna Clipper Fleet—1957

Following list represents the California fleet of live-bait tuna fishing vessels—"clippers"—delivering to San Pedro or San Diego canneries at the end of 1956. It does not include American-built vessels delivering all or

the major part of their catches in foreign ports, or those based in foreign countries and delivering to carriers for transport to United States ports. "Capacity" is the approximate number of tons of refrigerated tuna in a maximum load for the vessel.

Aggressor	Name of Boat	Builder	Capacity	Length	Managing Owner	Builder	Length	Capacity	Managing Owner
Agnes C.	Martinolich	Western	125	320	Mary E. Petrich	Western	150	490	Western Boat Bldg. Co.
Alphecca	National	National	98	160	Mary S.	Martinac	110	200	Lewis Livesley
American Beauty	Campbell	Ambrose Co.	128	240	Mauritania	Avondale	132	325	Lewis Livesley
American Boy	Consolidated	G. P. Ellington	142	350	Mayflower	Campbell	145	370	George Campbell
American Enterprise	Lynch	Joaquim Canas	124	310	May Queen	Puget Sound	121	275	Carl Medina
American Lady	Al Larson	M. S. Rice	128	275	Mercator			55	H. Olsen
Antoinette B.	National	R. X. Madruga	98	165	Mermaid	Peterson	107	190	O. W. Martin
Azoreana	Campbell	Edw. X. Madruga	121	280	Miss America	Hodgson	100	150	*Hodgson, G. H.
Balboa	Campbell	M. G. Rosa	142	375	Missouri	National	127	340	National Marine
Belle of Portugal	Campbell	John Zolezzi	130	55	Monarch	Hodgson	80	100	Salvador Lucas
Benita	Campbell	M. G. Rosa	90	325	Mondego	Puget Sound	103	190	Manuel Almeida
Bernadette	Campbell	Mario Toso	145	125	Myrtle L		46	30	J. Dale Martin
Bond	Joe Romero	Frank Medina	52	30	Navigator	Campbell	145	370	Joe S. Rogers
Cabrillo	National	Roy Wilson	127	340	Normandie	Campbell	160	445	M. O. Medina
Cal	Campbell	Joe Soares	90	110	Northern Light	Campbell	90	150	W. A. Hoss
Cape Beverly	Martinac	Geo. Campbell	113	185	Notre Dame	Lynch	96	160	John G. Cardoso
Cape Falcon	Harbor	J. M. Martinac	128	240	Oceana	Campbell	148	400	*Thos. Bagalini
Cape San Vincent	Tacoma	Louis Peterson	91	130	Pacific Queen	Rask	79	80	Jack Carniglia
Carol Virginia	National	Vincent Gann	115	200	Palomar	San Diego	103	160	Lee Irish
Challenger	Avondale	National Marine	122	240	Paramount	Avondale	132	325	Joe Madruga
Charlene	Martinolich	Lewis Livesley	115	215	Picaroto	Campbell	130	325	Manuel G. Rosa
Chicken of the Sea	Birchfield	Dr. O. H. Warner	143	420	Portuguesa	Lynch	113	235	Manuel G. Rosa
City of San Francisco	Genoa	Harold Morgan Jr.	95	110	Queen Mary	Campbell	140	400	Joseph Manchado
Clara Marie	No. American	Joseph Colla	62	60	Renown	Hodgson	126	250	Lewis Livesley
Coimbra	Western	Frank Mangiapone	136	300	Ronnie S	Campbell	128	240	Tom Santos
Columbia	Martinac	Van Camp Sea Food	107	210	Rose Ann	No. American	62	50	Leo Tarantino
Commander	Birchfield	Manuel Serpa	126	290	Royal Pacific	Martinac	117	250	J. M. Martinac
Commodore	Campbell	Al Davis	130	260	Ruthie B	National	110	160	Dr. O. H. Warner
Concho	National	Louis Vattuone	127	340	St. Anthony		68	70	Frank Alito
Conte Bianco	National	Nat'l. Marine Terminal	125	300	St. Francis	Western		100	Western Boat Bldg. Co.
Conte di Savoia	Consolidated	Stefano Massa	127	310	St. Mary		80	120	Louis Massa
Constitution	Campbell	National Marine	150	390	San Antonio III	Avondale	121	50	Pete Di Maria
Cora Ann	Harbor	Vernon Brown	73	70	Santa Anita	Avondale	135	360	Nicholas F. Trutanic
Corsair	Chilman	*M. J. Rankin	128	280	Santa Helena	Al Larson	105	180	Andrew Zamberlin
Courageous	United	Harold Morgan	131	325	Santa Margarita	Harbor	128	240	*John G. Cardoso
Crusader	Puget Sound	Lewis Livesley	105	250	Santa Rosa	Tacoma	121	250	Anthony Bozanich
Daiho II	San Diego	*C. M. Johnson	80	55	Saratoga	Lake Union	124	215	Manuel Luz
Deolinda	National	San Diego Marine	100	140	Sea Boy	Birchfield	92	100	Manuel A. G. Luis
Dominator	Lynch	George Soares	127	340	Seafarer	Martinolich		250	Al Davis
Mary Lou		Herbert C. Hudgins	118	210	Sea Giant				Nat'l. Marine Terminal

<i>Ecuador</i>	National	133	460	M. O. Medina	<i>Sea Lark</i>	National	165	550	Nat'l. Marine Terminal
<i>Electra</i>	San Diego	57	50	*Dan Battaglia	<i>Sea Lion</i>	Hodgson	91	133	Manuel Calergio
<i>Elena</i>	Martinolich	98	150	W. H. Babcock	<i>Sea Magic</i>	Avondale	121	200	E. Frederick
<i>Elsinore</i>	National	127	340	National Marine	<i>Sea Preme</i>	National	127	320	Nat'l. Marine Terminal
<i>Endeavor</i>	Campbell	143	400	Wade Ambrose	<i>Shamrock</i>	San Diego	105	175	Ernie Monteiro
<i>Equator</i>	National	133	360	M. O. Medina	<i>Shasta</i>	San Diego	96	115	Jack Canepa
<i>Espirito Santo</i>	Soule	140	485	Frank Perry	<i>Sheryl</i>	Schulte	67	55	*B. L. Johnson
<i>Evelyn R</i>	Long Beach	126	240	M. M. Medina	<i>South Coast</i>	Western	115	195	Dan Marks
<i>Excalibur</i>	Avondale	121	240	Ave Gonsalves	<i>South Seas</i>	Hodgson	95	165	Steve Stagnaro
<i>Far-Famed</i>	Campbell	125	200	Maurice Bernandini	<i>Southern Pacific</i>	Martinac	123	260	J. M. Martinac
<i>Favorite</i>	Puget Sound	105	200	Antonio da Rosa	<i>Southern Queen</i>		100	160	John Rippo
<i>Frances Marie</i>	Martinolich	103	165	Frank Perry	<i>Southland</i>	Martinac	100	160	California Marine
<i>Gem of the Sea</i>	Martinac	128	280	Manuel E. Simas	<i>Star Crest</i>	San Diego	110	200	Star & Crescent
<i>Golden Glow</i>	Peterson	96	155	Frank Fernandes	<i>Star of the Sea</i>	Campbell	115	190	Nat'l. Marine Terminal
<i>Helen Ann</i>	Bellingham	130	240	A. T. Procopio	<i>Sun Dawn</i>	Martinolich	128	240	John Cabral
<i>Helen S</i>	Harbor	120	280	Manuel Simas	<i>Sun Dora</i>	Martinolich	128	260	Antonio Oliveira
<i>Heroic</i>	Lynch	116	200	M. O. Medina	<i>Sun Europa</i>	Martinolich	149	350	Sam Crivello
<i>High Seas</i>	Hodgson	128	290	J. F. Reis	<i>Sun Glow</i>	Puget Sound	98	150	Anthony Madruga
<i>Historic</i>	Martinac	240	240	M. O. Virissimo	<i>Sun Hawk</i>	Pacific Boat	93	130	George Alameda
<i>Independence</i>	National	127	340	Nat'l. Marine Terminal	<i>Sun Hilarita</i>	Avondale	130	310	Virgil Paixao
<i>Intrepid</i>	Lynch	128	270	George Budd	<i>Sun Jason</i>	Avondale	132	280	Nat'l. Marine Terminal
<i>Invader</i>	Campbell	117	150	Sal. Navarra	<i>Sun King</i>	Pacific	112	250	John Xitco
<i>Irene S</i>	Al Larson	105	210	Van Camp	<i>Sun Pacific</i>	Tacoma	128	250	Janous J. Marks
<i>Jeanne Lynn</i>	Tacoma	122	250	G. W. Martin	<i>Sun Queen</i>	Hodgson	260	260	C. A. Cutri
<i>Janita</i>	National	106	140	G. W. McHenry	<i>Sun Ray</i>	United	131	280	Steve Kral
<i>Joan of Arc</i>	United	131	300	Manuel Balelo	<i>Sun Splendor</i>	Campbell	128	240	Sun Pacific Inc.
<i>Jo Maria</i>	Hodgson	123	260	Mrs. J. Sciuto	<i>Sun Venus</i>	Martinolich	103	160	*Alfred Brum
<i>Judy S</i>	Harbor	124	230	Nat'l. Marine Terminal	<i>Sun Victoria</i>	Campbell	149	370	*Sun Pacific, Inc.
<i>Julia B</i>	Lynch	96	160	John Ghio	<i>Supreme</i>	Campbell	128	260	Manuel Correia
<i>Katie Lou</i>	Lynch	124	225	Felix Budzilko	<i>Talisman</i>		75	50	*So. Calif. Fish Co.
<i>Kitty Hawk</i>	United	131	290	N. C. Andrews	<i>Trojan</i>	No. American	55	30	Sam Meserve
<i>Leona C</i>	Martinac	128	210	Joe Penacho	<i>United Victory</i>	Hodgson	116	240	*Arthur DeFever
<i>Liberty</i>	Puget Sound	100	180	Eddie X. Madruga	<i>Valiant</i>	Martinac	108	180	Calif. Marine
<i>Liberty Bell</i>	Hodgson	112	215	F. H. Gonsalves Jr.	<i>Venetian</i>	Campbell	65	55	*Steve Stagnare
<i>Lone Wolf</i>	Harbor	69	70	John Zolezzi	<i>Veva R.</i>	Campbell	70	80	*Matteo Rodia
<i>Lou Jean</i>	Consolidated	106	210	Louis Guidi	<i>Victoria</i>		140	380	The Ambrose Co.
<i>Lucky Star</i>	National	106	175	National Marine	<i>Virginia R</i>	Tacoma Boat	108	240	Joe C. Correia
<i>Lucy Elena</i>	National	111	195	National Marine	<i>West Coast</i>	Lynch	96	180	John Ghio
<i>Lusitania</i>	Al Larson	98	160	Manuel G. Rosa	<i>Western Ace</i>	Western	165	575	Hervey Petrich
<i>Magellan</i>	San Diego	105	150	Harbor Boat Co.	<i>West Point</i>	Tacoma	112	250	Carl Hanken
<i>Marie Louise</i>	San Diego	75	75	Steve Zolezzi	<i>Westport</i>	National	127	340	National Marine
<i>Mariner</i>	Fulton	128	280	F. W. Szalinski	<i>White Sea</i>	Harbor	128	280	White Sea Corp.
<i>Martin B</i>	National	128	270	Frank Perry	<i>White Star</i>	Guntert	140	484	John Tasso
<i>Mary Barbara</i>	National	106	165	National Marine	<i>Wiley V. A.</i>	Guntert	112	215	The Ambrose Co.
<i>Mary C. Canas</i>	Puget Sound	100	140	Jack Canas	<i>Zarco</i>		122	170	Zarco Fishing Co.
<i>Missouri</i>	National	127	340	Nat'l. Marine Terminal					
<i>Jean Jean</i>				John Zolezzi					
<i>Mary Jo</i>	Martinac	108	170	Joe Rogers					

(Refer to explanatory note on page 133.)

CANNED FISH AND SEAFOODS



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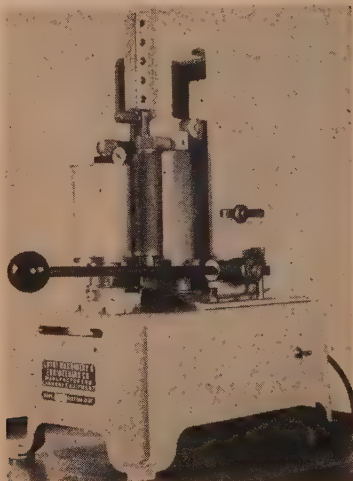
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Height: 25"
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1/3-hp. Motor, 110-Volts

INTERCHANGEABLE: A wide range of mandrel sizes can be used on one machine to take care of many can sizes. Mandrels are available in sizes from 202 dia. (2-2/16") to 603 dia. (6-3/16") and from 109 high (1-9/16") to 700 high (7").

EASILY CHANGED OVER: A few quick and simple adjustments to change to a different can size in less than 5 minutes.

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California Pack of Canned Tuna and Related Fishes

YEAR	Cases								GRAND TOTAL	YEAR
	SAN PEDRO DISTRICT				SAN DIEGO DISTRICT					
	Light Tuna	White Tuna	Other Tuna*	TOTAL	Light Tuna	White Tuna	Other Tuna*	TOTAL		
1912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,900**	1912
1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,500**	1913
1914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217,000**	1914
1915	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,365**	1915
1916	315,880	82,593	6,457	404,930	71,062	13,593	245	84,900	489,830	1916
1917	382,273	118,769	11,928	512,970	140,563	17,261	12,746	170,570	683,540	1917
1918	228,241	82,801	87,110	398,152	50,129	.....	73,072	123,201	521,353	1918
1919	487,812	144,383	65,008	697,203	62,318	47,869	24,572	134,759	831,962	1919
1920	668,012	†	1,534	669,546	167,633	†	1,623	169,256	838,802	1920
1921	72,410	255,194	.....	327,604	27,869	82,157	48	110,074	437,678	1921
1922	334,733	166,496	3,651	504,880	129,349	27,269	23	156,641	661,521	1922
1923	312,187	209,591	17,803	539,581	224,315	88,014	4,869	317,198	856,779	1923
1924	134,497	278,855	113,401	526,753	27,207	106,958	11,382	145,547	672,300	1924
1925	323,422	358,940	116,149	798,511	187,909	95,007	11,936	294,852	1,093,363	1925
1926	380,074	43,660	150,185	573,919	188,649	14,578	56,280	259,507	833,426	1926
1927	381,541	105,598	231,751	718,890	436,700	20,916	30,368	487,984	1,206,874	1927
1928	473,868	99,093	128,374	701,335	473,704	658	21,581	495,943	1,197,278	1928
1929	394,819	130,212	146,104	671,135	700,020	2,426	55,284	757,730	1,428,865	1929
1930	658,728	143,748	130,159	932,635	950,461	1,783	35,510	987,754	1,920,389	1930
1931	394,668	144,796	85,653	625,117	543,536	177	10,303	554,016	1,179,133	1931
1932	385,399	52,215	88,112	525,726	606,608	.....	15,655	622,263	1,161,151	1932
1933	341,290	49,391	71,388	462,069	877,124	.....	52,980	930,104	1,392,173	1933
1934	714,546	82,182	116,526	913,254	982,547	.....	31,509	1,014,056	1,927,310	1934
1935	808,578	107,501	230,772	1,139,851	1,222,894	4,648	109,323	1,336,875	2,476,727	1935
1936	840,151	53,849	153,107	1,047,107	1,392,531	35	147,509	1,540,075	2,587,182	1936
1937	861,208	83,123	260,016	1,224,346	1,680,720	8,036	105,211	1,793,967	3,018,314	1937
1938	697,804	265,034	233,766	1,196,604	1,282,571	24,355	95,202	1,402,128	2,598,732	1938
1939	982,225	281,666	262,367	1,526,258	1,633,113	46,372	70,917	1,750,402	3,305,297	1939
1940	1,110,181	122,484	315,778	1,548,443	2,045,071	19,304	251,623	2,315,998	3,868,394	1940
1941	554,782	73,024	235,910	863,716	1,372,594	10,145	274,643	1,657,382	2,530,169	1941
1942	594,056	128,670	97,901	820,627	1,164,524	104,578	146,234	1,415,336	2,242,220	1942
1943	554,928	187,052	234,382	976,362	699,099	227,347	394,265	1,320,711	2,308,415	1943
1944	805,081	125,632	270,821	1,201,534	760,263	307,806	537,889	1,605,958	2,809,177	1944
1945	825,377	148,286	503,118	1,476,781	1,518,646	329,251	128,686	1,976,583	3,456,442	1945
1946	1,170,791	141,629	646,615	1,959,035	2,023,870	233,622	332,529	2,590,021	4,555,397	1946
1947	1,317,016	104,726	733,587	2,155,329	2,576,804	145,300	418,797	3,140,911	5,357,498	1947
1948	1,264,615	290,811	771,182	2,326,608	3,096,315	462,255	406,248	3,964,818	6,346,952	1948
1949	810,362	289,063	1,458,374	2,557,799	2,967,150	535,013	449,413	3,951,576	6,590,396	1949
1950	1,024,410	586,683	2,673,668	4,284,761	1,412,220	482,894	1,961,297	3,856,411	8,141,172	1950
1951	3,143,863	580,377	77,229	3,801,469	3,015,164	409,819	10,260	3,435,243	7,530,264	1951
1952	4,204,207	1,002,020	196,453	5,402,680	1,742,124	626,944	34,234	2,403,302	8,102,842†	1952
1953	4,042,121	1,366,103	100,252	5,508,476	2,139,393	655,989	69,866	2,865,248	8,624,109†	1953
1954	4,712,414	1,206,664	27,126	5,946,204	2,880,712	393,486	48,409	3,302,847	9,386,773	1954
1955	4,872,188	903,814	2,501	5,778,503	2,017,242	244,599	2,218	2,264,059	8,549,678	1955
1956	5,358,303	1,156,510	4,407	6,519,220	2,663,109	345,451	1,483	3,010,043	9,529,263	1956

† Quantities of tuna canned in Monterey, San Francisco and elsewhere in northern California have been included in the grand total. Figures are for standard cases of 48 halves or equivalent. Figures for final year are temporary totals from official sources. Data for previous years have been corrected according to official statistics of the California Department of Fish and Game.

**Other-Tuna† through 1950 includes Bonito, Yellowtail, Flakes and Tonno. For 1951 and thereafter this column includes only Yellowtail and Bonito. Flakes and Tonno being included in other columns.

†Included under other heads.

**No Segregation available prior to 1916.

SAN DIEGO CANNED TUNA

Year	(Cases — All Sizes)								
	Yellowfin	Bluefin	Skipjack	Albacore	Tonno	Tuna Flakes	Yellowtail	Bonito	TOTAL
1926	96,363	2,758	85,389	14,555	40,864	4,162	10,566	4,850	259,507
1927	200,635	9,645	226,420	20,481	10,221	435	15,703	4,444	487,984
1928	287,770	46,348	130,430	658	11,783	9,156	4,755	5,043	495,943
1929	458,687	22,637	218,696	2,426	31,351	10,906	9,451	3,576	757,730
1930	739,616	6,944	185,848	1,783	17,875	18,053	4,838	12,797	987,754
1931	431,229	....	112,307	177	706	6,591	749	2,257	554,016
1932	403,050	177	203,381	....	....	4,774	668	10,213	622,263
1933	678,810	1	198,313	....	....	2,183	32,129	18,668	930,104
1934	780,066	6,683	195,798	....	....	8,100	6,100	17,309	1,014,056
1935	948,276	24,871	249,747	4,648	545	7,749	64,054	36,985	1,336,875
1936	1,074,811	22,390	295,330	35	740	14,967	95,059	36,743	1,540,075
1937	1,165,866	27,103	487,751	8,036	1,125	15,904	44,128	44,054	1,793,967
1938	1,010,814	49,840	221,917	24,355	....	17,384	43,794	34,024	1,402,128
1939	1,348,565	27,020	257,528	46,372	7,318	31,136	12,875	19,588	1,750,402
1940	1,469,428	45,867	529,776	19,304	60,138	141,861	27,621	22,003	2,315,998
1941	1,016,759	32,369	323,466	10,145	308	130,004	103,066	41,265	1,657,382
1942	545,517	28,413	590,594	104,578	....	111,096	20,965	14,173	1,415,336
1943	392,114	12,021	294,964	227,347	....	381,967	5,488	6,810	1,320,711
1944	485,796	16,473	257,994	307,806	....	530,368	3,237	4,284	1,605,958
1945	1,037,009	22,742	458,895	329,251	....	96,162	14,074	18,450	1,976,583
1946	1,549,557	28,753	445,560	233,622	....	268,767	28,965	34,797	2,590,021
1947	1,875,087	6,557	695,170	145,300	26,359	323,511	45,800	23,127	3,140,911
1948	2,364,819	1,991	729,505	462,255	....	366,828	31,362	8,058	3,964,818
1949	2,059,468	2,889	904,793	535,013	4,038	420,491	22,695	2,189	3,951,576
1950	913,458	3,300	495,462	482,894	54,988	1,898,568	3,235	4,506	3,856,411
1951	....	2,424,215*	....	370,000	58,042	584,201	....	270**	3,437,428
1952	....	1,405,292*	....	534,574	44,576	485,423	....	3,115**	2,472,980
1953	....	1,674,428*	....	494,137	55,009	515,704***	52,042	17,824	2,809,144
1954	....	812,525*	....	245,972	64,155	2,147,546***	20,983	27,426	3,322,607
1955	....	498,611*	....	244,599	42,186	1,476,445*	1,756	462	2,264,059

*Yellowfin, Bluefin and Skipjack not given separately. *** Includes miscellaneous.

**Yellowtail & Bonito not given separately. #Includes chunks.

LIST OF CANNED FISH PRODUCERS IN PERU

<u>Cannery</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Nickname</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Manager</u>
Battilana Hnos. Battilana Atilio Carquin	Lima Huacho	Battilana Hnos Battilana	Av. Iquitos 1054, Lima Prolongacion Grau s/n apart. 147, Huacho	Adolfo Battilana Mario Battilana
Co. de Conservas de Pescado S.A. Co. de Pesca San Pedro S.A.	Lima Ilo	Giugliano San Pedro	Av. Colonial 459, Lima Calle La Merced 308 apart. 279, Arequipa	Jose Giugliano Jorge Bedoya Forga
Cia. Maritima Pesquera S.A. Cia. Pesquera de Coishco S.A. Conservas Peruanas Cia. Pesquera La Florida S.A.	Chancay Coishco Callao Chimbote	Gildemeister Coishco Peruanas La Florida	Azangaro 235, Lima Jiron Callae 234, Lima Calle Loreto 874, Callao Av. Jose Galvez 999 (La Victoria), Lima	Arturo Madueno Manuel Almenara Juan Idesis Luis Banchemo
Cia. Pesquera La Peruana S.A. Conservera Carquin S.A. Conservas y Salazones Conservas-Miramar S.A. Corp. Financiera y Comercial Amial Peruana S.A. Empresa Pesquera Peru S.A. Empresa Pesquera San Jose S.A.	Callao Huacho Huacho Chimbote Samanco Supe Callao	La Peruana Carquin Conss Miramar Amial Supe San Jose	Carabaya 831, Of. 407, Lima Salaverry 148 Casilla 147, Huacho Calle San Jose 312 alts., Lima Av. Tacna 592 Of. 24, Lima Calle Correo 169, Lima Edif. Boza 313, Lima Av. Argentina ed. 57, Calle Constitucion 609, Callao	Pedro Martinez T. Guido Giardi Carlos Otero Lora Manuel Elguera Kroupnitzky Carl A. Hedreen Jose Mandriotti
Empresa Pesquera Chalaca S.A. Empresa Pesquera Ilo S.A. Empresa Pesquera Mollendo S.A. Envasadora Chimbote S.A. Envasadora Nacional de Prod. Alimneticos S.A. Envasadora San Marco S.A. Envasadora Sta. Rosa S.A. Envasadora Rimac S.A. Fab. de Conservas Alimneticias	Callao Ilo Mollendo Chimbote Lima Lima Chimbote Lima Lima	Chalaca Episa Mollendo Envasadora Alimneticos San Marco Sta. Rosa Rimac Casaretto	Av. Tacna 592, Of. 24, Lima Av. Tacna 592, Of. 24, Lima Av. Nicolas de Pierola 611, Lima La Mar 357, Callao Prol. Mariategui 105, Barranco Av. Colombia 601, Lima Av. Tacna 592 Of. 24, Lima Av. El Trabajo 265, Lima Alameda de los Bobos 212 Distr. Rimac, Lima	Manuel Elguera Manuel Elguera Claudio Fernandez Concha Luis Vascones C. Eduardo Segersbol S. Jorge Castanon Julio Reyes Ricardo Salerno Santiago Casaretto
Fca. de Conservas America S.R.	Lima	America	Esq. Mariscal Gamarra y Ramon Espinoza 190, Lima	Isaac Maimon
Fca. de Conservas Marfe S.A. Ind. Conservera Alimneticia S.A. Industrial Conservera S. En C. Ind. Marinas Alimneticias S.A. Pan American Fish Packing S.A. Pesquera Virgilio Empresa Pesquera Naplo S.A. Sindicato Pesquero del Peru S.A. Sociedad Ind. Cons. Alimneticia Sociedad Pesquera Cantabria S.A. Tuna Peruana S.A. Felipe Ganoza S.A.	Callao Chancay Callao Callao Callao Callao Pucusana Callao Huacho Huarney Callao Chimbote	Marfe Icasa Saco Imasa Panamerican Virgilio Naplo Sindicate Sica Cantabria Tuna Peruana Ganoza	Apurimac 162, Callao Jr. Ayacucho 631, Callae Av. Pacifico 879, Callao Calle Primera 249, Callao Calle Ancash 870, Callao Contralmirante Mora 300, Callao Av. Nicolas de Pierola 611, Lima Contralmirante Mora 250, Callao Jr. Arequipa 677, Lima Pza. San Martin 181, Lima Edif. Pizarro Of. 48, Lima	Jorge L. Maltesta Arman do Goytizo Pascual Saco Salco Hugo Carrillo S. Marchos Ghio G. Carlos Virgilio Bramosio Juan Jose Suelves Santiago Schiaffino Jose Gutierrez Epifanio Azofra Fred Hofer

Chicken OF THE Sea

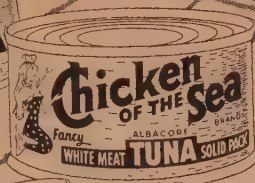
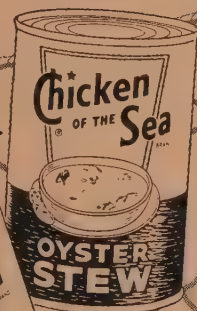
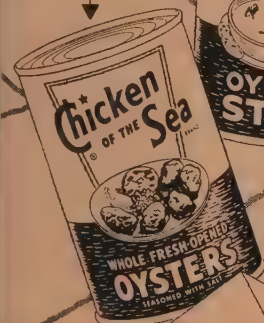
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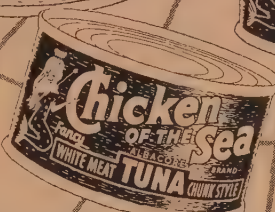
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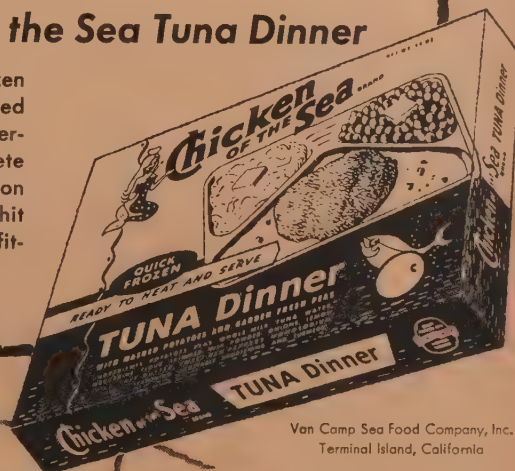
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with Chicken of the Sea Brand Products

Van Camp Sea Food Company, Inc.
Terminal Island, California

NORTH PACIFIC ALBACORE TUNA LANDINGS

(Pounds) OREGON			YEAR	(Pounds) WASHINGTON					(Pounds) Combined Oregon and Washington Totals
Columbia River	South of Columbia	Oregon TOTAL		Puget Sound	Grays Harbor	Willapa Harbor	Columbia River	Washington State, TOTAL	
			1945						
			June		42		6,730	6,772	6,772
1,147,222	306,909	1,454,131	July	119,847	1,850,105	21,572	196,118	2,187,642	3,641,773
6,290,075	1,612,425	7,902,500	August	92,797	3,009,811	75,900	335,131	3,513,839	11,416,139
2,327,060	262,702	2,589,762	September	28,130	140,779	28,609	9,608	207,126	2,796,888
231,978		231,978	October	104,491	45,882	517		150,890	382,868
			November	842	44			886	886
9,996,335	2,182,036	12,178,371	1945 TOTALS	346,107	5,046,663	126,598	547,587	6,066,955	18,245,328
			1946						
323,331	70,559	393,899	July	172	289,029	23,505	46,995	359,701	753,591
1,741,573	629,466	2,371,039	August	24,675	778,484	33,936	148,526	985,621	3,356,660
1,155,319	30,556	1,185,875	September	165,491	624,818		1,743	792,052	1,977,927
3,220,223	730,581	3,950,804	1946 TOTALS	190,338	1,692,331	57,441	197,264	2,137,374	6,088,178
			1947						
673,647	362,169	1,035,816	July	45,505	1,037,929	43,786	140,469	1,267,689	2,303,505
2,027,945	584,636	2,612,581	August	177,831	2,153,029	92,529	260,545	2,683,934	5,296,515
2,092,618	2,304,774	4,397,392	September	8,563	65,899	10,785		85,247	4,482,639
817,813	310,021	1,127,834	October	25,480	32,898			58,378	1,186,212
5,612,023	3,561,600	9,173,623	1947 TOTALS	257,379	3,289,756	147,100	401,014	4,095,248	13,268,871
			1948						
1,990,811	652,747	2,643,558	July	62,312	1,578,549	58,561	162,821	1,862,243	4,505,801
2,723,713	962,938	3,686,651	August	390,672	3,318,286	123,892	348,561	4,181,411	7,868,062
932,365	422,249	1,354,614	September	169,900	116,808	61,822		348,530	1,703,144
33,053	124,329	157,382	October	14,938	36,521	6,890		58,349	215,731
5,679,942	2,162,263	7,842,205	1948 TOTALS	637,822	5,050,164	251,165	511,382	6,450,533	14,292,738
			1949						
526,928	104,676	631,604	July	31,968	654,685	32,382	51,073	770,108	1,401,712
1,625,236	519,676	2,144,912	August	825,487	2,174,227	79,840	93,094	3,172,648	5,317,560
1,301,185	923,260	2,224,445	September	6,860	287,086		2,507	296,453	2,520,998
1,073,558	224,787	1,298,345	October	75,601	115,196			190,797	1,489,042
26,273	1,361	27,634	November	3,895				3,895	31,529
4,553,180	1,773,760	6,326,940	1949 TOTALS	943,811	3,231,194	112,222	146,674	4,433,901	10,760,841
			1950						
1,430,466	233,420	1,663,886	July	152,213	1,506,955	130,851	365,227	2,155,246	3,819,132
1,114,353	787,569	1,901,922	August	317,088	1,563,558	78,253	108,101	2,066,980	3,967,902
254,458	241,514	495,972	September	34,672	7,283			41,965	537,937
1,046,105	171,781	1,217,886	October		22,084			22,084	1,239,970
210,851		210,851	November						210,851
4,056,233	1,434,284	5,490,517	1950 TOTALS	503,953	3,099,890	209,104	473,328	4,286,275	9,776,792
			1951						
25,527	15,656	41,183	July		52,442	1,520		53,962	95,145
186,450	30,336	216,786	August	20,528	88,817	18,121	1,098	128,564	345,350
667,145	635,503	1,302,648	September	21,106	171,236	34,712		227,054	1,529,702
1,012,583	241,741	1,254,324	October	92,355	19,554			111,909	1,366,233
90,878	10,726	101,604	November						101,604
1,982,583	933,962	2,916,545	1951 TOTALS	133,989	333,049	54,353	1,098	521,489	3,438,034
			1952						
10,050	3,944	13,994	July		515			515	14,509
8,039	115,060	123,099	August		1,997	3,642		5,639	128,736
284,663	1,014,502	1,299,165	September	8,269	31,840	14,138		54,247	1,353,412
792,615	47,424	840,039	October	41,733	48,109			89,842	929,881
252,102	4,364	256,466	November	22,308				22,308	278,774
52,591		52,591	December		4,512			4,512	57,103
1,400,060	1,185,294	2,585,354	1952 TOTALS	72,310	86,973	17,780		177,063	2,762,417
			1953						
21,378		21,378	August		620			620	21,998
60,236	505,950	566,186	September	1,062	2,515			577	569,765
145,034	39,912	184,946	October	18,426	14,211			32,636	217,583
	1,000	1,000	November						
226,650	546,862	773,512	1953 TOTALS	19,488	17,346			36,834	809,346
			1954						
33,054	65,898	98,952	September	344	8,773			9,117	108,069
262,381	84,788	347,169	October	100,358	2,634			102,992	450,161
8,115	2,122	10,237	November	15,804	10,181			25,985	36,222
			December	13,231				13,231	13,231
303,550	152,808	456,358	1954 TOTALS	129,737	21,588			151,325	607,683
			1955						
11,205	15,676	26,881	September						26,881
275,041	43,176	318,211	October	200,000				200,000	518,211
158,212		158,212	November						158,212
444,458	58,846	50,304	1955 TOTALS	200,000				200,000	703,304
			1956						
208,832	234,762	443,594	August						443,594
2,310,558	308,219	2,618,777	September		302,000			302,000	2,920,777
415,568	9,124	424,692	October						424,692
156,962		156,962	November						156,962
3,091,920	552,105	3,644,025	1956 TOTALS		302,000			302,000	3,946,025

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Sardines Swing Low

In Step With World Scarcity

● Reversing the upward trend of the three previous years, sardine canning in California declined in 1956, in line with world experience in this specialized field of fishery.

The pack of 762,000 cases was less than half that of the year previous. This was due directly to scarcity of fish, as the market manifest strength in 1956 as a reflection of the world-wide scarcity of pilchard sardines.

More and more it becomes apparent that there may be a distinct correlation between fluctuations of pilchard abundance on both sides of the Pacific, and possibly extending to Australia and South Africa as well.

● In actual fact, the producing season for sardines in California was limited almost entirely to the months of October and November, with the earlier period producing more than three-fourths of the entire season's catch.

The first fishing dark in the Southern California area was quite good, but from that peak of abundance there was swift decline.

For the entire season only 32,670 tons were taken. During the years of normal abundance in sardines it was not unusual for Monterey and San Pedro to receive 9,000 tons or more at each port as result of a single night's fishing; and what was considered the "normal catch" in the middle Thirties and early Forties exceeded 500,000 tons.

Activity Reduced

● Decrease in northern California sardine processing plants continued in 1956. Where some 14 plants were busy canning sardines in the Monterey and Moss Landing areas in 1951, and nine in the San Francisco Bay area, in 1956 only one plant was active in San Francisco on sardines, and six in the Monterey-Moss Landing area.

The canneries trucked their fish from the Avila-Santa Barbara area. They were the J-D Packing Co., San Francisco; Santa Cruz Canning Co., Moss Landing, and Enterprise Packers, San Xavier Fish Packing Co., California Packing Corporation, Carmel Canning Co., Peninsula Packing Co., and Hovden Food Products Corporation, Monterey.

The straight reduction plants had almost disappeared from the scene in 1956. Since the great scarcity of fish in both southern and northern California waters during the past years, the Fish & Game Commission has granted no permits for unrestricted reduction of sardines, and the "straight" reduction plants were out of business.

There was a continuing movement of machinery from the closed plants, with equipment being sold as a unit or being removed piece meal from the plants, and being shipped to South and Central America and other countries.

In 1951 there were 29 sardine reduction plants in the Moss Landing-Monterey area, but in 1956 there were only 10 plants still intact—six of these were in conjunction with the canneries mentioned above.

In the San Francisco area there were in 1951 some 33 sardine reduction plants. In 1956 only four of these would be in a position to operate on sardines should the fish come back and reduction for straight fish meal and oil be allowed. One of these plants is in conjunction with the San Francisco cannery still packing sardines.

Fish Price Rises

● No sardines were caught in central California waters, all fish being trucked in from the Santa Barbara-

1956 - CALIFORNIA SARDINE PRODUCTION - 1956

Month	Tons Received	Cases 1-lb. Oval 4 doz.	Cases 1-lb. Tall 4 doz.	Cases 8 oz. Oblong 48	Cases 5 oz. All 100s	Cases Other Sizes	Total Cases Actual Count	Total Standard Cases 48 - 1 lb.	Month
January	1,812	31,889	17,189	2,345	4,783	1,900	58,106	56,521	January
October	25,281	306,085	178,414	16,681	61,585	12,808	575,573	561,208	October
November	4,073	56,049	28,843	530	13,773	3,740	102,935	100,586	November
December	1,504	33,096	11,032	...	...	...	44,128	44,128	December
GRAND TOTAL	32,670	427,119	235,478	19,556	80,141	18,448	780,742	762,443	Grand Total

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Avila areas. Through December, 1956, sardines trucked in from southern California waters amounted to only 6,608 tons, as compared to 16,954 tons for the year previous. This was even less than the catch of 1954 when 9,700 tons were trucked to San Francisco and Monterey.

More hope that sardines would be found closer to Monterey than in the past 10 years was expressed by many observers as the northern California sardine season opened Aug. 1, but this hope was not translated into fishing action.

However, the season did start with less delay than usual. By the middle of August the price to fishermen was settled at \$47.50 per ton, the same opening price as the season previous with the boat owners and fishermen absorbing the cost of trucking fish from southern California points. Nov. 12 the price to fishermen rose to \$55.00 per ton less trucking charges.

Jack Riso, skipper of the Monterey purse seiner *Riso Bros.*, was the first sardine fisherman to hit pay dirt in the 1956-57 northern California sardine season on Aug. 15.

• Before the season opened there were no quotations on future pack sardines. At the opening of the 1955-56 season ovals were quoted at \$7.25 per case and talls, \$5.50. Observers felt, however, that since cannery workers had received pay increase of 7c per hour for men and 3c per hour for women, and that other costs had gone up the opening price would very likely be higher at the opening of the 1956-57 season.

These predictions turned out to be true. Since there was no carry-over for the 1955-56 pack, the 1956-57 pack was quoted at: ovals, tomato sauce, \$7.50; No. 1 tall (15-oz.), brine, \$5.50, and tall (5-oz.), tomato sauce, \$7.25-7.50.

Since only some 6,608 tons of sardines were processed by San Francisco and Monterey canners during the year, and no canned sardines were available between January and October, 1956, save for a handful, there was scarcely any trading.

During the first two weeks of October the market picked up in activity as Monterey boats began delivering to Monterey canneries. Southern California boats were not delivering due to a strike.

The October dark of the moon arrived and no fish to speak of arrived at Monterey canneries. In the northern California market ovals rose to \$8.50-9.00 and talls \$6.50-7.00, if they could be found, as the year ended.

The export market, with ovals quoted at the opening at \$7.00-7.25,

California Sardine Industry

	Catch, Tons	Oil, Gallons	Meal, Tons	Case Pack, 1-lb. Ovals or Equiv.
1940-41 SEASON				
San Francisco District	117,817	4,809,853	20,541	288,413
Monterey District	165,145	5,197,570	25,805	1,219,846
San Pedro - San Diego District	171,747	2,390,887	24,776	1,608,207
Season TOTALS	454,709	12,398,310	71,122	3,116,466
1941-42 SEASON				
San Francisco District	185,921	7,162,343	29,935	854,709
Monterey District	249,717	7,222,683	36,309	2,429,804
San Pedro - San Diego District	147,825	2,113,939	18,859	1,870,601
Season TOTALS	583,463	16,498,965	85,103	5,155,114
1942-43 SEASON				
San Francisco District	115,586	4,467,454	19,114	413,165
Monterey District	183,158	5,590,355	28,255	1,429,652
San Pedro - San Diego District	202,597	3,090,994	29,614	1,862,073
Season TOTALS	501,341	13,148,783	76,983	3,704,890
1943-44 SEASON				
San Francisco District	126,132	5,018,816	20,064	425,487
Monterey District	212,383	6,578,416	32,840	1,563,036
San Pedro - San Diego District	135,007	2,185,779	20,608	1,161,750
Season TOTALS	473,522	13,783,011	73,512	3,150,273
1944-45 SEASON				
San Francisco District	136,337	5,616,063	22,258	271,528
Monterey District	234,613	8,305,401	34,920	887,190
San Pedro - San Diego District	177,465	3,781,148	26,795	1,102,662
Season TOTALS	548,415	17,702,612	89,973	2,261,380
1945-46 SEASON				
San Francisco District	83,483	3,581,808	12,765	456,001
Monterey District	142,282	4,803,580	20,297	1,220,579
San Pedro - San Diego District	170,325	2,846,216	23,481	2,073,963
Season TOTALS	396,090	11,231,584	56,543	3,750,543
1946-47 SEASON				
San Francisco District	2,846	65,002	519	6,590
Monterey District	26,818	755,674	3,893	155,329
San Pedro - San Diego District	198,052	3,314,193	26,870	1,931,544
Season TOTALS	227,716	4,134,869	31,182	2,093,463
1947-48 SEASON				
San Francisco District	383	4,440	37	5,793
Monterey District	14,492	260,375	1,756	222,867
San Pedro - San Diego District	95,362	1,458,983	11,762	1,258,660
Season TOTALS	110,237	1,723,798	13,555	1,487,320
1948-49 SEASON				
San Francisco District	1,688	16,590	127	34,197
Monterey District	52,203	783,627	5,566	914,624
San Pedro - San Diego District	127,350	1,436,939	13,301	2,113,897
Season TOTALS	181,241	2,237,156	18,994	3,062,718
1949-50 SEASON				
San Francisco District	17,798	607,004	2,917	81,040
Monterey District	133,570	3,431,286	17,513	1,606,767
San Pedro - San Diego District	186,392	2,402,760	23,343	2,632,305
Season TOTALS	337,760	6,441,050	43,773	4,320,112
1950-51 SEASON				
San Francisco District	.....	538,132	2,408	67,698
Monterey District	.....	1,132,643	6,443	759,172
San Pedro - San Diego District	.....	4,802,054	34,860	4,444,120
Season TOTALS	.....	6,472,829	43,511	5,270,990
1951-52 SEASON				
San Francisco District	321	6,350	32	4,342
Monterey District	24,864	327,149	2,217	495,542
San Pedro - San Diego District	101,356	1,121,770	10,855	1,867,978
Season TOTALS	126,541	1,455,269	13,104	2,367,862
1952-53 SEASON				
San Francisco District	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey District	285	2,345	14	5,740
San Pedro - San Diego District	3,330	15,529	186	64,819
Season TOTALS	3,615	17,874	200	70,559
1953-54 SEASON				
San Francisco District	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monterey District	58	410	3	1,335
San Pedro - San Diego District	2,568	12,218	161	61,622
Season TOTALS	2,620	12,628	164	62,957
1954-55 SEASON				
San Francisco District	814	4,550	45	18,883
Monterey District	8,674	86,032	567	192,525
San Pedro - San Diego District	57,654	669,922	5,926	1,180,517
Season TOTALS	67,142	760,504	6,538	1,391,925
1955-56 SEASON				
San Francisco District	2,522	21,114	185	55,686
Monterey District	14,133	168,796	1,143	313,255
San Pedro - San Diego District	56,535	690,106	5,763	1,162,605
Season TOTALS	73,190	880,016	7,091	1,531,546

CALIFORNIA CANNED SARDINE PACK

(Cases)

YEAR	MONTEREY AND SAN FRANCISCO BAY DISTRICT						SAN PEDRO DISTRICT						SAN DIEGO DISTRICT TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	YEAR
	1-lb. Ovals	1-lb. Tails	1-lb. Cans Misc.	5-oz. Fillets	Other Sizes	TOTAL	1-lb. Ovals	1-lb. Tails	1-lb. Cans Misc.	5-oz. Tails	Other Sizes	TOTAL			
1912	17,702				1,072	18,774								18,774	1912
1913	73,686					73,686								73,686	1913
1914	80,834					80,834								80,834	1914
1915	46,625					46,625								46,625	1915
1916	97,100					97,100								97,100	1916
1917	331,065					331,065								331,065	1917
1918	593,448					593,448								593,448	1918
1919	805,884					805,884								805,884	1919
1920															1920
1921	287,954					287,954								287,954	1921
1922	353,188					353,188								353,188	1922
1923	580,984					580,984								580,984	1923
1924	631,774					631,774								631,774	1924
1925	737,743					737,743								737,743	1925
1926	1,158,133					1,158,133								1,158,133	1926
1927	1,341,872					1,341,872								1,341,872	1927
1928	1,511,535					1,511,535								1,511,535	1928
1929	2,039,526					2,039,526								2,039,526	1929
1930	1,579,408					1,579,408								1,579,408	1930
1931	1,004,215					1,004,215								1,004,215	1931
1932	459,756					459,756								459,756	1932
1933	838,533					838,533								838,533	1933
1934	1,091,158					1,091,158								1,091,158	1934
1935	1,126,466					1,126,466								1,126,466	1935
1936	1,089,683					1,089,683								1,089,683	1936
1937	679,317					679,317								679,317	1937
1938	721,036					721,036								721,036	1938
1939	1,248,747					1,248,747								1,248,747	1939
1940	933,955					933,955								933,955	1940
1941	1,601,506					1,601,506								1,601,506	1941
1942	802,795					802,795								802,795	1942
1943	1,045,451					1,045,451								1,045,451	1943
1944	1,051,397					1,051,397								1,051,397	1944
1945	786,554					786,554								786,554	1945
1946	123,063					123,063								123,063	1946
1947	108,289					108,289								108,289	1947
1948	400,841					400,841								400,841	1948
1949	869,104					869,104								869,104	1949
1950	427,416					427,416								427,416	1950
1951	377,754					377,754								377,754	1951
1952	5,730					5,730								5,730	1952
1953	123,215					123,215								123,215	1953
1954	292,434					292,434								292,434	1954
1955	139,231					139,231								139,231	1955
1956	124,331					124,331								124,331	1956

NOTE: Figures for 1955 are preliminary totals from official sources. Those for previous years have been corrected from statistics of the California Division of Fish and Game.

Where sizes are not specified, use the following:

NOTE: Figures for 1955 are preliminary totals from official sources. Those for previous years have been corrected from statistics of the California Division of Fish and Game.

Full segregation of the various sizes is not available for years prior to 1926 and is estimated for 1956.

*Where sizes are not segregated, they are combined with 1-lb. Tails. Figures for years prior to 1950 are given in cases "as they run", without reduction to standard cases. The great majority of the production, however, consists of 48-lb. cases. Figures for "Other Sizes" in 1950 and after have been reduced to standard cases, equivalent to cases of 48 1-lb. ovals.

SARDINES

and talls at \$5.25, would have been active, California street observers state, except for the scarcity of fish. What few cases were available were snapped up at these prices, it was stated.

From indications of early orders, the domestic market would have been good also.

The northern California pack for the year 1956 was approximately 140,000 cases as compared to 350,000 cases in 1955.

• Death took its toll among the leaders of California's sardine fishing industry. Thomas G. Franck, 56, executive vice-president of Wilbur-Ellis Co., world wide factors in sea products, and one of the leaders in the sardine industry, was killed in an auto crash.

R. A. Alexander, 71, executive vice-president, treasurer and member of the

board of directors of F. E. Booth Co., Inc., San Francisco, died suddenly. He was the oldest employee in point of service with F. E. Booth Co., Inc., having been connected with that firm for over 35 years.

On a more cheerful note, Hugo de Bussieres, connected since 1923 with Curtis & Tompkins, Ltd., San Francisco chemists, bacteriologists and vitamin assayers, was elected president of the company.

During the year, Carmel Canning Co., Monterey, long a factor in the industry, resumed packing under new management, with Will Ernst, president; Phelps Hollywood, vice-president and general manager, and Vic Stoffer, secretary-treasurer, all of San Francisco, and all well known in the California fish packing industry.

Superintendent was Sal Ferrante, prominent for many years in the Monterey sardine industry.

George H. Leutzinger, for the past five years manager of Peninsula Packing Co., Monterey, resigned his position at the end of the year to devote his full time to Cannery Row Properties Co., Monterey, of which he is president.

Sardine Shifts

• The Monterey Fish Processors Association, organization of fish plant operators, was revived and elected Thomas E. Noice, California Packing Corporation, president.

The association closed its Cannery Row offices five years ago when sardine catches dwindled. Formerly it had 14 members; today there are five.

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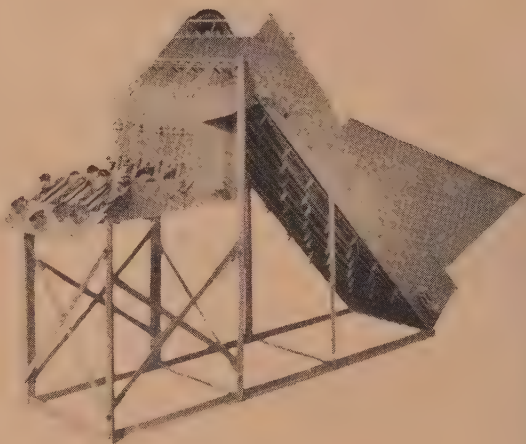
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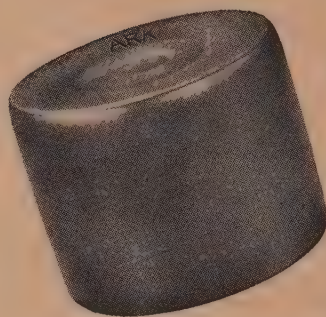
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reduction plants, was being offered for sale by George J. Christo, owner, as the year ended.

Wilbur-Ellis Co., San Francisco sea products factors, bought the Golden State Fisheries, sardine reduction plant at Benicia, Calif., from Clarence J. Garabotti. The plant had a 15 to Hiller press and steam tube dryer and other equipment, which was being sold.

Cannery Row Properties Co., Monterey, purchased the former San Carlos Canning Co. plant at Monterey, and the remaining sardine processing equipment was sold. Late in the year the plant was totally destroyed by fire. The flames also did some damage to adjoining Peninsula Packing Co.

The Western Processing Co., stick-water plant at Monterey, formerly operated by the Hovden interests, was purchased by Cannery Row Properties Co. and was dismantled and the machinery sold. The same firm purchased the Santa Inez Fisheries reduction plant at Moss Landing, and the equipment was being dismantled and sold.

P. B. Berglund, Berglund Sales & Engineering Co., San Francisco, bought the Pt. Edith Fisheries sardine reduction plant at Pt. San Pablo, Richmond, and the Red Rock Fisheries Plant No. 1 and No. 2. The machinery was dismantled and sold.

Another purchase made by Cannery Row Properties Co. during the year was Oxnard Cannery, Inc., Monterey. This sale included cannery and reduction plant equipment. The machinery was sold.

● Southern California fleet lost four purse seiners during the early weeks of the 1956-1957 season. The season was a poor one compared to 1955.

The price for fish delivered by boats to Los Angeles harbor canneries, at the beginning of the season, was 47.50. Then one cannery temporarily raised the price; and when the November dark proved a "dud," canners offered \$55.00. For sardines trucked from such ports as Port Hueneme, trucking charges are deducted from price paid.

Canners in Southern California reported the demand for sardines, in the United States, and for export was good during the 1956-1957 season. The majority of the sardines caught by the Southern California fleet was packed in 1-lb. oval 48s, with 1-lb. tall 48s second.

All canning plants packed 13.5 cases (1-lb. 48s or equivalent) or more per ton of fish bought. Sardine canning statistics do not include sardines used for pet food and "other uses." In the Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor area there are several canneries who pack pet food, either under their own label or for custom order.

The use of plane-scouting increased during this current season and aided greatly in giving the boats a chance to locate schools which otherwise might have not been available to them.

● Central California packing of pet foods from fish rose further in 1956

Anchovies Hit New High

● California canned anchovies reached a new high of 701,000 cases in 1956, production increasing as the market expanded.

This put the packing of anchovies almost on a par with California sardine canning in point of volume; and in the Central district of that state, where pilchard sardine packing had its beginnings, the canning of anchovies in 1956 was on the order of four times the production of sardines.

Anchovies continue to compete with tomato oval sardines, and most of the production is in packs of that style. The industry, however, suffers under the handicap imposed by governmental interpretation that the fish may not be labelled "sardines" because anchovies are distinct from the herring family of fishes.

As sardine canning centered in the southern sector of the California coast, so anchovy packing was confined primarily to Monterey Bay.

From nothing a few years ago, canned anchovies have established themselves firmly among the im-

SARDINES

from the 1954 pack of 331,849 cases and the 449,415 cases packed in 1955.

Three plants in the area were packing cat food. F. E. Booth Co., Inc., and Washington Packing Co., San Francisco; and Santa Cruz Canning Co., Moss Landing.

F. E. Booth Co., Inc., has been packing cat food in the San Francisco plant for several years and at its Long Beach plant for much longer. The cat food is distributed under buyer's labels.

Washington Packing Co. manufactures cat food, made from tuna red meat, and it is marketed under the Tuna 4 Cats label.

Santa Cruz Canning Co. has been packing cat food, using fresh whole ocean fish and other ingredients for the past two years under the "Pretty Please" brand.

Cat food is packed in 1-lb. tall cans, 6½-oz. flat cans, and ½-lb. round flat cans.

portant items of California fish packing, following tuna of course, but ranking on virtually equal footing with mackerel and sardines from the volume standpoint.

● Anchovies, packed "sardine style," actually outstripped California pilchard sardines in the Central California canning operations of 1956, with production on the order of two-thirds of a million cases, at least four times the volume of actual sardines.

Observers reported that the anchovy market was weak during the year, due to soft export demand.

Ovals in tomato sauce were selling as the year closed for \$6.25-6.50 per case and 5-oz. for \$5.40-5.50 per case.

The pack through October in northern California canneries of anchovies was 673,555 standard cases, as compared to the first 10 months of 1955 of 573,029 standard cases.

The catch in Monterey was 6,310 tons during the first 10 months of 1956 as compared to 3,333 tons for the first 10 months of 1955.

1956 - CALIFORNIA ANCHOVY PACK - 1956

MONTH	Tons Delivered	1-lb. Oval	1-lb. Tall	8-oz. Buffet	8-oz. Oblong	5-oz. Round 100's	Total	MONTH
January	1,743	1,652	...	...	...	46,747	48,399	January
February	2,762	4,753	2	...	...	57,570	62,325	February
March	4,567	9,442	...	12,475	5,920	68,731	96,568	March
April	4,398	6,299	...	22,751	22,817	58,788	100,655	April
May	1,782	...	85,613	...	...	...	85,613	May
June	1,231	...	...	...	19,060	13,091	32,151	June
July	1,812	1,485	...	...	8,621	27,807	37,913	July
August	2,783	10,668	...	...	7,764	44,116	62,548	August
September	1,127	2,153	...	315	5,460	13,295	21,223	September
October	1,072	...	...	...	...	22,383	22,383	October
November	2,321	...	...	...	...	74,935	74,935	November
December	1,615	2,386	...	...	4,772	39,323	46,481	December
TOTAL	27,213	38,838	85,615	35,541	74,414	466,786	701,194	TOTAL

MACKEREL

1956 -California Mackerel Pack- 1956

PACIFIC MACKEREL				MONTH	JACK MACKEREL				All Mackerel Cases
Tons Delivered	Cases 1-lb. Cans	Cases Other Sizes	Total Cases		Tons Delivered	Cases 1-lb. Cans	Cases Other Sizes	Total Cases	
2,058	59,453	231	59,684	January	5,178	86,444	3,080	89,524	149,208
548	21,973	...	21,973	February	4,914	84,656	...	84,656	106,829
269	8,787	...	8,787	March	2,176	33,622	...	33,622	42,409
153	4,340	...	4,340	April	1,536	18,765	...	18,765	23,105
710	16,765	...	16,765	May	2,693	39,089	...	39,089	55,854
558	4,973	...	4,973	June	1,106	8,298	...	8,298	13,271
2,947	56,018	...	56,018	July	750	11,298	...	11,298	67,316
2,836	42,097	...	42,097	August	1,317	24,010	...	24,010	66,107
1,418	16,550	...	16,550	September	2,967	56,630	...	56,630	73,180
4,645	95,396	...	95,396	October	5,341	85,235	...	85,235	180,631
3,920	73,475	...	73,475	November	7,837	157,164	...	157,164	230,639
2,026	37,653	...	37,653	December	2,025	37,652	...	37,652	75,305
22,088	437,480	231	437,711	TOTALS	37,840	642,863	3,080	645,943	1,083,654

Mackerel Mounts To Million-Case Class Again

● Mackerel mounted to the million-case class once more in 1956, when California canning of this fish in its two classes—Pacific and Jack—topped 1,083,000 cases.

This was nearly twice the 1955 pack and indeed was the largest production in any year since 1952, which had a heavy pack of Jack mackerel, but was short on Pacific type.

● Importantly, Pacific mackerel packing in 1956, with 437,000 cases, had the best year recorded for this species since 1949.

In general, however, abundance of the two species was closely in harmony, Pacific normally being in somewhat greater abundance and producing 646,000 cases.

Canned mackerel proved in good demand throughout 1956, reflecting the world shortage of pilchard sardines, with which it competes closely.

● In Southern California, center of the mackerel fishing industry, the Jack variety led production tonnage, with anchovies following close behind. Price was stable for the three species during the year: \$42.50 for Jack mackerel, \$45.00 for Pacific mackerel, and \$25.00 for anchovies.

Most canneries maintained limits on mackerel-anchovy during the sardine season, in connection with mixed loads, and even during the months in which sardine fishing was not conducted.

A certain amount of mackerel and anchovy are utilized in canned pet

food, an important product in Southern California, with four or five major canners, not including processors of cat food from all-red-meat tuna.

Anchovies and mackerel were trucked to San Pedro-Long Beach areas from Port Hueneme and Newport Beach.

Canned mackerel prices in early January, 1956, were quoted, for Pacific, No. 1 talls, from \$6.50 to \$6.75. At year's end Pacific was quoted \$5.75 to \$6.00, Jack \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Anchovies early in 1956 in tomato sauce, 5-oz., brought \$5.40 to \$6.00 a case (100s), and in 1-lb. ovals, 48s, tomato sauce, \$6.50 to \$7.00. At year's end Fish and Wildlife Service reported the same anchovy packs were sold for from \$5.50 to \$6.00 and \$6.50 to \$7.00.

California Mackerel Production By Species

Year	PACIFIC MACKEREL			Total Cases All Mackerel	JACK MACKEREL			Year
	Central California	Southern California	Total Pacific Mackerel		Total Jack Mackerel	Southern California	Central California	
1948	7,269	381,732	389,001	971,646	582,645	429,923	152,722	1948
1949	994	506,424	507,418	924,104	416,686	362,977	53,709	1949
1950	4,155	371,055	375,210	1,410,541	1,035,331	707,858*	327,473	1950
1951	5,448	365,956	371,404	1,040,300	668,896	650,274	18,622	1951
1952	2,509	216,011	218,520	1,573,745	1,355,225	1,335,416	19,809	1952
1953	...	71,222	71,222	598,305	527,083	516,839	10,244	1953
1954	14,495	213,452	227,947	383,500	155,553	80,057	75,496	1954
1955	12,012	194,520	206,532	564,672	358,140	272,658	85,482	1955
1956	*	*	437,711	1,083,654	645,943	*	*	1956

*Regional segregation not available for 1956.

Tuna Marketing

As Producers See It

Penetrating analysis of shifts in tuna sales patterns during the last 10 years of experience in the United States market was presented by the American Tunaboat Association at the end of 1956.

This agency, composed of the owners of tuna clippers, the primary element in the production of fish for the American tuna pack, present thus the estimated annual sales of canned tuna and canned bonito in the United States by processors (domestic and foreign cannery and importers) for the past 10 years:

Year	Estimated Sales Standard Cases
1947	6,090,000
1948	6,873,000
1949	7,369,000
1950	9,564,000
1951	10,036,000
1952	10,978,000
1953	11,700,000
1954	12,042,000
1955	12,479,000
1956	14,740,000

The discussion cites these figures as "most significant" because:

- "1. A steady rise in sales over a ten-year period.
- "2. A rise in sales outrunning the demand created solely by increase in population (17% population increase since 1947 vs. 142% increase in estimated tuna sales)
- "3. The largest increase in any one year's sales over the preceding year is estimated to have occurred in 1956."

The analyst goes on:

"There is not much reasonable doubt that the aggressive action of the Association in cutting the price of Yellowfin and Skipjack tuna sold by its members was the basic factor in the increase in 1956 sales. It was hoped that such a drastic step might increase canned goods sales and thus open up what was a steadily and drastically narrowing market for the American fishermen. Some additional market was created for us although the operating restrictions of this last six months make the result less clear than we would like to see it. However, the vigor of Association members in the face of inaction and opposition of their own government means that our own actions still carry some weight in deciding our future.

"According to our estimates, California cannery sold about 66% of the canned goods sold. Their share this year was entirely canned tuna—bonito having become an item in which there was no interest, inasmuch as the Peruvian imports have almost completely dominated that part of the market. This estimated percentage is up slightly from 1954 and 1955 and compares favorably with the 1951-1953 period. In the years 1947 through 1948 the percentage was much higher however, ranging from 76% to 87%.

"Other U. S. cannery are estimated to have held about even in 1956 compared with 1955 (16.8% compared to 17.4%) thus levelling off after a nine-year rise in percentage. Actual sales (no percentage of the total are estimated to be higher than ever in 1956

for these cannery thus continuing their rise in total sales for the full ten years.

"Imported canned tuna (mostly tuna in brine from Japan) reached a new high in quantity in 1956 although the percentage share of the market (an estimated 12.6%) moved slightly downward. Canned bonito in oil and in brine continued a moderate decline begun in 1954.

"These comparisons for 4 selected years show the Association's estimate of the percentage share of the market.

Cannery	1947	1950	1953	1956
California	86.7	76.4	68.4	66.4
Other U.S.	8.6	11.5	13.3	16.8
Foreign Tuna	4.6	7.2	13.5	12.6
Foreign Bonito	0.1	4.9	4.8	4.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

"Canned tuna and bonito sales, while basically important, are only one item of interest to the boat owner as they do not tell the story of whose fish is bought and canned to make these sales. So, while it is encouraging to know that sales rose and that an action of the Association members was largely responsible for this, we still must examine what benefits, if any, came to our boat owners and fishermen and what the future looks like especially since cannery look with favorable eyes on the development of supposedly cheaper fish in Samoa, Peru and Puerto Rico and we approach the time when Japanese competition may reach new intensity as it gathers itself to reverse the minor downtrends of 1956."

OREGON - WASH. IMPORTS OF FROZEN TUNA BY MONTHS

Tons													
SPECIES	Nov.'55	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Total
TUNA: Albacore	1,330.	314	1,106	271	266	932	527	454	1,627	4,379	80	200	11,486
Other	859	343	364	132	50	1,109	490	595	403	108	70	20	4,543
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	136	...	316
TOTAL	2,189	659	1,470	403	316	2,041	1,017	1,049	2,030	4,667	286	220	16,345
1954 - 55 All Tuna	119	860	231	750	269	849	580	892	3,373	1,138	128	1,395	10,574

Stand-out Stability

Marks Salmon Markets

● Stability was the stand-out characteristic of canned salmon marketing through 1956, and this year itself stood out in the history of salmon selling for that very stability.

It seemed almost too good to be true, and the trade held its breath for a full 12 months in anticipation of the occurrence of that "something" which experience had shown almost always turns up to disturb situations which are so satisfactory as to seem salubrious. That "something" did not come, however.

Looking backward, and its always easier to be right on hindsight than foresight of course, stability resulted from these conditions:

1. A definitely limited supply, comparatively well spread as to varieties;
2. A high and rising national economy and population, reflected in consumer buying power at a record level;
3. Ability to supplement supply from foreign sources on a basis and in volume realistically geared to the market movement.

● 1957 Opens Confidently

Significantly, 1956 ended and 1957

opened with prevailing conditions singularly comparable with those of a year previous.

Once again the supply was limited.

Once again the national economy and consumer buying power was high.

Once again supplies were available for import, and on a basis which promised constructive rather than undermining effect upon the market.

True enough, prices were higher, substantially so, but the trade did not seem unduly concerned, and there was no special hesitancy about placing orders even at levels which were considered ruinous a few years before.

● Old Cry Lacking

Interestingly, the old defensive cry of the distributive trade was not heard; or if heard at all it was raised weakly and without conviction. What is this cry?

"SALMON IS PRICED OUT OF THE MARKET".

With prices higher than ever at the end of 1956, why was this slogan stilled?

Because, despite high prices in 1955, the market had consumed all the salmon available in America and

Asia without revulsion.

Because the supply, overall, was still short.

Because business was good and the salmon seemed to be enjoying a full measure of consumer preference.

As one sales manager with a great deal of salmon to sell put it:

"Increasing population, with increasing ability to buy a product in limited supply, provides the classic pattern of inflation, manifest in rising prices. That's the salmon situation as we see it."

● Ordered Imports

When Japan first got back into the salmon canning business, and first offered canned salmon in the United States market, this was done on a "shot-gun" basis with the business offered in small quantities scattered over a wide spread of the market. This placed salmon in many hands not qualified or connected for its proper handling, with weakness resulting inevitably.

Amendment of this situation in 1956 served to channel Japan's exports of canned salmon through a few "windows", as they translate it

Pacific Canned Salmon Packs and Values

Packs reduced to basis of full cases of 48 lbs. net. Values calculated from best data available.

Year	Alaska		Washington		Oregon		California		U. S. Total		British Columbia		Grand Total	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
1939	5,239,211	\$ 35,110,571	478,246	\$ 3,944,000	251,070	\$ 3,640,898	...	...	5,971,527	\$ 42,695,469	1,539,070	\$ 10,449,945	7,510,597	\$ 53,145,414
1940	5,028,378	31,828,451	222,808	2,825,000	297,716	4,129,220	...	...	5,548,902	38,782,681	1,467,227	11,427,923	7,016,129	50,209,908
1941	6,906,503	57,466,702	491,311	6,162,000	399,840	5,925,444	1,125	13,500	7,798,779	69,567,646	2,248,870	18,406,545	10,047,649	87,974,191
1942	5,089,109	48,677,509	366,065	6,909,000	397,331	6,890,162	...	...	5,852,515	62,476,671	1,811,560	20,050,238	7,664,075	82,526,909
1943	5,396,509	58,579,194	149,175	2,309,000	130,707	2,857,246	767	16,000	5,877,158	63,761,440	1,258,221	11,673,469	6,935,379	75,434,909
1944	4,877,796	51,606,544	81,490	1,774,000	159,783	3,445,244	864	17,660	5,119,943	56,843,448	1,097,558	11,479,093	6,217,521	68,322,547
1945	4,338,692	44,528,964	414,258	4,845,000	155,292	3,287,812	2,755	38,000	4,913,335	52,699,776	1,739,311	18,409,962	6,652,646	71,109,738
1946	3,971,109	58,667,561	385,437	13,020,000	206,563	7,165,645	5,034	153,000	4,568,149	79,006,206	1,348,138	17,532,462	5,916,287	96,538,668
1947	4,302,466	91,297,885	957,429	21,420,000	338,852	11,133,690	13,917	513,000	5,612,664	124,364,575	1,505,157	24,900,009	7,117,379	149,264,575
1948	4,014,891	96,528,730	484,102	12,685,858	314,556	10,956,513	11,417	366,095	4,824,966	120,537,196	1,308,137	26,059,000	6,133,103	147,116,196
1949	4,391,591	81,263,168	973,740	17,481,282	158,472	4,665,290	1,113	21,240	5,524,916	103,430,980	1,436,464	27,654,489	6,961,380	131,085,469
1950	3,272,643	81,403,511	670,341	18,285,000	176,063	6,193,000	...	...	4,119,047	105,881,511	1,482,560	30,155,177	5,602,056	138,885,502
1951	3,631,918	84,649,330	906,252	21,357,974	175,091	6,631,198	...	...	4,713,261	112,638,502	1,955,475	46,261,080	6,668,736	158,899,582
1952	3,574,191	76,357,016	749,591	17,122,352	140,565	4,784,421	703	20,292	4,455,022	99,636,808	1,293,435	27,751,435	5,741,490	127,388,243
1953	2,934,667	60,987,334	848,422	18,680,750	127,808	4,063,675	436	15,425	3,911,333	83,747,184	1,821,269	35,060,600	5,732,602	118,807,784
1954	3,245,889	69,079,653	845,652	22,563,342	93,053	2,473,719	314	9,503	4,184,908	94,126,217	1,742,724	39,293,176	5,927,632	133,419,393
1955	2,457,969	58,696,300	764,719	17,569,902	138,250	4,996,355	847	30,611	3,286,785	81,293,168	1,406,100	31,644,673	4,692,885	112,937,841
1956	3,059,451	85,838,804	234,665	6,232,707	129,424	5,382,777	395	14,300	3,423,935	99,468,588	1,112,830	31,812,738	4,536,765	131,281,326

NOTE: - Data for current year are from original sources, and are based on origin of fish canned. Data for previous years generally are from official sources, which disregard origin in cases where fish caught in one area are canned in another.

over there. We'd probably use the term "outlets". Moreover, these windows give only established houses with substantial marketing structures, usually of their own, or through very well established brokerage organizations.

The result, ordered movement in 1956.

For 1957 the practice is being continued, with some amendment and correction designed to keep it on the constructive side.

Imports of Pink talls were the most important item to enter the United

States for selling in 1956, and they moved readily, but were short in supply. Pink halves were substituted, but lacked the impetus of precedent and sold much more slowly.

One item the Japanese could not sell and this was their pack of Silver salmon. Pricing was at a level where the American import houses could not figure a profit justifying the outlay and risk.

• Chums Stay Scarce

Scarcity in Chums began to seem chronic in 1956. The available supply

from the previous packing season was virtually sold out before Lent, 1956, and the situation at the end of the year was even tighter.

By Ash Wednesday, 1956, Chums were up to \$21 for talls, and few to be had even at that price.

Come fall, 1956, and they were scarcer yet. The Alaska summer pack had been light. There was a nice production in the short fall season in Southeast Alaska, true; but the British

Pack of Alaska Canned Salmon by Species and Values

Salmon fishing in Alaska commenced in 1878, but no segregation of the packs by species is available prior to 1896, while the valuations were not recorded prior to 1905. Earlier total packs, starting with 8,159 cases in 1878, ranged from 6,539 cases in 1880 to a peak of 801,400 in 1891, the output in 1895 being 626,530 cases. The average from the beginning through 1895 was 291,973 cases.

The "Average" figures at bottom of table are for the last ten years. Values are based on opening prices, or on prices at which the bulk of the packs were sold.

YEAR	RED, SOCKEYE		PINK		CHUM		COHO		KING		TOTAL		YEAR
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	
1896	806,010	....	111,986	....	452	....	37,017	....	11,242	....	966,707	....	1896
1897	688,581	....	157,711	....	1,396	....	43,557	....	17,833	....	809,070	....	1897
1898	782,941	....	109,399	....	5,184	....	54,711	....	12,862	....	965,997	....	1898
1899	864,254	....	149,159	....	1,931	....	39,402	....	23,400	....	1,078,146	....	1899
1900	1,197,406	....	232,022	....	30,012	....	50,984	....	37,715	....	1,548,139	....	1900
1901	1,319,335	....	541,427	....	47,464	....	65,509	....	43,069	....	2,016,804	....	1901
1902	1,685,546	....	549,602	....	159,849	....	82,723	....	59,104	....	2,536,824	....	1902
1903	1,687,244	....	355,799	....	35,052	....	120,506	....	47,609	....	2,246,210	....	1903
1904	1,505,548	....	299,333	....	21,178	....	85,741	....	41,956	....	1,953,756	....	1904
1905	1,574,428	\$5,335,547	168,579	\$498,194	41,972	\$113,056	67,394	\$215,875	42,125	\$141,999	1,894,516	\$6,304,671	1905
1906	1,475,961	5,620,875	348,875	1,046,951	254,812	730,235	109,141	382,109	30,834	116,222	2,219,044	7,896,392	1906
1907	1,295,113	5,915,227	561,973	1,799,290	184,173	547,757	85,190	337,384	43,424	181,718	2,169,873	8,781,366	1907
1908	1,651,770	7,524,251	644,133	1,733,379	218,513	554,197	68,827	274,089	23,730	99,867	2,606,973	10,185,783	1908
1909	1,705,302	7,774,550	464,873	1,114,839	120,712	274,110	56,556	231,029	48,034	207,624	2,305,477	9,438,151	1909
1910	1,450,267	7,774,390	554,322	1,764,055	254,218	773,409	114,026	559,666	40,221	214,802	2,413,054	11,086,322	1910
1911	1,320,705	8,552,512	1,021,356	4,493,966	303,823	1,215,692	120,704	752,283	45,378	363,024	2,820,966	16,198,833	1911
1912	1,904,258	10,776,987	1,303,365	3,410,928	638,528	1,600,444	170,384	791,023	52,594	310,847	4,060,129	16,890,229	1912
1913	1,664,379	9,136,616	1,402,916	3,687,446	267,654	623,424	77,377	271,078	34,164	140,914	3,746,914	13,859,478	1913
1914	2,201,574	12,482,110	997,823	3,600,075	662,478	2,260,614	157,792	735,219	48,165	281,924	4,087,832	19,719,942	1914
1915	1,922,296	11,907,202	1,870,373	5,619,436	484,408	1,356,469	126,570	588,903	85,694	458,000	4,489,341	19,930,010	1915
1916	2,119,442	13,147,994	1,753,546	6,446,188	715,238	2,434,627	265,184	1,430,143	66,179	364,496	4,919,589	23,823,428	1916
1917	2,484,861	29,058,778	2,298,466	15,120,419	877,713	5,375,715	193,708	1,634,600	67,552	660,868	5,922,320	51,850,017	1917
1918	2,618,559	25,313,837	2,418,212	16,142,604	1,366,859	8,766,598	216,572	2,068,784	57,367	596,000	6,077,569	52,877,823	1918
1919	1,265,543	17,143,017	1,657,434	14,982,542	1,348,462	9,450,772	230,229	2,809,310	90,533	1,131,662	4,592,201	45,552,714	1919
1920	1,475,780	19,851,816	1,613,434	9,751,845	1,022,708	4,712,575	192,311	1,579,963	91,276	1,154,013	4,395,509	37,050,212	1920
1921	1,758,794	16,539,177	440,471	1,938,263	247,606	990,424	109,783	649,480	48,319	352,699	2,604,699	20,470,043	1921
1922	2,075,397	19,719,158	1,657,556	7,709,011	562,496	2,369,396	174,312	949,312	31,604	258,799	4,501,428	31,006,027	1922
1923	1,878,330	17,727,572	2,455,136	12,337,580	527,145	2,542,759	163,752	957,349	38,977	344,078	5,063,340	33,909,428	1923
1924	1,449,724	14,840,946	2,613,068	13,191,793	1,027,183	4,391,172	182,207	1,312,969	33,741	304,089	5,305,923	34,581,689	1924
1925	1,065,290	15,243,243	2,105,240	11,473,271	1,065,395	4,701,847	164,199	1,702,243	50,774	682,235	4,450,598	33,802,839	1925
1926	2,157,087	23,328,739	3,338,349	17,987,527	902,443	4,518,929	202,527	1,700,563	52,676	662,882	6,652,882	46,080,005	1926
1927	1,320,563	16,880,670	1,414,756	8,638,551	507,641	2,761,638	252,629	2,307,569	70,438	853,100	3,566,072	31,441,534	1927
1928	1,944,061	20,802,050	2,785,464	18,512,649	991,504	5,645,567	297,886	2,140,685	51,195	505,017	6,070,110	45,624,968	1928
1929	1,693,050	19,388,929	2,570,506	15,551,647	860,876	4,659,754	172,070	1,302,887	73,740	769,869	5,370,242	41,672,456	1929
1930	848,787	11,172,954	3,150,652	17,773,894	596,000	2,162,306	329,988	3,011,505	63,560	764,254	4,988,987	29,884,813	1930
1931	1,695,782	16,161,532	2,978,512	10,226,769	536,909	1,726,203	170,208	1,119,332	51,124	462,800	5,432,355	29,696,636	1931
1932	2,104,727	10,803,982	2,116,573	6,368,695	821,128	2,301,408	149,351	606,798	68,709	368,582	5,260,488	20,449,405	1932
1933	2,182,371	14,649,771	2,183,443	10,498,358	658,245	3,028,584	161,633	884,276	41,006	345,310	5,226,698	29,406,294	1933
1934	2,626,002	17,687,617	3,822,602	15,349,445	735,055	2,651,538	235,560	1,197,000	51,367	155,230	7,470,586	37,040,830	1934
1935	823,175	7,216,754	3,254,528	13,767,517	852,730	3,414,160	188,918	1,263,479	36,475	348,024	5,155,826	26,009,934	1935
1936	2,482,555	19,648,482	4,589,270	18,430,508	1,106,983	4,094,532	218,232	1,453,566	57,908	452,125	8,454,948	44,079,213	1936
1937	2,101,154	21,590,206	3,619,298	16,141,343	729,114	3,507,933	135,078	1,096,905	69,394	682,031	6,654,038	45,028,418	1937
1938	2,523,123	19,663,910	3,222,104	12,350,571	786,859	2,848,266	216,732	1,342,715	42,728	341,788	6,791,544	36,547,250	1938
1939	1,971,338	18,560,539	2,509,519	12,656,697	626,412	2,905,286	103,156	708,013	28,036	280,066	5,239,211	35,110,571	1939
1940	953,381	9,402,841	2,908,025	15,770,772	860,539	4,312,766	284,130	2,122,330	22,303	219,742	5,028,378	31,628,451	1940
1941	1,164,888	15,952,391	4,636,649	32,593,271	710,507	4,844,060	356,213	3,595,982	38,246	480,998	6,906,503	57,466,702	1941
1942	912,006	13,804,764	2,818,650	22,565,374	942,789	7,178,696	732,537	4,442,108	43,127	686,567	5,089,109	48,677,509	1942
1943	1,982,175	30,381,755	2,322,057	18,701,467	882,578	6,755,829	158,734	1,937,181	50,965	802,162	5,396,509	58,579,194	1943
1944	1,580,757	24,254,327	2,087,322	16,924,966	985,725	7,565,526	187,053	2,278,938	36,939	584,787	4,877,796	51,608,544	1944
1945	1,173,356	18,620,328	2,239,282	18,201,352	668,485	5,312,578	195,860	2,078,066	41,709	676,640	4,338,692	44,528,964	1945
1946	1,065,898	22,880,873	2,057,121	24,685,452	617,155	7,120,923	193,061	3,231,992	37,874	748,321	3,971,109	58,667,561	1946
1947	1,876,239	45,390,823	1,723,617	32,269,419	500,211	8,983,297	148,715	5,522,434	53,884	1,131,912	4,302,466	91,297,885	1947
1948	1,635,463	44,994,233	1,304,044	31,617,066	774,661	16,345,475	241,799	6,278,595	54,645	1,459,245	4,010,612	100,694,614	1948
1949	967,626	25,504,967	2,682,330	42,921,708	499,226	17,372,386	192,352	4,004,944	50,007	1,258,463	4,391,541	81,262,468	1949
1950	1,166,052	34,211,966	1,095,534	25,663,330	780,684	15,269,095	191,501	5,131,834	54,321	1,550,183	3,288,092	81,826,408	1950
1951	816,831	26,017,227	1,559,748	32,505,086	721,152	10,590,656	345,159	5,131,859	91,425	2,596,635	3,534,315	77,201,463	1951
1952	1,181,162	33,783,498	1,172,168	21,705,200	966,660	11,214,209	197,004	4,201,837	56,970	1,521,732	3,573,964	76,352,476	1952
1953	994,293	27,996,373	955,528	17,439,908	800,882	11,240,326	127,676	4,894,714	56,222	1,442,103	2,934,601	60,987,334	1953
1954	804,194	23,235,032	1,149,422	22,477,095	1,029,295	15,093,798	171,643	3,926,204	52,600	1,407,488	3,207,154	66,139,617	1954
1955	661,607	21,045,719	1,270,303	27,044,751	363,657	6,322,832	114,584	3,056,498	47,818	1,369,984	2,457,969	58,839,784	1955
1956	1,075,907	38,797,278	1,438,438	27,693,804	685,813	14,523,554	108,079	3,270,143	46,214	1,554,944	3,059,451	85,838,804	1956
Aver.	1,116,937	30,506,071	1,496,982	27,832,902	705,358	11,401,291	192,349	4,138,091	55,557	1,448,607	3,567,182	75,327,071	Aver.

NOTE: -Figures for the last year shown are Pacific Fisherman's own compilation from original sources, and include fish canned elsewhere from salmon caught in Alaska. Figures for previous years are from official Fish & Wildlife Service data, to which have been added fish canned elsewhere from fish caught and frozen in Alaska. "Average" are for the 10 years preceding the current year.



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MARKETS

SALMON

Columbia and Puget Sound Chum runs were very light, while the freezers bid the price up to levels where even the hardest canner dropped out.

• Salmon Week Helps

With maintenance of stability as the primary objective, the Pacific Coast primary salmon sales houses again in 1956 sponsored National Canned Salmon Week immediately preceding Lent. There was no sales problem, but the movement sought to prevent one from developing, while at the same time providing continuity to salmon's claim for priority on this key "week" just before Lent.

This national promotion at the same time served to keep alive the spark of the market development and salmon promotional program employed so successfully for several years, with results which are still manifest and which are credited with a part of some consequence still in support of the stability of salmon sales.

The canners' convention period, which often has been marked more by slips than sales, passed in 1956 with no supplies of salmon appearing suddenly from under the counters; and with a growing comprehension by the field sellers that the shortage was *actual*, and due to become *acute* before new pack could be had.

• Talls Sold Early

Mid-Lent, 1956, saw the actual exhaustion of supplies of tall salmon, all species. There just weren't any more for sale. Quotation of talls stopped, and buyers who had not filled their complete requirements had to take thought as to how they could make two halves look like one tall to the housewife—at a higher price of course.

With the rise of prices, which is accompanied by or results from short production, there is always a tendency to pack a larger proportion of the

salmon in halves. For one thing, with few fish there is time to put them in the smaller package. With higher prices, there is a feeling that the larger can with its higher price puts a brake on buying; and that it is better to sell three halves than not to sell two talls.

The inherent popularity of talls, particularly for Pinks, was abundantly demonstrated in 1956 salmon selling.

• B.C. Imports Sockeyes

Dramatic highlight of the 1956 salmon selling year had its setting in British Columbia, just as had that of 1955.

This was the late-spring trading movement by which British Columbia imported Japanese Sockeye halves for the *future* supply of its own market, and thereby released much of its certain-to-be-small 1956 Sockeye produc-

INITIAL PRICES FOR CANNED SALMON

(Per case of 48 cans. Prices in dollars and decimals)

YEAR	Chinook Columbia Riv. Fanny	Sockeye Puget Sound	Red Alaska		King Alaska	Coho — Medium Red		Pink		Chum	
	Halves	Halves	Talls	Halves	Talls	Talls	Halves	Talls	Halves	Talls	Halves
1910	\$4.4	\$4.4	\$5.4	\$4.	\$5.4	\$5.	\$3.2	\$3.2	...	\$3.1	...
1911	5.2	5.2	6.4	4.5	7.2	5.8	4.	4.	\$3.2	3.8	\$3.
1912	5.	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.6	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.
1913	5.	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.
1914	5.	5.4	5.8	4.4	5.6	4.6	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.4	2.6
1915	5.	5.4	6.	4.6	5.	4.6	3.	3.	2.3	2.8	2.1
1916	5.	5.6	6.	4.8	5.4	5.2	3.6	3.6	3.	3.4	2.7
1917	7.	7.	9.4	6.6	9.	8.	5.4	6.8	4.6	6.4	...
1918	8.	8.	9.4	6.6	9.	9.8 - 9.	6.4	6.6	4.6	7. - 6.4	4.4
1919	8.	10.	13.	9.	12.5	12.	9.	9.	5.6	8.6	5.
1920	10.	12.	13.	9.	12.	8.	6.	6.	4.4	4.6	3.6
1921	8.4	10.	9.4	8.	7.	6.	3.8	4.4	3.2	4.	2.6
1922	13.	10.	9.	7.	7.	5.	4.	4.6	3.2	4.2	2.8
1923	10.	10.	9.	6.6	8.	5.8	4.	5.	3.6	4.8	3.4
1924	8.8	9.	9. - 10.	6. - 7.	8.6 - 8.4	7. - 6.	5.4 - 4.2	5.2 - 5.	3.6	4.8	3.4
1925	8.4	9.4 - 10.	14.	9.	13. - 12.	11. - 10.	7.4 - 7.	5.8 - 5.	4. - 4.4	4.6 - 4.4	3.6 - 3.4
1926	9.4	10.	10.	8.	9.	9.	6.	5.4	4.2	5.	3.6 - 3.2
1927	9.4	11.	12.4	9. - 8.6	11.4 - 10.6	10. - 9.	6.6 - 6.	6. - 5.4	4.6 - 4.4	5.4 - 5.2	3.8
1928	9.8	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.6 - 8.	7.4 - 7.	5.4	6.6	4.4	6.4	4.
1929	10.4 - 10.	10.	10.6	8.	9.	8. - 7.4	5.6 - 5.4	6.	4.4	5.4	4.
1930	10.	8.	12.4	8.	10.6	9.	5.6	4.	3.	3.6	2.8
1931	8.	8.	9.4	6.6	7.	7. - 6.4	4.8 - 4.6	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.6
1932	6.	6. - 5.	5.8 - 5.	4.	4.4	4.	3.2 - 3.	3.4 - 3.	2.4	3. - 2.8	...
1933	7.6 - 7.	7. - 6.6	7. - 6.6	4.8	6.	5.4	...	4.8	3.	4.6	2.8
1934	7.2	5.4	6.8 - 6.4	4.8 - 5.	5.4	5.	4. - 3.8	4.2 - 4.	3.2	4. - 3.8	3.
1935	7.2 - 7.	7.	9.4 - 9.	6.6 - 6.4	8. - 7.	6.6	4.4	4.2 - 4.	3.2	4. - 3.8	3.
1936	8.	7.	8. - 7.6	6.	7.	6.6 - 6.4	4.4	4.	3.4 - 3.	3.7 - 3.6	3. - 2.8
1937	8.4	8.4	10.	6.8	9.	8.	5.	5.	3.4	4.8	3.2
1938	9.2 - 8.4	7.	7.8 - 7.4	5.6	7.6 - 6.8	6.4	5.	4.	3.	3.8 - 3.6	2.8
1939	9.2 - 8.6	8.	9. - 8.6	6.7 - 6.4	8.4	7. - 6.4	5. - 4.8	5.2 - 5.	3.6 - 3.4	4.6	3.2
1940	9.	8.4	9.6	8.6	9.2	7.4	4.8	5.4	3.8	4.8	3.4
1941	10.4	10.	13.6 - 13.4	8.2	12.	...	7.	7.	4.8 - 4.4	6.8	4.6 - 4.2
1942	13.	11.4	15.	10.	...	11.8 - 11.6	8.	8.	5.6	7.6	5. - 5.4
1943	13.	11.4	15.	10.	14.	11.8 - 11.6	8.	8.	5.6	7.6	5. - 5.4
1944	13.	11.4	15.	10.	14.	11.8 - 11.6	8.	8.	5.6	7.6	5. - 5.4
1945	13.	11.4	15.	10.	14.	11.8 - 11.6	8.	8.	5.6	7.6	5. - 5.4
1946	18.5	19.	22. - 20.	16.5 - 13.4	20.	17. - 16.	11.6	12.	8.4	11.6 - 9.4	8.
1947	20. - 19.	22. - 19.	24.5 - 22.6	17.5 - 16.	22. - 21.4	22.	15.4 - 15.	19. - 17.2	13.5 - 11.5	18.5 - 16.5	12.5 - 11.1
1948	23.5 - 22.	22.	27. - 26.	19. - 18.	26. - 24.	25.	17.5 - 15.	23. - 22.	15. - 13.	20. - 22.	13.5 - 12.
1949	20. - 18.	...	26.5 - 25.	16. - 15.	24. - 22.	22. - 21.	12.5	16.	10.	15.	9.5 - 9.
1950	19. - 21.	19. - 20.	28. - 29.	18.	23.	19. - 22.	15.5	22. - 24.	15.	20. - 21.1	12.
1951	21. - 23.	19. - 21.	29. - 31.	18.	26.	25.	15.	21.	12.5	18.	11.
1952	22. - 23.	20. - 19.	27. - 30.	17.5 - 18.	25.	21. 22.	12. - 13.	18. - 20.	12.	16.	9.
1953	20. - 21.	18.5 - 17.5	27.	17.	24.	20.	12.	18.	10.2 - 10.5	14.	8. - 8.5
1954	20. - 21.	18.5 - 16.5	28. - 29.	16. - 18.	25.	23.	13.5	20.	12.6 - 13.	15.	9.
1955	22. - 23.	20. - 21.	32. - 33.	18.5 - 19.7	28.	26.	15.	22. - 23.	13.5 - 14.5	18.	10. - 10.5
1956	23. - 24.	23. - 24.	33. - 34.	21. - 23.	28. - 30.	28. 29	16.	23. - 24.	13. - 14.5	21.	11.5 - 12.

NOTE: The title of this tabulation has been changed from "OPENING PRICES" to "INITIAL PRICES", and the prices of pre-war years - originally quoted per dozen each are converted to the per case basis which is now in general use.

The prices are quoted in dollars and decimals thereof, rather than in dollars and cents; and are based largely on formal "opening prices" announced as such by leading sellers, they are not limited exclusively to such quotations. The

formal "opening prices" of different concerns are often incomplete, and vary so widely that a full presentation of them might be confusing. The purpose of this tabulation is to present comprehensively for each year the earliest prices at which substantial quantities of the pack were sold.

The prices here quoted for the war years are the "ceilings" established by the government. Those for 1946 are the prices announced by the majority of large packers after "de-control".

tion for its customers in the United Kingdom.

As the spring season of 1956 waned it became apparent that the Japanese had more Sockeye halves available for export than had previously been reported. This apparently was due to the fact that Britain had not taken as much of this species as had been anticipated. The Sockeye halves earmarked for England thus came on the market.

Canadian operators knew—so far as anyone in the salmon business can know what the future holds in the way of run—that they would have a short Sockeye pack in 1956. They couldn't hope to pack enough in the coming season to supply their established overseas trade, plus the demand of their growing domestic market with its active economy and record consumer purchasing power.

Sockeye halves were available in Japan. What better answer for the Canadian salmon canners to buy them and bring them into Canada for the use of their domestic customers, thus making more of their short 1956 Sockeye pack available for export. The Japanese goods couldn't be re-exported to Britain of course because they were not empire produce.

At any rate, the transaction worked nicely, with several of the larger Canadian operators securing a total of about 80,000 full cases of Sockeye halves from the Japanese for their domestic trade—which liked them very well.

Smart deal.

• Supply First Concern

Through the summer of 1956—indeed through most of 1956—the salmon seller's first concern was supply. Price was secondary.

There were some qualms of uncertainty when the Alaska Red price rose in spite of the fact that the amount available for sale also was up substantially. This rise was only in comparison with the previous year, of course, and the improved Red pack of 1956 still fell far short of what had come to be considered as normal production.

However, the trade took the prices in stride and, with the Reds largely resting in large, strong hands, and backed by widely known brands, there was little uneasiness; and what there was quickly faded before the unexpected scarcity in Alaska Pinks.

Rarely has the trade accepted the situation with as little doubt and as much confidence as in the early fall of 1956—unless it was in 1955. The business was placed and eventually the goods moved—after the usual complaints from the field brokers about slowness in shipments. (Some

way they can never seem to become accustomed to the fact that just because an Alaska salmon season closes the pack can't be shipped immediately, but must wait until it can be brought down by steamer, inspected and certified as to quality, labelled, cased and loaded.)

Alaska's fall Chum season has been a flop in recent seasons, but in 1956 it added a fillip to the situation which left a good taste—the taste of 80,000 cases of Chum tails at a time when these fish were badly needed and worth \$21. True, the raw fish were bought at fantastic prices, but they were big Chums and good quality for fall.

The Puget Sound fall pack of

Chums was one of the smallest on record, and local production was not augmented by imports from Canada to the usual degree. The Canadian run was very poor indeed and only a very few fish were brought over the border for canning.

• Supply Drawn Down

Before Thanksgiving, 1956, with shipping slackened-off for the holidays, packers' sales departments and brokers were acknowledging that Pinks already were showing signs of acute shortness in the primary market; and that 1956 would close with supplies drawn down to the point where it would no longer be possible to confirm new orders for Pinks of any kind, size or source.

Quality Above Average

• Above Average quality, except in the case of some Bristol Bay Reds marked the Alaska canned salmon pack of 1956, according to Walter Yonker, chief inspector and director of the Northwest Branch of the National Canners Association Inspection Laboratory, Seattle.

He briefed the inspectors' findings for the 1956 Alaska by species thus:

“Reds—From Bristol Bay the quality was lower than in past years. This applies to both oil and color values. Reds from other areas were at the usual quality levels.

“Cohoes—The Cohoes from all districts were above yearly average for both color and oil values. The Coho pack as a whole was one of the best that we have seen.

“Pinks—The Pinks of Southeast Alaska were above the average when quality is considered. This probably reflects a fishery working on a raw product in prime condition. Almost all of the canned Pinks we have examined were packed from small fish. This condition seemed to prevail in all of the districts of Alaska.

“Chums—The summer Chum pack was generally above average quality. It approached the quality of the 1954 Chum pack, particularly in the Southeastern areas. The fall Chum season in Southeastern Alaska resulted in a typical pack. The quality was generally poor, considering both the color and oil value.”



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Salmon Sales Strategy

Casts Canada in a New Role

● The year 1956 was noted for several marked deviations from the customary pattern in the marketing of British Columbia canned salmon.

The year will be remembered as one in which the packers were in short supply, at least theoretically, for a considerable period. Generally speaking, there just wasn't enough canned salmon of all grades to go round and the industry had to resort to unusual expedients to meet the situation. This was basically due to the relatively small pack—the scarcity of Sockeyes and Pinks and the disappointingly small run of Chums.

To help meet the deficiency in the salmon pack available for the domestic Canadian market, canned salmon was imported on a substantial scale from Japan, and this was one of the unprecedented developments of a unique season. It is estimated that British Columbia cannery imported a total of some 100,000 cases of Red salmon and 100,000 cases of Cohoes and Pinks from Japan.

As a result of this move, there was canned salmon in almost all grades available at the end of the year, although not in appreciable quantity except perhaps in the case of Coho. But without the imports the industry would

have been in a bad way in meeting demand. Almost without exception, the imported salmon was used to round out supplies for the Canadian market and to maintain established British Columbia brands on grocers' shelves. The canned salmon sold to the United Kingdom was mostly of the British Columbia catch.

Quality Appraised

● Quality of the British Columbia 1956 pack from salmon caught in west coast waters was inferior to the product of recent seasons, and this was accounted for by the fact that fishermen tried to catch as much salmon as they could and, as one operator put it, "We had to scratch for what we could get, and what we got wasn't always top quality." There was also criticism of the methods used in some instances in delivering the fish by packer boats, it being claimed that the long summer made it difficult to maintain adequate supplies of ice. It was indeed a year of troubles for fishermen and packers alike.

Certainly the season was in marked contrast to a few recent years when the industry has been plagued with a heavy carryover. There will be no such problem for the packers when the

1957 season starts, but there is prospect of a much larger pack, with an even greater one in 1958, especially in Sockeyes.

It will be interesting to see whether Japanese canned salmon becomes an increasingly competitive factor in 1957 when the domestic catch will be sufficient to meet market requirements without having to supplement the West coast catch with imports. Will the Japanese, having established their pack by roundabout fashion in the markets of Canada, attempt to sell in those markets in 1957 in competition with the B. C. pack? That is a development to be watched.

Prices High

● The past year will also be remembered for the high prices paid for canned salmon. They reached an all-time high: Sockeyes, \$20 per case of halves; Coho, \$16 per case of halves; Pinks, \$21 per case of talls and \$11.25 per case of halves; Chums, \$19 per case of talls and \$10.25 per case of halves. And it was generally expected that prices would move still higher until such time as the 1957 pack became available.

Sales of canned salmon to the

BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNED SALMON PRICES

YEAR	SOCKEYE			COHO, SPRING, BLUEBACK			PINK			CHUM	
	1-lb. Talls or Flats 48's	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Flats 96's	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Flats 96's	1-lb. Talls or Flats 48's	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Flats 96's	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Flats 96's	1-lb. Talls or Flats 48's	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Flats 96's	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Flats 96's	1-lb. Talls or Flats 48's	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. Flats 96's
1942-4 b	\$16.25	\$17.50	\$10.50	\$11.50	\$12.75	\$ 8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$ 6.25	\$ 7.50	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.25	\$ 7.50
1945-6 b	17.65	18.90	11.20	12.90	14.15	8.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.65	8.90	5.70	7.65	8.90
1946 c	18.90	20.30	.....	13.90	15.25	.....	8.30	9.70	.....	8.30	9.70
1947	23.50	25.00	15.00	20.00	21.50	13.00	12.50	14.50	.....	12.00	13.50
1948	28.50	30.00	17.50	24.50	26.00	15.25	16.50	18.00	.....	15.00	16.50
1949	31.50	33.00	19.00	23.50	25.00	15.00	16.50	18.00	.....	12.50	14.00
1950	31.50	33.00	19.25	23.50	25.00	15.00	17.50	19.00	12.00	14.00	14.00
1951	36.00	38.00	21.50	27.50	29.00	17.00	19.00	20.50	12.75	16.50	18.00
1952	31.50	33.00	19.00	20.50	22.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	10.75	13.00	14.50
1953	28.50	30.00	17.50	20.50	22.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	10.75	13.00	14.50
1954	30.00	32.00	18.50	22.50	24.00	14.50	16.00	17.50	11.75	14.50	15.50
1955	35.50	37.00	21.50	26.50	28.00	17.00	18.00	19.50	12.75	15.00	16.50
1956	38.50	40.00	23.00	30.50	32.00	19.00	21.00	22.50	14.25	19.00	20.50

NOTE: - Quotations for 1948 and 1947 packs represent packers' opening prices to the domestic market. Prices received for 1950 sales under the contract to the United Kingdom were considerably less than those quoted. Prices marked 'c' were established by the Canadian government in Dec. 1946, for sales to the domestic trade, but are also roughly equivalent to those received for export to

to the United Kingdom, etc. Prices marked 'b' were those paid by the British Ministry of Food in 1945-46 and 1942 to 1944. In 1954 there was considerable variation in prices by major packers, especially for Sockeyes and Chums. Two prices were paid for Chums, according to grade, Fancy, \$14.50 & \$15.50; Standard, \$13. and \$14.50.

MARKETS

United Kingdom market last year were to individual license holders and for that reason it was difficult to ascertain the full extent of this export business. It was simpler in the days when Britain was buying on a bulk basis and placing its orders through a single agency sponsored by the government.

The British government issued licenses to import houses on a basis similar to 1955, roughly the equivalent of £3,000,000, but in view of the short supply and priority to the domestic market, even though the latter was supplemented with imported stocks, it was unlikely that Britain

obtained all she wanted in British Columbia. The total purchase approved by the British government covered the whole of North America; what Britain could not buy on this continent she bought in Japan or elsewhere. It was estimated that of all the canned salmon purchased in 1956 by the United Kingdom on this continent, about 80% was from British Columbia, the 20% from the U. S. being mostly in Alaska Red talls.

In total poundage, Britain's 1956 purchase was probably about the same as in the previous year, although there was less Sockeye and more Coho and Pinks. Of the total 1956 Sockeye pack, it is estimated that about 200,000 cases were shipped to Britain. The British

Columbia canners were not permitted to re-export the canned salmon they had brought in from Japan and, besides, they were anxious to give all possible assurance to their traditional overseas market that they were doing their best to maintain supplies.

The priority given to B. C.-caught salmon in the province's exports to the United Kingdom made it difficult for some buyers in certain Eastern Canadian markets to buy domestic pack salmon at any price at certain periods. The packers hoped, however, that substantial catches this year and in 1958 would correct this situation and make it possible for Canadian buyers to obtain B. C.-caught canned salmon at any season.

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1956 - TRENDS - 1957

• Technological trends of fisheries in 1956 were definite, significant, and may mark the forward march of '57 and '58.

Where do they point?

• Toward easier, cheaper, faster and gentler handling of fish in process;

• Toward increased and improved utilization of the protective and packaging possibilities of new materials;

• In line with the employment of antibiotics, the "miracle drugs" of therapeutics, for protecting and extending the freshness of foods;

• To the use of sea water at low temperatures, with or without the addition of antibiotics, to permit delivery of fresh-caught fish to the packing plants in the best possible condition, and with a minimum of labor.

• Perhaps the most noteworthy single advance of 1956 in the area of improved handling was in the wide adoption of the "palletainer" in connection with fish freezing. This collapsible metal basket, raised above the floor on legs which lock into the rim of a lower basket for stacking, had found wide employment in cold storages to simplify handling problems, to expedite moving fish in and out of storage, to speed glazing, and to prevent the cracking of the protective ice coating on glazed fish.

Once frozen, fish are placed in these "palletainers" and carried, by fork truck, into the low-temperature rooms, where the fish are glazed in the "palletainer" and then stored in the same unit without handling or re-loading. If reglazing is necessary after a time, this can be done by handling with fork truck and hoist, and with no hand labor.

Marked saving in labor cost and protecting the fish from de-grade due to damage in handling is reported from the numerous plants where such equipment was employed in 1956.

• *Bagging crabs* in polyethylene bags after brine freezing in the spring of 1956 provided a life-saving extension of the distributive range of Pacific crabs during a period of excessive production.

The bags proved particularly

adapted to use on crabs through mechanical protection, preventing physical damage, and because their impermeable character prevents dehydration of the crabs, loss of flavor effect on other products.

Another interesting application of plastic materials is in the use of a plastic sheet in the top of cans for fresh oysters. These tops are attached to the filled cans by means of a normal type of can-sealing machine. Advantages claimed over glass containers is in shipping weight, elimination of breakage losses, and more effective refrigeration. At the same time, the plastic affords visual inspection of the contents, which has long been an important consideration among Pacific oyster consumers.

• *Antibiotics* use on fish was still unattained at presstime of this *Year-book*, although the Food and Drug Administration is known to have had the matter under consideration for at least a year, and to be studying it intently.

Use of these protective factors in foods to 1957 was limited in the United States to poultry, although Canada late in 1956 permitted the

use of chlortetracycline on fish.

It is anticipated that the United States will similarly permit the use of some antibiotics on fish, at least of some kinds, or where they are intended for utilization involving heat processing.

Where permission to utilize antibiotic products on poultry was originally limited to chlortetracycline, late in 1956 the Food and Drug Administration extended the clearance to oxytetracycline as well.

In Canada it is anticipated that the antibiotic authorized for use on fish only on license, which will be carefully policed to assure that the antibiotic is not employed in any way which could conceivably have ill effect. On fishing vessels it is anticipated that its use might be limited to the employment of ice containing protective formulation.

• *Research* on the use of antibiotics on fish is being sponsored in both Canada and the United States by the manufacturers of the chemicals; and in the latter country at least one company in the fishing industry—the California Packing Corporation—sponsored research in 1956 designed to



Sophisticated Shrimp, peeled and cleaned, mark a definite trend in the merchandising of this seafood, whose popularity in the American market is one of the phenomena of the food industry.

test the effectiveness of antibiotics in protecting the freshness of fish in the plant from the time of landing until it could be processed.

This work, reported upon in *Pacific Fisherman* for November, 1956, Vol. 54, No. 12, p. 13, in an article by Dr. Joseph A. Stern and Harmon L. Liebman of the University of Washington School of Fisheries, Robert E. Munkelt of Chas. Pfizer & Co. and Byron Hatherell of California Packing Corporation.

These researches were designed to test the applicability of antibiotics to the problem of maintaining fresh quality in fish prior to canning, a field of enormous potential economic benefit to the Alaska salmon industry. It was plainly demonstrated that, while the antibiotics could not of themselves be relied upon to offset and overcome the effects of neglect, if they were intelligently used together with adequate refrigeration and sound sanitary practice they could greatly extend the period in which fish could be held in good condition. This would of course prove of immense economic benefit to the industry in reducing the necessity of mounting an excessive packing expedition to Alaska at great cost in order to cope with the possible peak run. Consumer benefit would follow also in the form of improved product quality and possibly lower

cost due to the saving in operating outlay.

● *Sea water cooling* is another technological development which, conceived earlier, saw much solid advance in 1956. It may eventually go hand-in-hand with the use of antibiotics, for it would appear to offer a prime means for their effective application to fish.

It is significant that, like antibiotics, the application of sea water cooling to fresh fish aboard the fishing vessel stems from Canadian research. True, of course, that this form of refrigeration has been applied in a larger and specialized way to the freezing of round tuna on the fishing vessels in order that it might be landed at the canneries in good condition after an extended fishing trip.

In present day sea water cooling of salmon, halibut, and other fresh fish, great care is taken to prevent the actual freezing of the fish. In this distinction should be made between the new development and the purposeful freezing of fish for subsequent thawing and canning, whether it be in the tuna fisheries or in Bristol Bay or other Alaska waters.

Great potential for extension of sea water cooling appears to lie in the troll salmon and halibut longline fleets, where comparatively small ves-

sels catch fish of high value, which are usually carefully dressed and packed in ice for carrying to port. With sea water refrigeration the caught fish are slipped into the vessel's watertight hold or special compartment, which had already been filled with seawater held barely above the freezing point.

The fish are found to carry very well cushioned as they are in water, and to be landed in superior condition.

Much progress has also been made in the use of refrigerated brine aboard cannery tenders receiving fish from fishing boats on the grounds for subsequent delivery to the canneries. Where tenders are so equipped the fish are delivered into tanks or holds of refrigerated brine while the tender is on the fishing grounds. This actually may be at some distance from the packing plant served. In areas such as Cook Inlet, where fishing is limited to two days per week, sea water chilling aboard tenders has proven of the utmost benefit in that it permits fish to be held in prime condition from the short fishing period until they can be canned during the days when fishing is suspended.

When antibiotics can be used in connection with this form of cannery service even greater advantages seem assured.

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JAPANESE HIGH SEAS SALMON CATCH

(By area, in numbers of vessels, numbers of fish and percentage of catch)

YEAR	Operation Area	Mother-ship	Catcher* Boats	RED	PINK	CHUM	SILVER	KING	TOTAL	AVERAGE Catch per Catcher Boat
1952	Aleutian	3	57	744,929	703,402	644,453	24,446	1,379	2,118,609	37,168
1953	Aleutian	3	105	1,579,850	3,065,336	2,707,134	339,603	8,253	7,700,176	73,350
1954	Aleutian	7	205	3,816,301	5,804,010	9,403,818	1,398,258	74,224	20,496,611	99,983
1955	Aleutian	12	347	12,163,948 (24.1%)	16,507,827 (32.7%)	18,573,457 (36.8%)	3,183,813 (6.3%)	74,084 (0.1%)	50,503,129 (100%)	145,542
	Okhotsk	2	60	329,883 (2.4%)	9,408,875 (69.5%)	3,404,134 (25.2%)	392,096 (2.9%)	2,398 (0.0%)	13,537,396 (100%)	225,623
	Total	14	407	12,493,831	25,916,702	21,977,591	3,575,909	76,482	64,040,515	157,347
1956	Aleutian	14	447	9,633,546 (22.6%)	12,006,578 (28.1%)	17,166,916 (40.2%)	3,757,456 (8.8%)	136,520 (0.3%)	42,701,016 (100%)	95,528
	Okhotsk	2	59	656,404 (7.0%)	5,366,361 (57.3%)	3,223,943 (34.4%)	117,332 (1.3%)	994 (0.0%)	9,365,034 (100%)	158,729
	Total	16	506	10,289,950	17,372,939	20,390,859	3,874,788	137,514	52,066,050	102,897

*Includes a small number of "investigation ships" each year proportionately to the total number but in 1956 included only 6 of such ships in the Aleutian area. Their function is

that of scouting, as well as actual fishing. This table does not include high seas salmon catch by Japan home based vessels.

More Fish and Bigger Pack In Spite of Restriction

By KENJI SAKAI

● Substantial advance in salmon catch and pack was achieved by Japan in 1956 despite the handicap imposed on its operations by the Soviet Union's declaration of a restricted zone on the high seas.

This zone, where operations were permitted only under Soviet license, during a short season, and with catch limited sharply by quota, involved the area which in the past has been most important in the Japanese operating pattern. Nevertheless, Japan's salmon catch of 1956 was 11% above that of 1955 in numbers of fish.

This achievement was brought about by:

1. Intensification of Japanese fishing effort in the waters lying east of the Soviet Line, and between it and 175° West Longitude, bounding the waters from which Japan abstains under the North Pacific Treaty with Canada and the United States;

2. Increased operations conducted from the home islands of Japan, which were rendered unusually productive by the fortuitous appearance of a good run of salmon much closer than usual to the Hokkaido coast.

● Thus, despite the handicap imposed by Soviet action, the Japanese in 1956 produced a total canned salmon pack which was 112.7% of that of 1955.

● Japanese high seas gillnet fishing in the north Pacific Ocean, which had been tremendously expanded since its post-war inception in 1952, met with

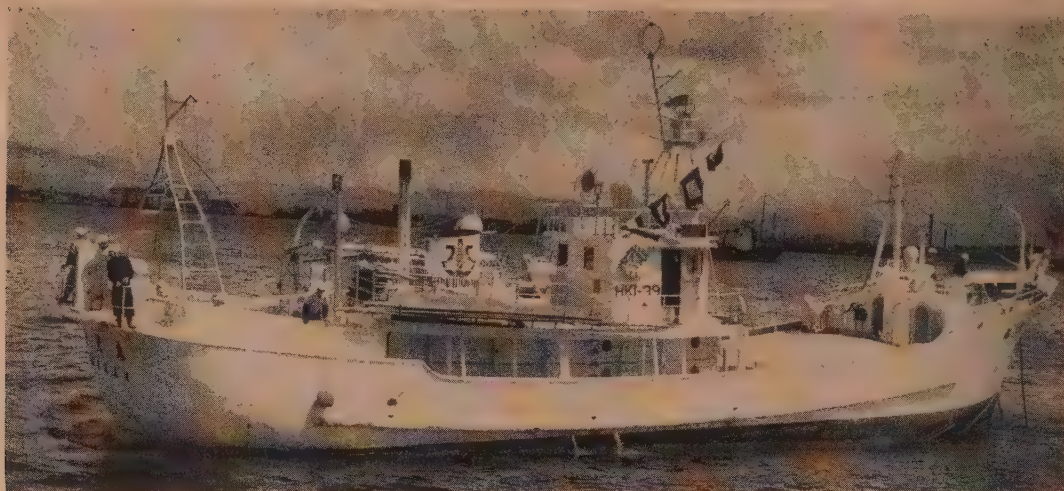
a check in 1956 and had to be carried out in a manner co-related with the spirit of the Tripartite Fisheries Treaty on the one hand and a new Soviet-

Japanese Fisheries Treaty on the other. Notwithstanding restrictions, catch and pack exceeded that of any previous year of these operations.

From summer of 1955 to the first months of 1956, a conference had been going on at London between the Soviet Union and Japan, seeking to effect a peace treaty to which a fisheries treaty and a marine rescue agreement should be attached. Meantime, the Soviet fisheries technical authorities uttered a first warning against the Japanese high seas operation, alleging that it had been detrimental to maintenance of the Siberian-spawned salmon runs.

In March, when the peace talk at London was suspended indefinitely, the Soviet Union announced that, according to a policy decided upon a month previous, a provisional salmon fishery control zone would be established in the high seas off the Siberian coast, in which salmon fishing in the season of 1956 would be permitted only under Soviet permit, and to a catch quota of 50,000 metric tons only.

Immediately the Japanese govern-



Ocean Fisheries Research with the Japanese high seas fishing fleet is the function of this 130-ton steel craft.
Photo by Roy I. Jackson.

ment made protest, but at the same time proposed to Moscow that fisheries matters should be discussed at a special conference. As the proposal was accepted, a special delegation of Japanese officials and advisers headed by Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kono left Japan and arrived at Moscow late in April. About this time the Soviet authorities published a detailed program to implement the salmon fishery control policy on the high seas. This required special licenses for fishing vessels, and set

a seasonal catch limit per fishing vessel at 300 metric tons and for research vessel at 150 metric tons. It also provided limitations as to mesh size and method of operating gear.

May 15, 1956 at Moscow, a Convention between U.S.S.R. and Japan Regarding Fisheries in High Seas of the Northwestern Pacific Ocean was signed, although effectuation of this treaty was delayed pending formal agreement on peace. A joint declaration and protocol proclaiming peace was signed at Moscow in October,

1956, and in the middle of December the ratifications were exchanged at Tokyo.

● The fishery treaty between Japan and U.S.S.R. establishes a wide conservation area in the high seas of the northwestern Pacific Ocean, extending west from meridian 175° W. to the Siberian coast and in the Okhotsk Sea and Japan Sea. It covers Pacific salmon, King crabs and herring. At the same time (in May, 1956) a provisional agreement on control of the 1956 salmon season's operations was signed. By this the maximum catch quota for the "conservation area" was fixed at 65,000 metric tons, instead of the 50,000 metric tons originally announced. Then a Soviet fisheries agency was opened in Tokyo, with staffs arriving from Moscow. This office began issuing fishing licenses permitting Japanese fishing vessels to enter the provisional Soviet control zone.

Japan Fisheries Directory

● Japanese fishery agencies and associations, their addresses and principal officers as of Jan. 1, 1957, were:

GENERAL—

Fishery Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.—Minister Ichitaro Ide; Director Masao Okai.

Japan Fishery Society, 626 Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.—President Tsunenjiro Hiratsuka.

VESSEL OWNERS—

Federation of Japan Tuna and Bonito Fisheries Cooperative Associations, 2-3 Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.—President Bunpei Hamaji.

OPERATORS—

Japan Cannery Association, 567 Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.—President Tomohachi Ueta.

Japan Canned Food Exporters Association, 795 Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.—Director-in-Chief Takeshi Aizawa.

Japan Frozen Food Exporters Association, Kohan Bldg., 3-3 Kasumi-

gaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.—Director-in-Chief Kenkichi Nakabe.

Japan Export Frozen Aquatic Product Manufacturers Association, Kohan Bldg., 3-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.—Director-in-Chief Kenkichi Nakabe.

Japan Export Canned Salmon Manufacturers Association, 4th Floor, Togin Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.—Director-in-Chief Tsunenjiro Hiratsuka.

Japan Export Canned Crab Manufacturers Association, Tokyo Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.—Director-in-Chief Kyuhei Suzuki.

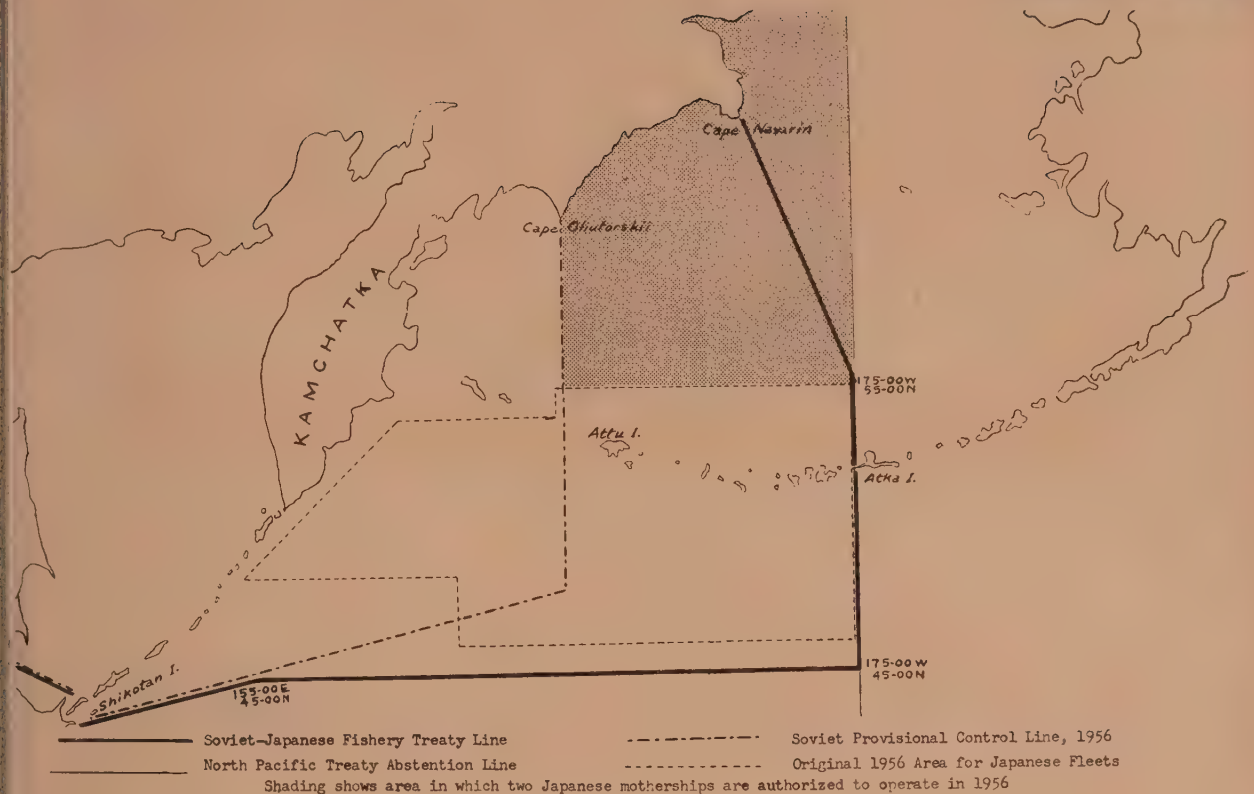
Japan Export Canned Tuna Manufacturers Association, Kokubu Bldg., 1-2 Nihombashi-Tori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.—Director-in-Chief Tomohachi Ueta.

Japan Export Canned Sardine Manufacturers Association, 776 Marunouchi Bldg., Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.—Director-in-Chief Ben-ichi Tamura.

Japan Export Canned Saury Manufacturers Association, Kokubu Bldg., 1-2 Nihombashi-Tori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.—Director-in-Chief Wasaburo Nemoto.

Aleutian Operations

● The Japanese government originally had authorized operation of 12 mother ships in the Aleutian area in 1956, the same number as in 1955. These factoryships, accompanied by a great number of "catcherboats", left Japan at the end of April when the fisheries talk was just opening at Moscow. Arriving at locations in the area south of Attu and Kiska Islands early in May, they began fishing operations easterly of the provisional control zone, to which they could be admitted only after Soviet licenses had been received. Until mid-June they suffered from so unusual and frequent storms which handicapped their fishing. Confined in a comparatively limited area, the fishing vessels' catch rate was poorer than previous years. Also they lost much time in shifting positions, from point to point.



In mid-June at one time most of the fleets were concentrated close southwest of Attu Island, but later in the month some units crossed the 180° meridian into west longitude waters and others penetrated northward into Bering Sea. This was the first time that Bering Sea in this region had ever been fished by Japanese fleet—a feature of the season. Toward July they moved westward to the Bulganin Line one-by-one. About this time they found that a fairly dense school of Red salmon was running along the more northern latitudes. Without regard to the total quantity of fish taken, the rate of Red salmon to the end of June, 1956, was higher than in the 1955 season, and Pinks showed a biennial cycle, as the following table of species percentage distribution of the cumulative catch totals to the end of June in the last three years indicates:

	Red	Pink	Chum	Others
1954	23.1%	3.3%	73.4%	0.2%
1955	28.8%	21.0%	50.0%	0.2%
1956	31.3%	2.8%	65.7%	0.2%

North Bering Operations

● Meanwhile it had been arranged by the industry, due to the Soviet control measure that two of seven mothership fleets which had been originally licensed to operate in the Okhotsk area in 1956, should be shifted to operate in a virgin area of Bering Sea outside the Bulganin Line. This was located

to the north of the so-called Japanese licensed "Aleutian area". The two fleet units left Japan early in June and, arriving directly at locations in the northern offing of Aleutian Islands remotely off the Siberian tip of Cape Oliutorskii in the middle of the month, began to search for salmon. The sphere of activity ranged from latitude 55° N. up to 58° N., and along the higher latitude they found a school of Red salmon migrating. Also one of the fleets fished for a time in waters east of 180° and nearer the abstention line. The species distribution of the catch total of 113,000 salmon to the end of June showed 38.8% Reds, 58.6% Chums, 2.6% of Pinks, and practically nothing else.

Soviet Zone Operations

● Lest any conflict should arise from competition among fishing vessels, a voluntary measure had been arranged among operating companies for activity within the Soviet control area. The area was sub-divided into 29 sections. The fishermen wanted to enter the zone at least by the end of June, but issuance and delivery of the Soviet fishing licenses was greatly delayed. Not until July 15 could the two fleets from the Oliutorskii area and the 12 groups from the Aleutian area cross the Bulganin Line and have access to the fishing off Kamchatka and the North Kuriles. Here, in the restricted zone, Pinks

as usual were numerous in the southernmost sections, while Reds and Chums were plentiful in the middle section. However, due to the late start resulting from delay in delivery of the licenses, the catch could not attain the Soviet-imposed quota for this part of the control zone by the deadline August 10, when operations were suspended.

Thus, considering all the Aleutian area, both in and outside the Bulganin Line, the 1956 catch rate per a shackle of gillnet fell to 4.6 salmon according to one fleet's record, from the previous year's rate of 6.3 salmon. The corresponding rate had been 4.75 fish for 1952; 6.14 fish for 1953; and 6.16 fish for 1954.

Okhotsk Sea Operations

● All waters of Okhotsk Sea were included in the Soviet control zone.

Although seven fleets had been licensed by the Japanese government for this area for the season of 1956, three of these were cancelled and two were shifted to the so-called Oliutorskii area, having two fleets to operate in the Okhotsk Sea as in the previous season. These motherships and catcher boats were given priority in receiving the Soviet fishing licenses, with which they departed from Japan on June 19 and began operation off the west coast of Kamchatka the following day. The catch quota allocated for this portion of the control zone

1956 -- JAPANESE CANNED SALMON PACK -- 1956

(Unit, full case of 48 lbs. net. Actually, however, all 1/4-lb. cans were packed in cases of 8 doz. cans and some 1/2-lb. cans in cases of 4 doz. cans.)

CANNERY LOCATION	RED				SILVER				PINK				CHUM				KING				TIDBIT				TOTAL
	1/2-lb. Flat (8 dz)	1-lb. Tall (4 dz)	1/4-lb. Flat (16 dz)	Total	1/2-lb. Flat (8 dz)	1-lb. Tall (4 dz)	1/4-lb. Flat (16 dz)	Total	1/2-lb. Flat (8 dz)	1-lb. Tall (4 dz)	1/4-lb. Flat (16 dz)	Total	1/2-lb. Flat (8 dz)	1-lb. Tall (4 dz)	1/4-lb. Flat (16 dz)	Total	1/2-lb. Flat (8 dz)	1-lb. Tall (4 dz)	1/4-lb. Flat (16 dz)	Total	1/2-lb. Flat (8 dz)	1-lb. Tall (4 dz)	1/4-lb. Flat (16 dz)	Total	
	452,726	41,110	24,166	493,836	155,345	15,961	0.5	171,306	242,865	194,158	21,811	437,023	319,890	173,973	68	493,863	7,404	6,082	594	18,175	18,175	6,082	594	18,175	1,621,608.5
Factoryship	2,105	.....	.....	2,105	.....	.....	.....	3,695	19,807	60,910	28,044	102,529	880	.....	.....	1,048	.....	.....	.....	6,676	.....	.....	.....	6,676	140,220.5
Hokkaido	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,902	133,902	8,683	7,084	177,804	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	6,608	.....	.....	.....	6,608	184,443.5
Tohoku District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,751	7,787	13,387	63,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,446	.....	.....	.....	1,446	65,376.5
Total Land	2,109	.....	24,166	26,275	49	3,645	0.5	3,695	196,550	77,380	63,243	344,258	1,011	.....	68	1,079	.....	.....	.....	14,136	594	.....	.....	14,136	390,040.5
Grand Total	454,835	41,110	24,166	520,111	155,394	19,606	0.5	175,001	439,416	271,538	7,084	781,282	320,901	173,973	68	494,942	7,404	.....	.....	32,311	594	.....	.....	32,311	2,011,649

NOTE: -- Source, Japan Export Canned Salmon Manufacturers Association as of end of November, when all packing operation has been completed. There were 9 factoryship operating companies. In all, 16 factoryships were operated -- 14 in the Aleutian area and 2 in the Okhotsk Sea area off the west coast of Kamchatka. As has been usual in previous seasons, a few factoryship operating companies packed a small quantity of canned salmon at their land canneries in Japan from fish caught on high seas, frozen in the factoryships and transported homeward. The "Land" indicates such packs.

was filled on August 6. As of July 25, the total catch in this area showed the following species percentages for 1956 as compared with 1955:

	Red	Pink	Chum	Others
1955	1.3%	65.9%	32.6%	0.2%
1956	6.2%	52.5%	40.0%	1.2%

These data plainly indicate a comparative gain in Reds in 1956.

Catch Level Maintained

● In the aggregate in all areas worked by gillnet boats under the mothership system, both in and outside the control line imposed by the Soviet, 52,066,050 salmon were taken in 1956, as against the previous year's record of 64,040,515 salmon. The price of the fish at which payment was made by the factoryship operating companies to the fishing vessel operators was the same as in 1955—per fish: Red, Y 280; Pink, Y 65; Chum, Y 125; Silver and King, Y 210. However, because of the unexpected restrictions at this particular season, a small lump sum payment was made in addition by the mothership operating firms.

● A most remarkable feature of the Japanese salmon fishery in this history-making season of 1956 was a great gain in the catch made by Japan shore-based gillnet vessels of smaller size, not belonging to mothership system. Also a small contribution was made by an Hokkaido salmon run usually taken 200 to 300 miles from shore, but in 1956 found close to the land—often only 50 miles from the fishing ports. The shore operation continued from April to August, and licensed gillnet boats numbering about 500 could follow the run northward into the restricted zone. The total catch by all of these home-based fishing vessels—a great number including tiniest motorless boats—amounted to 26,630,000 fish consisting, according to private estimate, of 2,630,000 Chum salmon and 24,000,000 Pinks, other species being disregarded. About 25% of the shore-based catch was taken from the Soviet license zone.

Thanks to the catch by these vessels, the overall catch of salmon in 1956 stood at 78,696,050 fish, as against 70,889,000 salmon taken in the year previous.

Year	Factory Ships	Land	Total	Exported
1948	.....	1,680	1,680	9,967
1949	.....	38,065	38,065	4,117
1950	.....	67,118	67,118	23,067
1951	.....	195,776	195,776	86,346
1952	.....	97,700	97,700	38,205
1953	38,427	170,262	208,689	80,018
1954	270,343	355,582	625,925	379,799
1955	1,484,753	298,999	1,783,752	630,386
1956	1,621,608	390,040	2,011,648	1,350,000

NOTE—Source for years prior to 1955, Japan Cannery Association, except for factory ship pack. Data shown in full cases of 48 lbs. net; but a few cases of other sizes on the basis of 48 cans are included. Export volume for 1956 is estimated.

Canned Salmon Pack

● In 1955, Japan packed 1,484,753 full cases of canned salmon on board 14 factory-ships on the high seas whereas 1,621,608 full cases were packed in 1956 by 16 motherships. The original expectation before the U.S.S.R. imposed its program had been about 2,700,000 full cases by 19 ships. On land, from fish brought from motherships and fish caught by homeland-based fishing vessels, a total of 298,999 cases were packed in 1955; whereas in 1956 the total of such packs was 390,040 cases. The grand total was 1,783,752 cases in 1955, and 2,011,649 cases in 1956.

The Soviet control measure reacted rather favorably in selling of the canned product both abroad and at home. A parcel of Silver salmon carried-over unsold from the previous season was cleared before new pack became available. Before the packing season Japan Canned Salmon Sales Co. was established jointly by major packing companies to effect control of overseas selling at stabilized price through limited outlets for the new pack. An export price quotation level on the basis of a full case of 48 lbs. for halves at \$31 for Reds, \$18 for Pinks, \$24 for Silvers and \$16 for Chums, fob. Japan was provisionally set at the start—about \$1 higher than the price of the previous season except for Silvers. This was well maintained until at the end of the year offers at \$33 for Reds and at \$19 for Pinks were reported. However, by that time practically all the packs had been shipped, committed or reserved; so there was little salmon available to respond to such offers.

Bering Sea Trawling

● The third year of Japanese trawling operation in the shallow Alaskan waters of Bering Sea was 1956. So the nation might be fed with increased supply of flatfish in place of salmon, a greatly intensified operation plan was mapped. As against six trawling vessels licensed and operated in 1955, with two factoryships, as many as 13 trawlers accompanied by four factoryships were licensed and worked in 1956. Some 18,000 tons of flatfish was caught and frozen. As in the

previous season, all the ships used in the expedition were property of Nippon Suisan K.K. and Taiyo Gyogyo K.K., approximately on an equal basis.

East Bering Sea Trawling by Japanese

Year	Mother-ships	Trawlers	Flatfish catch in tons
1954	2	9	13,551
1955	2	6	11,017
1956	4	13	22,000*

Data from Japanese Fishery Agency.
*Estimated.

Fish Shipbuilding

Two new salmon factoryships were added to the high seas operation for 1956. A 600-ton research and patrol ship of Fishery Agency called *Shoyo Maru* was put in service in June.

Another craft that featured the year was the first 1,000 ton-class "tuna-only" fishing boat, No. 18 *Kotoshiro Maru*.

At the close of 1956, there were over 1,000 ton-class tuna longline crafts in service, but three of them were licensed and used as either fishing or refrigerated transport vessels.

Statistically, so far as vessels of over 200 gross ton was concerned, in all 45 craft were constructed during the year ending with March, 1956, and 34 of them were tuna boats, the others being classified as official ship, transport, trawler or whaling catcher. During the following seven months of 1956 ending with October, a total of 36 vessels over 200 tons were built and 18—or just a half of them—were tuna longliners. Thus, regardless of individual size, a marked decline was perceived in 1956 in building of new tuna clippers.

Trends in Tuna

In view of the international demand and supply situation in tuna, the Japanese government established a policy early in 1956 to fix a maximum level to the quantity of tuna to be put out in that year by the fishermen who would work in the mid-Pacific both under the mothership system which was initiated in 1950, and which was applied at Samoa in 1955. In 1956, besides *Tenyo Maru* and No. 3 *Tenyo*



Tuna Explorer in the Indian Ocean, in the Atlantic off the coasts of Africa and South America, and in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico, the new 700-ton tuna long-liner *Sagami Maru* is shown as she readied at Misaki in September, 1956, for her pioneering cruise of 14 months.

Maru of Taiyo Gyogyo K.K., which had had experience in that operation, *Kaiko Maru* of Nippon Suisan K.K. engaged and took and froze a total of 13,917 tons of tuna and associated fish caught by 89 longline fishing vessels.

Technical development of Japan's tuna industry in 1956 included an electro-optical device to detect green coloration of Albacore meat before cooking, invented by technologists of Nippon Reizo K.K. Catch efficiency of Indian Sea tuna clippers was augmented by various methods of utilizing auxiliary motor fishing barges. Late in the year a first 1000 ton-class "tuna-only" fishing vessel appeared in the tuna port of Misaki. It was No. 18 *Kotoshiro Maru* with a gross tonnage of 1807 and powered with a 1500 hp. diesel. The vessel is a product of Kanazashi Dockyard of Shimizu.

In a history-making exploration, *Sagami Maru*, 700-ton, modern fishery research - and - guidance ship of Kanagawa Prefectural government, was despatched on a one-year exploration trip to the Atlantic through the Indian Ocean. Further, a finely equipped commercial tuna clipper, *Koun Maru*, 480 - tons, followed *Sagami Maru's* route in a venture to fish and sell Atlantic tuna into Italy in barter for rice. Such a movement may be recognized as a manifestation of an effort by the industry to broaden the market for tuna of Japanese origin so that the trade will not be too greatly dependent upon the United States, and particularly the West coast, for its sales.

In an effort to promote marketing of tuna of Japanese origin in the United States, a foundation called International Tuna Association was put in action late in 1956.

Japanese Samoa-Based Tuna Catch

Year	Number of Trips landed	CATCH in Tons					Other	Total
		Yellowfin	Albacore	Bigeye	Swordfishes			
1955	194	2,917	3,253	609	1,075		195	8,049
1956	190							8,000

Data from Japan Fishery Agency. Species segregation for 1956 not available; 1956 total is estimated.

Japanese Mid-Pacific Mothership Tuna Operations

YEAR	Factory-ship	Catcher Boat	CATCHES (Unit, ton)						TOTAL
			Yellowfin	Albacore	Bigeye	Bluefin	Skipjack	Others	
1950	3	44	4,140	49	581	1	12	2,416	7,199
1951	6	88	5,473	138	2,702	2	19	4,069	12,403
1952	2	38	4,468	79	598	7	30	2,067	7,249
1953	2	37	4,830	323	831	7	12	3,031	9,034
1954	6	122	4,317	3,950	1,332	687	16	5,387	15,689
1955	3	103	3,246	5,451	853	7	31	5,480	15,068
1956	3	89	*	*	*	*	*	*	**13,917

NOTE: - "Others include" Broad-bill swordfish, Black marlin, White marlin, Sharks, Sailfish, Striped marlin, etc. Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, Statistics & Survey Division.

**Estimate. *Not identified as yet.

JAPANESE CANNED CRAB PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

(In Cases of 24 lbs. net)

YEAR	PACK					EXPORT		
	KING CRAB			OTHER CRABS	Total	King Crab	Other Crabs	Total
	Ocean	Land	Total					
1948	...	17,712	17,712	2,381	20,293	15,939	980	16,919
1949	...	34,639	34,639	1,607	36,246	46,266	7,258	53,524
1950	...	108,487	108,487	20,524	129,011	89,544	14,995	104,539
1951	...	139,397	139,397	55,209	194,606	83,329	19,524	102,853
1952	...	98,116	98,116	28,149	126,265	85,236	26,256	111,492
1953	58,240	140,178	198,418	71,970	270,388	156,699	47,318	204,017
1954	59,850	85,063	144,913	313,914	458,827	108,456	211,855	320,311
1955	206,419	126,452	332,871	434,435	767,306	196,089	261,394	457,483
1956	427,350	115,000	542,350	350,000	892,350	250,000	280,000	530,000

NOTE: - Source Japan Cannery Association, except for 1956, where figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

Crab Operations

● In 1956 there were six Japanese crab motherships on high seas, double the number active in 1955. The target of 427,350 cases (48 halves) of King crab was packed by these six factoryships without difficulty.

However, it should be remembered that under the Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Treaty which became effective at the end of 1956, all King crabs inhabiting the northwestern part of the Pacific Ocean are to be conserved on a new basis. Operation of such crab factoryships in 1957 and thereafter will be regulated in accordance with recommendations to be made the new international commission created by the treaty. Nevertheless, so far as crab is concerned, any control measure is not expected to be as drastic as that applied to salmon in 1956, and the scope of crab mothership operation in 1957 as a whole is forecast as about the same as in 1956.

As shown in an accompanying table of pack statistics for 1956, for all areas and crab species, a total of 892,350 cases (basis, 48 halves) was packed. The pack of both King crab and Kegani crab on land showed a considerable decrease from 1955. This was due to unusually late floating and pack ice on the north Hokkaido shore in the early spring of the year. Despite doubled production of ocean pack King crabs, the export market held steady, while domestic sales expanded. Thus the basic export price (per case of 48 halves) of \$24.15 for King crab, \$16.15 for Hanasaki, \$13.65 for Zuwai and \$12.65 for Kegani or Hairy crab, labeled fob. Japan, which was announced early in

Japanese Canned Crab Pack--1956

(In cases of 24 lbs. net)

CANNERY LOCATION	KING CRAB	OTHER CRABS				TOTAL
		Zuwai	Kegani	Hanasaki	Total	
FACTORYSHIP:						
Tokei Maru (B)	59,850	...	...	...	...	...
Matsuhisa Maru (O)	54,500	...	...	...	...	...
Yoko Maru	92,500	...	...	...	...	...
Shiranesan Maru	73,500	...	...	...	...	...
Hakuyo Maru	73,500	...	...	...	...	...
Kaiyo Maru	73,500	...	...	...	...	...
Total	427,350	...	...	...	...	427,350
LAND:	115,000	20,000	305,000	25,000	350,000	465,000
GRAND TOTAL:	542,350	20,000	305,000	25,000	350,000	892,350

NOTE: - Source Japan Export Canned Crab Manufacturers Association. Pack of "Factoryship" King crab and that of Hokkaido Kegani (Hairy) crab have been completed. Others show current figure as of end of October plus estimate up to end of the year.

Factoryship marked (B) operated in Bering Sea close to Alaska, (O) in Bering Sea off Oulutorskii Cape, Siberia; all others in Okhotsk Sea off the west coast of Kamchatka.

1955, held throughout 1956.

Late in the year the Japan Export Canned Crab Manufacturers Association made an important announcement that, as result of two consecutive years of earnest research at Hokkaido canneries, and supported by the chemical faculty of Tokyo University of Fisheries, a new "short-time cooking" method for canning crab meat had been developed, by means of which development of unnatural coloration could be entirely eliminated.

Pacific Whaling

● In 1956 for the fifth year Japanese whalers operated in the North Pacific Ocean along the Aleutians. Factoryship *Kyokuyo Maru*, 11,488-tons, of Kyokuyo Hoge K.K. and *Matsushima Maru*, 11,964-tons, of Nippon Suisan K.K. engaged, though the latter had been licensed to kill only Sperm whales. At one time in their opera-

tion, in waters outside the Soviet announced salmon control area, the catcher boats had to give way to the congested fleet of salmon "catcher boats" which were engaged in an intense gillnet operation.

A most interesting development of 1956 in Japanese whaling was the purchase of a whole Antarctic whaling fleet of foreign nationality—big factoryship and a number of catchers—by three Japanese fishing companies: Kyokuyo Kogi K.K., Taiyo Gyogyo K.K. and Nichiro Gyogyo K.K. In the case of the first two named companies this was not necessarily a surprise, in the case of Nichiro there was much astonishment. Resolution of the old firm to venture into this whaling sideline apparently was motivated by the changed situation involving the salmon of the north seas, by which the firm had lived for the past 50 years.

Aleutian Area Whaling by Japanese

YEAR	Factory-ship	Catcher Boat	WHALES CAUGHT						PRODUCTS (Unit, metric ton)		
			Blue	Fin	Humpback	Sei	Sperm	Total	Meat, Skin	Fin, Whale Oil	Sperm Whale Oil
1952	1	4	55	213	37	14	--	319	4,054	2,313	---
1953	1	4	90	470	42	98	--	700	7,320	4,951	---
1954	2	10	145	1,316	136	129	490	2,216	15,389	13,847	4,060
1955	2	14	70	1,360	117	21	1,084	2,652	13,269	10,882	8,144
1956	2	15	70	1,415	37	48	1,598	3,168	17,038	12,343	12,579

New Gear and New Gimmicks

● Ocean gillnets were the notable gear development of 1956 in the Pacific fisheries, and the stir created by their advent may herald their disappearance before the Canadian and American fisheries have made use of this type of gear comparable with its employment by the Japanese.

Admittedly, the gear used by Americans and Canadian in fishing salmon on the high seas was patterned after the Japanese nets perfected for this purpose; and also after those used by American research vessels in their studies of salmon distribution throughout the North Pacific.

Gear employed by the ocean gillnetters pioneering this fishery out of Puget Sound generally was about 1,000 fathoms in length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inch nylon gillnetting, 50 meshes deep. Best method of hanging appeared to be with the salvage of the net hitched directly to cork and lead lines.

The nets generally were power-hauled, either by means of a drum seine reel, or with a Puretic power block.

Whether ocean gillnetting will be permitted to continue was undetermined at time of writing. In Alaska Federal authorities already have put into force regulations forbidding the taking of salmon by means of nets outside of territorial waters. Canada was agitating for similar action, and the three Pacific states were considering uniform legislation to this end.

Reasons for the opposition to ocean gillnetting were several:

1. It would impair conservation of the fisheries through making proper determination of the degree of utilization difficult if not impossible where such fishing was carried out on the high seas and outside of treaty waters.
2. It would constitute destructive exploitation of a fishery already fully developed.
3. It incurred the opposition of other forms of gear operating in in-shore waters.



The boat that launched a thousand protests—Thoreen, in which Thor Botten pioneered American high seas gillnetting in 1956.

High Seas Seining

● In a measure akin to high seas gillnetting, but thus far used only for scientific research, was a specialized form of purse seining on the high seas many miles from land.

This form of fishing was employed successfully in 1956 for the first time by two vessels, the *Renown* and the *California Rose*, engaged in tagging salmon on the high seas under a contract to the Fisheries Research Institute from the American Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission. Making blind sets, and fishing with no visual evidence of the presence of salmon, the researchers were able to make satisfactory catches, particularly after experimentation determined the direction of salmon movement, because one direction of net opening always gave superior results.

Power Block Standard

● It is doubtful if any fishing gear innovation ever scored more instant success and more complete acceptance than the Puretic power block. This is

a power-driven, rubber-covered sheave operated at the boompoint of a conventional purse seine vessel. The net is retrieved by operating the sheave, which raises the net from the water and permits it to flow down to the turntable, where it is piled by the fishermen for the next set.

This form of fishing, covered by a patent on method and block, speeds-up the fishing operation and at the same time greatly reduces the physical labor. Studies indicate that it adds at least 15% to the productiveness of a vessel.

Almost immediately following its introduction at the end of 1954, the power block began to win acceptance in the salmon and herring fleets. By the end of the 1956 season it was almost standard equipment for herring and salmon seining, and was also widely used for tuna, although for some obscure reason the sardine and mackerel fishery has never accepted it to a comparable degree.

The power blocks also have entered the menhaden fishery of the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, although differences in the traditional method of seining

there have forced modification of the means by which it is employed.

Drag Deeper Yet

● Where formerly 100 fathoms was thought to be about the maximum depth to which Pacific trawl fishing could be conducted with efficiency, vessels now are dragging their gear on bottoms much deeper than 300 fathoms. This has greatly increased the amount of bottom available to trawlers, and at the same time has brought species otherwise seasonably unavailable within the scope of the gear.

The greater depth has resulted from development of methods rather than of gear, but generally may be traced to trawl drums capable of carrying sufficient warp to get down deep; and also the use of trawl floats in which planes as well as buoyancy assist in keeping the mouth of the trawl open.

New Boat Trend

● Pacific Coast boat building continued a trend toward vessels of the moderate-to-small sizes in 1956. Gill-netters to a large degree were the most important segment in the new construction, although here the tendency was toward craft running to the upper limits of this classification.

In British Columbia there were a number of large seiners constructed,



THOR BOTTEN

primarily to fish herring, with the ability to serve as salmon packers during the summer season.

Tuna clipper construction continued at moderate level, with the production of new craft not quite balancing the year's losses. The newest vessels in this category were the trio of steel craft finished by the National Steel & Shipbuilding Co., San Diego.

Seawater Refrigeration

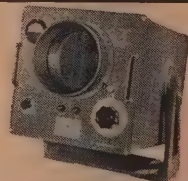
● Perhaps the most notable element of 1956 in Pacific fishing vessel equipment was the confirmation of the definite trend toward the use of chilled seawater for refrigerating the catch. This method, applied to salmon trollers, halibut vessels and other craft of this general character, which previously have landed their fish packed in crushed ice, actually adapts to their specialized field the method used for a number of years for protecting the freshness of tuna from catch to cannery.

The smaller fishing vessels, following a system developed and first applied in Canada, have found that the fish are kept in superior condition where they can be slipped immediately after catching into low temperature seawater held in the hold of the vessel at a point barely above freezing. Not only are they chilled quickly, but the water in which they are stored seems to cushion and protect them from mechanical damage.

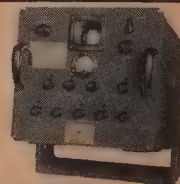
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SINCE 1925

CRABS

Too Many and Too Cheap

● Pacific crab operations went through an astonishing period in 1956, and closed the year with conditions in the market hitherto unprecedented.

After a period of relative scarcity extending over several years, Pacific crab operations entered 1956 briskly, and with production fair-to-good at all points. As the spring developed the yield of the fishery grew actively, with the result that the yield was unusually good at virtually all points along the coast except in the waters frequented by the fishery based on Ketchikan and other extreme south Alaska points.

Significantly, the canned crab trade was chary of the situation in 1956, evidently fearing the effect of imports of Japanese canned "kegani" crab. As result, a much larger than usual proportion of the fresh crab catch went into picked meat, or was frozen in the shell.

A saving factor in the situation was the development in the fall of 1956 of the practice of brine freezing whole crab, which were then placed immediately in heavy-weight polyethylene bags, which were heat sealed and packed in cartons for near-zero storage. This new pack proved exception-

ally successful in keeping the crab in good condition, and also in opening to Pacific crab markets which the article had not previous been able to penetrate.

The polyethylene bag offered an opportunity for printing directions as to how the crab should be thawed, dressed and utilized. This matter of dressing technique has handicapped the merchandizing of Pacific crab for many years, but the printing on the bag appeared to overcome this objection in large degree.

● Despite the rapid growth of bagging crabs, which of course took only the finest and specially selected individuals, the slow-bell on canning and the active production in California necessarily resulted in the picking of a very large quantity of crab meat during the late spring period. With the resumption of active crab fishing in the late fall of 1956, weather being favorable and fishing heavy, the price of fresh crabs and carryover crabmeat both plummeted.

During the mid-holiday buying between Thanksgiving and Christmas, 1956, new-pack picked crab meat sold

wholesale in Seattle at least as low as 60c per lb., the lowest price recorded in many years.

Advent of new pack picked crab meat in substantial volume left the carry-over without any prospect of market. As result, a good deal of it was thawed and packed as canned crab meat. It was believed all offered as second grade, although of course it was entirely sound and wholesome. Competent samplers felt that it compared favorably with the secondary species of oriental canned crab.

King Crab

● King crab operations in the Cook Inlet and Kodiak Island waters of Alaska continued active through 1956, most of the catch going to market in frozen condition, although a good deal of it was canned in the Kodiak area. Sales of King crab legs frozen in the shell, both in bulk and in packaged form, continued to gain and achieved wide market acceptance.

Bering Sea King crab operations of 1956 were marked by a good deal of difficulty and disappointment. There were only two American vessels active in this trade, the fishing and proces-

1956 -PACIFIC CANNED CRAB- 1956

COMPANY	Cannery Location	Cases 48 Halves	COMPANY	Cannery Location	Cases 48 Halves
ALASKA			BRITISH COLUMBIA		
KING CRAB:			Queen Charlotte Cannery, Ltd.	Massett	11,871
Alaska Fresh Co.	Kodiak	9,480	WASHINGTON		
Island Seafoods Co.	Kodiak	10,790	Crown Packers	Seattle	2,432
King Crab, Inc.	Kodiak	7,369 (a)	Grays Harbor Crab Co.	Hoquiam	2,342
Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.	King Cove	4,525	Kaakinen Fish Co.	Westport	4,797
Shields Co., J. E.,	Floating	5,142 (b)	Nelson Crab & Oyster Co.	Tokeland	10,211
TOTAL KING CRAB		37,306	TOTAL WASHINGTON		19,782
DUNGENESS CRAB:			OREGON		
Aurora Packing Co.	Cordova	300	Bell Buoy Crab Co.	Seaside	273
Coastal Glacier Sea Foods, Inc.	Pelican	365	Point Adams Packing Co.	Hammond	9,336
Fox Seafoods Co.	Sitka	1,189	Port Orford Fish Co.	Port Orford	2,982
Pacific Pearl Frozen Foods	Hydaburg	412	TOTAL OREGON		12,591
Shelter Cove Packing Co.	Cordova	152	CALIFORNIA		
Thompson Co., N.E.,	Kake	1,600	Tom Lazio Fish Co.	Eureka	399
TOTAL DUNGENESS CRAB		4,018	TOTAL DUNGENESS CRAB		43,661
TOTAL ALASKA		41,334	GRAND TOTAL - ALL CRAB		85,967

NOTE: - All cases have been counted on the basis of 48 halves, but no attempt has been made to distinguish between the two sizes of "halves" - "standard" and "Tuna size". It should be noted that the large majority of the crab pack currently is canned in the latter style, 6½ oz. net. In current commercial practice the Pacific canned crab pack largely is marketed in half-cases of 24 cans, instead of in the 48-can standard case. * King Crab.

(a) Includes 2,389 cases of 1-lb. Flats, 48.

(b) Includes 1,017 cases of 1-lb. Flats, 48.



weetest Music Ever

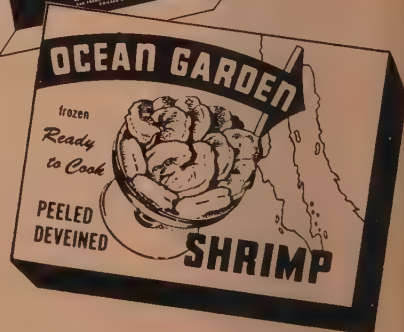
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Shrimp Imports

Come From Afar Around Pacific Rim

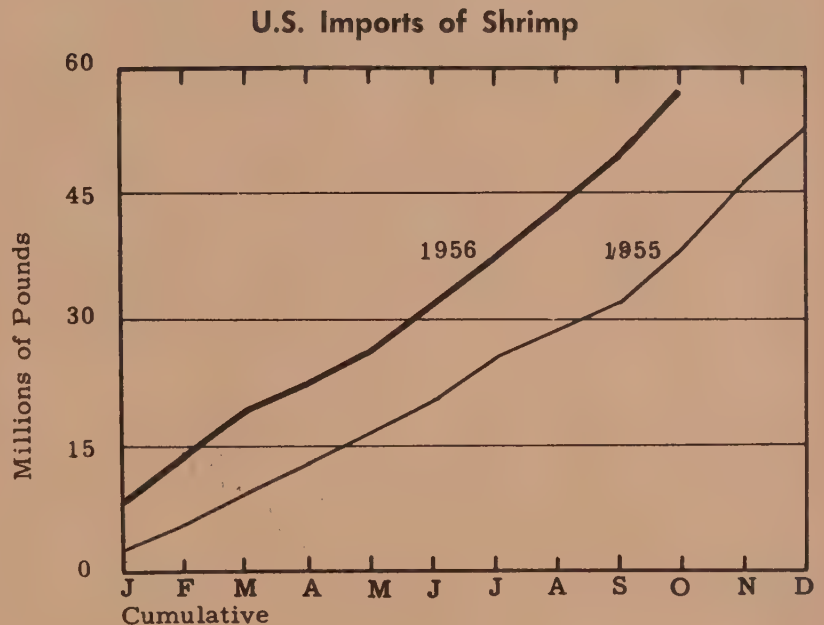
• Importations of shrimp into the Southern California area from other shrimp fishing ports than the West Coast of Mexico were on the increase during 1956.

India and Pakistan were considered by buyers and processors in the San Diego-Los Angeles area to be the two areas with the best potentials, and Australia is already making its bid for a share of the United States. So is Dutch Guiana. Following the trend of all fisheries these days, shrimp is becoming an "international" seafood. Los Angeles is rated one of the largest shrimp consuming markets in the United States, and competition has been keen to secure a steady supply of frozen shrimp.

Imports Rise Sharply

Imports of shrimp—mostly frozen, but also including fresh, canned and dried—rose sharply during 1956. Official figures for the imports into the United States during the first 10 months of that year showed 57,000,000 lbs., against 37,900,000 lbs. in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Mexico of course was the principal exporter to the United States, accounting for 44,611,000 lbs. of the total, as compared with exports of 31,020,000 lbs. during the first 10 months



of 1955.

The Arizona customs district dominated this trade, handling 28,116,000 lbs. of the Mexican exports to the United States. In addition, San Diego customs district handled 688,000 lbs., Los Angeles 488,000 lbs., and San Francisco 16,000 lbs.

As the Arizona and California im-

ports obviously derived from the shrimp fisheries of the Pacific Coast of Mexico, these data make it readily apparent that the west coast of Mexico accounts for the lion's share of its exports to the United States. In assessing the extent of this dominance, weight should be given to the fact that a substantial part of the Laredo,

MEXICAN SHRIMP EXPORTS THROUGH CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

1955-1956				1954-1955			
MONTH	Fresh Pounds	Frozen Pounds	Total Pounds	MONTH	Fresh Pounds	Frozen Pounds	Total Pounds
November 1955	7,170	6,980,066	6,987,236	November 1954	4,515	2,675,868	2,680,383
December 1955	17,453	5,486,049	5,503,502	December 1954	...	2,362,797	2,362,797
January 1956	4,608	5,826,835	5,831,443	January 1955	...	1,166,745	1,166,745
February 1956	...	3,779,397	3,779,397	February 1955	...	1,742,572	1,742,572
March 1956	341	3,021,699	3,022,040	March 1955	132	1,536,322	1,536,454
April 1956	...	598,574	598,574	April 1955	340	1,522,050	1,522,390
May 1956	235	1,144,857	1,145,092	May 1955	437	1,947,575	1,948,012
June 1956	6,000	2,763,545	2,769,545	June 1955	...	2,031,375	2,031,375
July 1956	...	2,100,567	2,100,567	July 1955	...	1,282,117	1,282,117
August 1956	...	1,987,976	1,987,976	August 1955	...	810,470	810,470
September 1956	1,724	3,381,162	3,382,886	September 1955	2,500	1,487,624	1,490,124
October 1956	...	3,555,875	3,555,875	October 1955	2,500	3,265,893	3,268,393
TOTAL	37,531	40,626,602	40,664,133	TOTAL	10,424	21,831,408	21,841,832

1956 -Weighted Average Shellfish Prices at Seattle- 1956

SPECIES	Unit	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.
CLAMS													
Butter	lbs.	\$.09	\$.09	\$.09	\$.09	.09	....	....	....	....	....	....	.12
Razor	lbs.	....	.32	.32	.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Little Neck	lbs.	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	.13	....	....	....	....	.12	.13
Manila	lbs.	.10	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12
Clam meat	lbs.	....	....	.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crabs, Dungeness, Cooked	lbs.	.25	.25	.25	.28	.28	.28	.25	.26	....	....	.21	.22
Crabs, Ocean	doz.	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.80	2.80	2.70	2.50	2.80	2.65	2.75	2.10	2.20
Crabs, Puget Sound	doz.	2.80	2.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crab meat	lbs.	.90	.92	.95	1.00	1.00	.95	.95	1.00	....	....	....	.80
Octopus	lbs.	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
OYSTERS													
Olympia	gal.	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Pacific	gal.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Coast	gal.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Shrimp, local	lbs.	.50	....	....	....	.45	.45	.45	....	....	....	.45	.44
Squid	lbs.	....	....	.18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

● Prices at the first of 1956, for frozen, began at 85c for "brown", under 12; 35c for over 50; and 92c for white, under 12, and 38-40c for over 50. These were quotations for shrimp produced on the West Coast of Mexico.

At the end of the year, supply of West Coast Mexican shrimp was light in large sizes, with prices ranging for "under 12, brown, from 95c-\$1.00; and for white, under 12, \$1.05. Over 50, brown, in December, \$.50, and for white, under 50, \$.55.

The 1956 production of West Mexican shrimp, early in the year, from the

plants at Sinaloa, with eight plants, and Sonora, with six, was much improved over 1955. Optimism was high at the early part of the season, for a good production from West Coast of Mexican boats. And in March, based on figures from the U. S. Customs district for the Southwest area, imports of shrimp from Mexico led, with shrimp from Hong Kong second.

● The trend in processing and merchandising of shrimp, from the standpoint of the importers and processors in the Los Angeles area is toward breaded, frozen, pre-cooked or other-

wise; and a new development, peeled and de-veined, eliminating the "fuss and the muss" for the housewife or the chef. Two of the major importers and processors of shrimp are now selling this kind of pack. In the frozen food cabinets, shrimp of all types, is considered to be one of the best sellers.

From the West Coast of Mexico also comes lobster, produced by fishermen of the Cooperatives delivered to Ensenada for cooking and freezing. The lobster, the same species as that taken by Southern California fishermen, is being merchandised by the San Kenteen Corporation.

AMERICAN CANNED FISH VALUES BY AREAS

YEAR	PACIFIC COAST						States Other than Pacific TOTAL	United States TOTAL
	Alaska	California	Oregon	Washington	TOTAL	% of Nat'l. Total		
1935	\$26,072,966	\$25,252,965	\$ 2,851,987	\$ 4,955,117	\$ 59,133,035	78.8	\$15,860,684	\$ 74,993,719
1936	45,078,945	26,296,129	2,972,959	3,582,880	77,930,913	82.3	16,726,956	94,657,869
1937	45,041,499	30,741,773	4,163,681	5,276,928	85,223,881	81.2	19,713,750	104,937,631
1938	37,059,151	25,232,688	3,638,815	3,762,575	69,693,229	83.5	13,752,660	83,445,889
1939	34,775,988	31,639,354	4,622,664	5,192,077	76,230,083	79.0	20,228,510	96,458,593
1940	31,836,480	36,949,395	5,294,488	3,987,170	78,067,533	82.9	16,046,513	94,114,046
1941	56,453,007	39,830,950	7,704,434	7,130,960	111,119,351	80.1	27,564,806	138,684,157
1942	48,874,227	44,506,354	12,375,323	8,319,559	114,075,463	78.8	30,567,784	144,643,247
1943	58,479,130	46,842,918	7,242,950	2,975,728	115,540,726	81.8	25,615,584	141,156,310
1944	52,072,335	53,653,337	11,720,608	3,706,586	121,152,866	79.5	31,158,318	152,311,184
1945	45,491,662	60,219,179	12,543,519	7,326,616	125,580,976	82.0	27,219,595	152,800,571
1946	55,081,941	85,457,037	12,164,093	18,202,350	170,905,421	75.1	56,724,033	227,629,454
1947	89,135,362	116,493,682	20,626,850	24,949,347	251,205,241	80.9	59,475,179	310,680,420
1948	97,657,187	137,876,592	21,926,969	18,497,700	275,958,448	82.1	60,223,031	336,181,479
1949	82,225,067	119,497,465	13,683,517	23,009,231	238,415,280	80.6	57,088,625	295,503,905
1950	82,828,503	140,251,694	19,250,557	25,370,759	267,701,513	81.3	62,661,340	330,362,853
1951	80,748,052	122,572,382	15,454,209	27,312,377	246,087,020	81.7	55,123,275	301,210,295
1952	77,586,903	124,582,452*	14,284,187	21,362,466	237,816,008	77.7	68,013,190	305,829,198
1953	59,477,956	132,298,470	15,629,708	24,357,778	234,363,912*	76.5	72,515,896	306,879,808
1954	65,107,077	145,247,976	18,386,407**	32,524,805	261,266,265	78.9	69,760,245	331,026,510
1955	58,289,037	133,649,363	22,450,859***	25,671,266	240,060,525	79.1	63,514,935	303,575,460

*Includes Hawaii.

** Includes Hawaii and Samoa.

***Includes Samoa, Hawaii, Puerto Rico.

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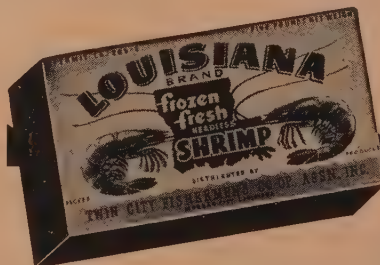
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VALUE OF PRINCIPAL CANNED FISH PRODUCTS

Year	PACIFIC SALMON			SARDINES			Pacific Tuna	Mackerel	Oysters	Shrimp	Clams	Crabs	Miscellaneous Fish Products	GRAND TOTAL
	Pacific Coast States	Alaska	Total	New England States	California									
1921-25*	\$11,060,592	\$29,457,922	\$40,518,514	\$5,761,523	\$4,428,409	\$5,551,385	.....	\$799,927	\$2,704,433	\$3,922,434	\$1,721,051	\$71,087	\$1,552,481	\$66,457,317
1926-30*	12,772,490	38,328,082	51,101,572	6,281,996	4,994,767	8,990,774		\$979,927	2,344,887	5,022,425	2,517,544	36,729	2,703,368	88,474,509
1930-35*	7,301,890	28,515,777	35,815,667	4,519,462	4,519,462	8,464,033	2,117,791	1,392,666	1,392,666	3,672,331	2,942,886	109,225	2,649,056	64,303,682
1936	5,308,438	44,751,633	50,061,071	5,270,454*	7,302,273	14,715,391	3,542,895	2,180,989	2,180,989	4,672,198	2,976,297	130,753	3,243,053	94,564,254
1937	8,386,165	45,547,769	52,933,934	4,998,373	8,592,117	15,936,779	2,673,608	1,992,661	1,992,661	7,130,747	3,013,446	269,699	3,634,551	105,114,935
1938	5,728,892	36,636,897	42,365,789	2,387,045	7,102,358	15,183,638	2,680,220	1,886,476	1,886,476	4,872,393	3,169,649	260,134	3,322,210	83,445,889
1939	7,339,727	34,441,122	41,780,849	7,075,096	8,935,663	20,079,597	2,368,220	1,886,476	1,886,476	5,397,662	3,793,619	258,786	3,714,998	96,181,941
1940	6,575,176	31,474,192	38,049,668	3,736,934	8,935,663	18,091,827	4,101,305	2,526,859	2,526,859	4,318,325	3,776,383	306,890	4,053,256	95,181,941
1941	11,199,317	36,217,601	67,416,918	12,162,451	18,091,827	30,742,493	5,303,718	2,997,817	2,997,817	7,447,330	3,711,023	3,711,023	5,653,466	133,681,157
1942	15,673,968	46,300,209	61,974,177	12,162,451	14,352,964	30,742,493	5,303,718	2,997,817	2,997,817	7,447,330	3,711,023	3,711,023	4,833,950	144,996,947
1943	5,110,847	57,824,267	62,935,114	11,104,570	15,562,959	40,638,117	5,271,203	2,881,514	2,881,514	4,854,799	3,802,450	3,791,098	4,934,350	114,186,792
1944	5,187,136	51,196,140	56,383,276	14,819,803	15,346,472	40,638,117	5,271,203	2,881,514	2,881,514	4,854,799	3,802,450	3,791,098	4,934,350	114,186,792
1945	7,942,102	44,644,303	52,586,405	20,275,500	19,346,472	40,638,117	5,271,203	2,881,514	2,881,514	4,854,799	3,802,450	3,791,098	4,934,350	114,186,792
1946	17,003,459	53,157,194	70,160,653	26,310,674	19,895,649	59,133,823	7,575,291	4,046,691	4,046,691	8,428,733	11,145,047	4,720,119	9,663,714	152,800,571
1947	88,666,542	96,524,730	185,191,272	29,359,114	16,538,375	90,609,175	15,018,633	4,259,485	4,259,485	8,192,004	8,642,235	2,705,391	18,321,357	227,678,455
1948	24,008,466	81,263,168	105,271,634	21,051,675	21,334,825	97,710,326	9,850,834	4,777,531	4,777,531	7,791,313	8,329,639	4,646,444	15,128,737	310,678,920
1949	22,167,812	81,403,511	103,571,327	21,093,033	26,345,609	112,830,094	7,491,815	7,382,831	7,382,831	12,916,397	10,833,889	3,214,713	15,562,101	330,382,853
1950	27,187,060	81,403,511	108,590,571	21,093,033	26,345,609	112,830,094	7,491,815	7,382,831	7,382,831	12,916,397	10,833,889	3,214,713	15,562,101	330,382,853
1951	29,338,514	79,237,355	108,625,869	14,635,352	19,362,744	96,540,290	6,258,222	6,154,235	6,154,235	12,362,559	11,773,909	3,693,490	21,802,585	301,210,295
1952	23,507,016	76,357,016	99,864,032	21,502,970	918,072	106,719,986	11,362,697	7,047,441	7,047,441	13,223,865	12,208,558	2,087,019	30,493,581	305,829,198
1953	24,067,839	58,172,629	82,240,468	16,994,170	8,314,047	124,553,249	5,038,512	6,559,309	6,559,309	18,946,622	12,628,803	2,998,016	33,501,196	306,873,674
1954	28,923,820	63,356,724	92,280,544	18,152,815	12,506,172**	142,148,816	5,230,593	7,469,962	7,469,962	13,791,955	12,301,033	3,699,293	26,445,337	326,445,337
1955	22,149,335	59,839,784	80,989,350	9,333,350	12,444,322*	125,259,064	3,333,979	7,003,987	7,003,987	13,570,933	12,057,326	2,190,664	37,005,162	303,187,886
** Includes Anchovies valued at \$2,430,322.														

* Includes Anchovies valued at \$2,430,732.

CALIFORNIA CANNED FISH PACKS

YEAR	Albacore Cases	Tuna-Bluefin Cases	Skipjack Cases	Yellowfin Cases	Tuna-Chunks, Flakes	Tuna-Tomato Cases	Bonito Cases	Yellowtail Cases	Mackerel Cases	Salmon Cases	Sardine Cases	Shad Cases	Squid Cases	Pet Food Cases	Misc. Cases	TOTAL CASES	YEAR	
1926	66,001	70,283	274,170	165,561	8,182	131,553	44,186	18,940	550	11,761	2,163,755	6,485	23,536	....	63,794	3,043,052	1926	
1927	126,699	50,008	382,175	366,385	7,631	207,496	22,277	24,530	10,961	8,435	2,625,412	6,485	....	....	44,396	3,862,900	1927	
1928	99,751	132,342	194,491	503,077	16,733	117,821	18,900	5,657	388,471	4,585	2,815,330	7,475	2,056	....	124,809	4,491,498	1928	
1929	132,638	89,728	347,132	812,810	16,613	119,605	47,674	15,266	611,503	5,603	3,941,524	9,791	6,056	....	53,925	6,012,433	1929	
1930	145,531	309,604	266,180	878,382	29,561	74,985	69,341	21,343	1,273,333	11,202	3,069,524	1,796	25,271	....	127,226	6,159,239	1930	
1931	144,973	46,462	278,638	613,344	19,441	36,220	38,254	2,041	101,217	14,070	1,794,991	....	19,827	....	4,855	3,158,465	1931	
1932	65,377	6,687	305,007	678,313	16,291	42,247	42,114	3,115	89,176	2,005	1,001,845	201	....	....	50	2,323,052	1932	
1933	49,381	7,581	273,792	597,792	13,090	41,200	35,560	33,516	760,126	3,076	1,422,866	....	1,740	....	1,399	3,698,293	1933	
1934	82,182	332,411	267,328	1,097,912	30,502	55,163	82,205	81,177	1,214,491	820	2,051,726	....	4,257	....	5,324,084	5,324,084	1934	
1935	112,149	438,501	338,493	1,264,478	41,658	82,205	128,065	104,078	1,761,166	874	2,820,742	5,039	8,781	....	1,104	6,920,625	1935	
1936	55,884	333,377	480,260	1,418,045	24,873	56,537	104,078	47,480	1,228,368	....	2,443,464	13,124	12,282	....	2,176	6,800,815	1936	
1937	91,159	215,535	763,916	1,264,477	50,438	137,737	129,572	47,480	793,780	147	2,943,204	6,361	5,531	....	1,000	6,986,616	1937	
1938	289,369	218,198	372,998	1,264,477	64,476	137,737	129,572	71,234	958,890	....	2,443,464	11,244	20,167	....	545	6,241,557	1938	
1939	356,675	218,198	465,570	1,264,477	72,240	177,340	159,090	26,461	968,718	....	3,326,162	12,665	23,926	....	150	8,021,945	1939	
1940	145,741	313,210	836,223	2,005,819	227,320	184,322	176,559	68,482	1,435,113	1,125	3,188,089	15,743	34,603	....	100	9,374,133	1940	
1941	239,505	279,702	433,029	1,325,645	170,976	33,838	176,559	129,397	843,747	....	5,395,824	24,945	34,603	....	16	9,820,465	1941	
1942	239,505	279,702	433,029	1,325,645	170,976	33,838	176,559	129,397	843,747	....	5,395,824	24,945	34,603	....	16	9,820,465	1942	
1943	425,741	174,855	383,167	666,209	502,515	15,565	35,325	73,286	839,312	1,175	3,400,167	11,516	119,237	....	11,131	6,699,736	1943	
1944	425,741	174,855	383,167	666,209	502,515	15,565	35,325	73,286	839,312	1,175	3,400,167	11,516	119,237	....	11,131	6,699,736	1944	
1945	480,615	337,856	548,174	827,483	757,800	15,565	35,325	73,286	839,312	1,651	3,725,657	12,541	119,237	....	43,206	7,738,449	1945	
1946	381,271	370,893	904,451	1,065,215	757,800	15,565	35,325	73,286	839,312	1,651	3,725,657	12,541	119,237	....	43,206	7,738,449	1946	
1947	286,272	370,893	904,451	1,065,215	757,800	15,565	35,325	73,286	839,312	1,651	3,725,657	12,541	119,237	....	43,206	7,738,449	1947	
1948	861,737	98,473	930,235	3,335,759	850,760	62,639	159,553	153,434	971,646	1,801	2,986,034	2,477	369,762	....	1,249,366	1,249,366	1948	
1949	1,125,463	11,186	734,328	2,694,947	1,762,232	257,356	14,356	87,489	1,410,541	4,279	5,430,439	1,948	84,675	....	2,060,709	1,593,176	1949	
1950	607,250	....	....	1,562,142	4,793,574	162,277	14,356	87,489	1,410,541	1,266	3,052,642	1,078	224,884	....	1,593,176	431,465	1950	
1951	962,032			1,547,310	129,502	46,509	181,261	1,573,745	3,115	60,683	109,633	1,375	1,616		1,161	724,522	12,474,885	1951
1952	1,092,313			1,592,457	6,988,302	180,166	44,603	30,932	564,612	2,162	1,437,722	1,397	194,716		1,692,796	1,202,789	12,474,885	1952
1953	1,285,249			1,251,199	5,805,631	202,880	2,739	1,980	564,612	2,162	1,437,722	1,397	194,716		1,692,796	1,202,789	12,474,885	1953
1954																		1954
1955																		1955

Bluefin, Skipjack and Yellowfin are combined under Yellowfin from 1951.

CLAMS

1956 -PACIFIC CANNED CLAM PACK- 1956

COMPANY	Canery Location	1- lb. Talls 48	No. 1 E.O. 48	Half-Pound 48	Total Cases as they run	Total Standard Cases Basis 48 halves
RAZOR CLAMS						
Aurora Packing Co.	Cordova, Alaska	...	...	500	500	500
Bell Buoy Crab Co.	Seaside, Oregon	(a) 177	...	91	268	445
Halferty Canneries, Inc.	Cordova, Alaska	...	...	20,780	20,780	20,780
"	Kodiak, Alaska	...	...	12,925	12,925	12,925
Mohawk Packing Co.	Moclips, Washington	...	...	4,468	4,468	4,468
Plumb & Edney	Copalis, Washington	...	...	1,986	1,986	1,986
Shelter Cove Packing Co.	Cordova, Alaska	...	...	50	50	50
Simon Seafoods Co.	Kastlof, Alaska	4	...	4	8	12
TOTAL U.S. RAZOR CLAMS		181	...	40,804	40,985	41,166
Queen Charlotte Cannery	Masset, B.C.	...	...	3,539	3,539	3,539
TOTAL RAZOR CLAMS		181	...	44,343	44,524	44,705
HARDSHELL CLAMS						
Iwersen Canning Co. (b)	Point Roberts, Wash.	2,142	360	354	2,856	2,946
Scheerer Canning Co.	Everett, Washington	51	...	155	206	320
TOTAL HARDSHELL CLAMS		2,193	360	509	3,062	3,266
GRAND TOTAL PACIFIC CLAMS		2,374	360	44,852	47,586	47,971

(a) Two-pound cans, 24 to the case.

(b) Also packed 2,856 cases of clam nectar in packages of various sizes and case count

Competitive Pressure Limits Production

● Pacific clam packing in 1956 became more than ever limited to that species of clams which only the Pacific produces—and only the Pacific beaches of Canada and the United States.

What kind of clams are so restricted?

Razor clams—a form found in commercial quantities only in the sandy beaches from northwestern Oregon around the rim of the Pacific to the root of the Alaska Peninsula. Actually, these clams occur beyond these limits, but in dwindling numbers,

although the day may come when commercial operations draw clams from the Alaska Peninsula and even the Aleutian Islands.

● What limited Pacific clam production largely to this single, restricted species?

The pressure of competition from abundant supplies of the hardshell clams from Japan and the Atlantic Coast of the United States, from Maine down to New Jersey.

Where formerly Puget Sound and British Columbia cannery packed sub-

stantial quantities of hardshell clams, principally butter clams and little-necks, this business has dwindled to nominal volume in recent years with the increasing quantity and improved quality of offerings from other areas.

● Atlantic sea clams, which are dredged mechanically from offshore bottoms, are produced much more cheaply than the Pacific varieties, which must be dug by hand. Beside this low-cost production, the large clams now taken from the ocean beds yield an excellent product which approaches and often substitutes for the superlative razor clam.

Japanese canned clam shipments to the United States also impose a vigorous competition on the Pacific Coast hardshell product.

● Alaska continued as the primary center of razor clam production in

WASHINGTON RAZOR CLAM PRODUCTION

YEAR	COPALIS BEACH			GRAYLAND BEACH			LONG BEACH			KALALOCK, etc.	Total Catch All Beaches
	(Pounds)			(Pounds)			(Pounds)			Total Catch-Pounds	(Pounds)
	# of Digs	Total Catch	Per Dig	# of Digs	Total Catch	Per Dig	# of Digs	Total Catch	Per Dig		
1937	20,695	546,486	26.4	9,026	285,317	31.6	2,986	99,591	33.4	46,478	997,872
1938	37,064	1,366,441	36.9	20,765	882,619	42.5	9,410	364,383	38.7	44,670	2,650,355
1939	23,903	846,633	35.4	11,182	433,796	38.7	11,321	653,992	57.7	30,692	1,965,113
1940	25,343	604,338	23.8	13,582	347,435	25.5	25,115	1,159,123	46.1	14,886	2,125,782
1941	12,389	406,393	32.8	2,643	111,819	42.3	3,307	222,129	67.2	806	741,147
Reserve	7,965	347,693	43.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1942	5,088	143,148	28.1	814	26,283	32.3	3,941	174,104	44.2	*	343,535
1943	5,284	164,907	31.2	1,005	24,728	24.1	799	20,627	25.8	*	210,262
1944	8,485	409,374	48.2	2,705	105,425	38.9	2,651	108,030	40.7	*	622,829
1945	14,519	1,124,965	77.5	5,289	512,298	96.9	4,255	418,673	98.4	1,235	2,057,171
1946	12,387	922,516	74.5	10,548	461,773	43.8	11,109	663,776	59.8	*	2,048,065
1947	16,881	1,164,321	58.5	6,564	305,122	46.5	9,105	544,657	59.7	*	2,014,100
1948	18,263	687,612	37.6	6,642	249,869	37.6	8,489	268,862	31.8	50,350	1,256,693
1949	14,496	475,649	32.8	5,412	177,227	32.7	1,220	42,169	34.5	26,686	721,731
1950	11,878	231,879	26.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,303	237,182
1951	14,583	700,173	48.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700,173
1952	17,630	651,733	37.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,595	691,328
1953	13,203	504,050	38.1	—	—	—	724	60,267	83.2	28,863	593,180
1954	8,407	550,524	63.2	—	—	—	152	11,759	77.3	35,018	597,301
1955	7,859	614,061	78.1	—	—	—	224	24,666	110.0	110,682	749,409
1956	10,054	416,884	41.3	—	—	—	**	92,947	**	138,875	648,506

NOTE: - In 1950 the catch per dig was computed only on pounds sold, which equaled 5,205 digs for 140,017 lbs. 91,862 lbs. of the quota were not sold and the number of digs for this unsold portion does not agree with the digs and pounds sold.

*The small amount is included with Copalis Beach
**Not available.

PACIFIC CLAM PACK IN PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	(Basis 48 halves per case)				Year	(Basis 48 halves per case)			
	RAZOR CLAMS					HARD SHELL CLAMS			
	Alaska	Wash. & Oregon	B.C.	TOTAL		Alaska	Wash.	*B.C.	TOTAL
1929	28,270	63,526	13,050	104,846	1929	....	19,514	21,547	41,061
1930	33,937	54,746	12,623	100,324	1930	600	27,735	18,738	46,073
1931	43,460	53,412	8,658	105,440	1931	2,600	19,516	18,043	40,159
1932	69,147	46,002	8,457	123,606	1932	76	13,264	9,201	22,541
1933	38,213	38,772	....	76,985	1933	....	22,438	20,432	45,163
1934	31,655	30,232	....	61,656	1934	....	25,880	11,630	37,510
1935	34,864	53,057	....	87,921	1935	....	37,249	20,418	57,667
1936	29,900	49,692	....	79,592	1936	....	45,222	25,158	70,380
1937	29,044	20,373	....	49,417	1937	....	45,788	25,174	70,962
1938	42,305	64,167	....	106,472	1938	....	40,007	44,310	84,317
1939	35,258	60,205	....	95,463	1939	....	39,165	10,862	50,027
1940	41,556	51,705	....	93,261	1940	....	35,250	7,151	42,402
1941	22,736	27,629	....	50,365	1941	....	22,380	6,772	29,152
1942	46,703	3,999	5,568	56,270	1942	....	10,972	12,240	23,212
1943	48,692	1,732	5,821	56,275	1943	2,457	2,902	11,642	†34,001
1944	47,050	3,512	**	50,562	1944	11,630	19,863	**	†71,024
1945	43,476	38,152	**	81,628	1945	6,029	11,752	4,693	22,474
1946	51,594	51,063	**	102,657	1946	14,441	20,574	23,867	98,826
1947	24,726	42,970	....	67,696	1947	323	15,301	**	15,624
1948	34,425	11,720	....	46,145	1948	92	12,600	....	12,692
1949	42,103	4,482	923	47,518	1949	125	16,449	9,794 ½	26,368 ½
1950	54,534	849	1,583	56,966	1950	....	8,919	8,456	17,375
1951	44,082	11,014	3,196	58,292	1951	15	13,981	15,460	29,456
1952	25,960	9,843	***	35,803	1952	179	13,544†	24,592	38,315
1953	39,234	8,449	5,183	52,866	1953	164	13,281†	19,249	32,694
1954	31,463	5,541	8,413	45,417	1954	1,634	22,336	23,717	47,687
1955	45,931	10,386	....	60,117	1955	14	24,755	6,780	31,549
1956	34,267	6,899	3,539	44,705	1956	...	3,266	**	3,266

Total includes clams canned in California from clam meats produced in Mexico, 100 cases in 1943, 39,531 cases in 1944, and 225,299 cases in 1945, and 39,944 cases canned in California in 1946. †† Includes a small amount canned in Calif. British Columbia figures for years 1932 to 1947 and 1951, 1952 and 1953 include razor clams. ***Included with Hardshell.

**British Columbia totals not available.

NOTE: - Data for current year from original sources. Data for previous years are from official sources, converted to Pacific standard cases of 48 halves.

1956, the pack being held close to normal limits by the operation of the quota imposed in the principal area of occurrence around the delta of the Copper River.

On the Washington coast, second center of razor clam production, the output was rather limited, due pri-

marily to a close quota, and secondarily to the demand for clams to be used as crab bait.

In Washington the razor clam quota is variable, being determined annually by the state Department of Fisheries on the basis of the expected abundance, which is predicted on the basis

of observed data indicating the success of spawning and the success of survival of the clams due to reach commercial size. This is further weighted by information as to the numbers of older clams remaining in the fishery and the drain of the personal use digging by amateurs.

OREGON CLAM LANDINGS

Year	Pounds												Total
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1955	10,481	23,314	53,499	29,843	29,458	57,569	67,578	34,961	21,768	12,505	9,341	10,822	361,139
1956	12,150	30,471	61,310	33,600	44,313	67,755	41,399	31,983	21,130	8,883	18,237	12,519	383,750
1957	26,936	33,572	47,126	31,537	58,325	38,980	66,384	33,868	13,353	3,201	12,533	3,199	369,014
1958	19,953	15,875	33,408	38,856	61,816	50,750	55,484	40,914	15,631	11,211	5,518	6,473	355,889
1959	12,859	5,924	23,428	29,333	70,451	38,844	36,599	29,888	13,678	41,825	28,866	5,846	337,541
1960	9,204	15,981	19,317	31,079	78,537	107,309	45,183	52,794	36,306	33,708	37,564	13,747	480,729
1961	6,929	16,749	34,942	41,729	60,359	72,691	80,390	36,295	19,016	....	....	....	369,100
1962	8,320	24,363	30,038	47,825	95,815	67,068	74,881	52,471	24,533	39,970	24,680	6,200	496,164
1963	3,052	12,917	14,177	50,671	94,673	78,799	54,518	27,501	20,396	18,526	2,930	4,664	382,824
1964	4,343	10,651	17,084	24,199	55,084	53,807	54,041	35,718	11,983	7,876	9,902	6,898	291,586
1965	14,001	12,842	18,855	22,474	45,764	58,461	54,726	34,819	18,231	11,465	6,782	7,124	305,544
1966	2,815	5,342	9,491	22,353	26,714	31,225	41,363	31,280	12,265				182,848

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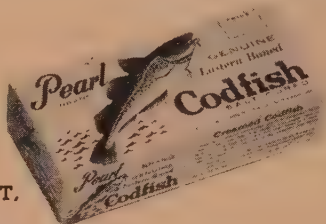
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Confidence Manifest In Increased Production

Freezing more fish than in any year since 1946, the Pacific industry in 1956 moved at a quickened and more confident pace.

Freezers' reports to this *Yearbook* show increases in all categories of production save sablefish; and are marked by a particularly notable upward bound fillets, where a pound of gain is equivalent to four pounds of whole fish. Through all of 1956 there was a degree of stability which was in marked contrast with the collapse in the spring of 1955.

High prices were paid, true; but sales at high prices kept pace, and the appetite of the consumer seemed sharper.

Despite the short production of Falls, salmon freezings reported for 1956 showed a marked up-swing to 34,000,000 pounds, higher than in any year since 1950.

The Halibut pack, which was sharply curtailed in 1955, was up again and exceeded—with a pack of 53.5 million pounds reported—stood at the highest total record.

Notwithstanding this high volume of freezing for the two principal species, 1957 opened with firmness evident and confidence manifest.

Trend toward "portionizing" of fish, either before freezing or by subsequent cutting from frozen fish, flitches or blocks, continued to exert a powerful influence upon the Pacific frozen fish business all through 1956.

Portions of fish cut to exact weights go primarily into the institutional trade and seemed to command a growing fraction of the industry's attention—perhaps somewhat at the expense of the consumer-packaged product.

● One of the most important developments of 1956 so far as fish freezing is concerned was the approval by Canada of the use of chlortetracycline as an adjunct of refrigeration in protecting the quality of fish, while fresh and after freezing.

Although delay on the part of the United States Food and Drug Administration in accepting antibiotics as proper for use on fish prevented any notable application in Canada to the end of 1956, it was anticipated that the pioneering action of the Dominion would open the way to a general utilization of antibiotics in the fisheries.

The fact that the United States permits the use of both chlortetracycline

1956 -PACIFIC FROZEN SHELLFISH- 1956

Company	Location	(Pounds)						
		Dungeness Crabmeat Lbs.	King Crabmeat Lbs.	Crab Frozen in Shell	Shrimp Meat Lbs.	Clams Shucked Lbs.	Oysters Shucked	Total Shellfish
Alutian Cold Storage Co.	Sand Point	....	1,002,000	....	....	....	....	1,002,000
Al Buoy Crab Company	Seaside	8,000	....	....	....	700	....	8,700
Booth Fisheries Corporation	Seattle	32,000	....	....	1,000	500	86,000	119,500
British Columbia Packers Ltd.	All Points	3,163	....	....	46,037	2,140	97,991	149,331
Canadian Fishing Company, Ltd.	Vancouver	4,139	....	....	3,322	....	....	7,461
Castal Glacier Sea Foods, Inc.	Pelican	72,043	....	29,864	....	....	....	101,907
Chermermen's Cooperative Feder'n.	Vancouver	1,000	....	....	200	....	4,000	5,200
Chermermen's Cooperative Feder'n.	Prince Rupert	1,000	....	....	1,000	....	....	2,000
Cherbor Seafoods Co.	Wrangell	....	....	....	143,279	....	....	143,279
Chukoten Fish Company	Westport	52,085	....	....	3,215	....	....	55,300
Clyler-Dahl Fish Company	Petersburg	30,000	....	....	80,000	....	....	110,000
Cong Crab Inc.	Kodiak	....	21,900	172,352	....	....	....	194,252
Corn Lizio Fish Company	Eureka	184,431	....	....	93,086	780	....	278,297
Crowns Packing Company	Halibut Cove	....	18,000	....	12,000	200	....	30,200
Crow England Fish Company	Oregon	38,000	....	....	....	....	....	38,000
Curtland Fish Company	Portland	11,789	....	....	280	11,646	3,931	27,646
Prince Rupert Fisher. Coop. Assn.	Prince Rupert	....	....	....	1,914	....	....	1,914
Green Charlotte Cannery, Ltd.	Massett	43,085	....	378,958	....	....	....	422,043
San Juan Fishing & Packing Co.	Seattle	90,000	....	....	....	14,000	....	104,000
Seattle Sea Foods Company	Seattle	28,000	....	....	....	....	....	28,000
Seldovia Bay Packing Co.	Seldovia	....	116,000	....	....	....	....	116,000
E. Shields Co.	Seattle	2,502	....	30,133	....	....	....	32,635
Keefield's Deep Sea Trawlers	Seattle	....	1,056,000	756,000	....	....	....	1,812,000
Shington Fish & Oyster Co.	Seattle	490	....	....	....	1,520	4,013	6,023
Sliz Fish Products Co.	Seattle	30,000						30,000
TOTAL		631,727	2,213,900	1,367,307	385,333	31,486	195,935	4,825,688

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oxytetracycline in the preparation of poultry points to the probability of only permission for its use on fish, particularly where they are intended for subsequent canning.

Although Pacific Coast fish sticks producers in 1956 noted a leveling-off demand for the product—perhaps not in the degree manifest on the

eastern seaboard—production of trawl fish in the Pacific Northwest is believed to have been the largest in any year in history.

A substantial part of this trawl business was concerned with true cod, favorite material for fish sticks.

● Use of "palletainers", collapsible metal baskets, for handling and hold-

ing frozen fish in cold storages, and for facilitating their movement by mechanical means, was one of the interesting improvements in refrigeration practice on the Pacific in 1956.

Packing whole brine-frozen crabs in polyethylene bags, heat sealed,

1956 -PACIFIC FROZEN FISH- 1956

COMPANY	(Pounds)						
	Plant Location	Halibut, lbs.	Salmon, lbs.	Sablefish, lbs.	Fillets, lbs.	Miscellaneous, lbs.	TOTAL LBS.
ALASKA							
Alaska Fish & Farm Products	Anchorage	49,075	24,640	...	...	...	73,715
Alutian Cold Storage Co.	Sand Point	1,221,356	912,000	...	...	2,000	2,135,356*
North Fisheries Corporation	All Points	1,854,793	400,814	29,131	1,000	...	2,285,738
Cordova Fish & Cold Storage Co.	Cordova	...	40,000	...	...	...	40,000
Alut Producer's Cooperative	S.E. Alaska	520,000	953,000	100,000	...	...	1,573,000
Juneau Cold Storage Co.	Juneau	556,979	...	108,337	...	2,182	667,498*
Mer-Dahl Fish Company	Petersburg	1,500,000	500,000	400,000	...	...	2,450,000
Ketchikan Cold Storage Co.	Ketchikan	2,405,000	1,001,900	106,000	...	...	3,512,900*
Callum-Legaz Fish Co.	S.E. Alaska	700,000	90,000	50,000	...	...	840,000
England Fish Company	S.E. Alaska	3,600,000	650,000	35,000	...	...	4,285,000
Alut Cold Storage Co.	Pelican	...	793,110	6,188	...	10,874	810,172*
Petersburg Cold Storage Co.	Petersburg	1,122,322	128,788	367,100	...	...	1,618,210*
C. Phillips	Ketchikan	1,850,000	240,000	33,000	...	...	2,723,000
	Juneau	393,709	37,677	29,513	...	...	460,899
	Petersburg	909,608	100,360	216,367	...	...	1,226,335
Juan Fishing & Packing Co.	Pelican	64,855	38,279	...	...	...	103,144
	Sitka	301,344	55,563	...	...	...	356,907
	Sand Point	74,644	...	...	...	...	74,644
Stastian Stuart	Juneau	118,858	140,768	...	...	2,744	262,370
Fish Company	Pelican	9,902	169,371	506	...	...	179,779
Novia Bay Packing Co.	Seldovia	742,683	...	...	...	...	742,683
Alut Cold Storage Co.	Sitka	1,078,989	246,881	12,629	2,818	619	1,341,936*
Alut Food Products, Inc.	S.E. Alaska	258,465	901,113	363,218	...	9,036	1,531,832
Washington Fish & Oyster Co., Inc.	Port Williams	1,109,000	60,000	...	...	...	1,169,000
Alut Fish	Ketchikan	150,000	325,000	7,000	...	...	482,000
Products Co.	Pelican	358,000	430,000	...	...	...	788,000
Wrangell Cold Storage Co.	Wrangell	769,156	363,948	55,876	...	...	1,188,980
Total Alaska		21,718,748	8,603,212	1,919,865	3,818	77,455	32,323,098
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
North Fisheries Corporation	All Points	913,149	305,638	1,000	40,610	...	1,260,397
British Columbia Packers Ltd.	All Points	4,985,518	5,611,871	111,812	4,346,651	489,519	15,545,371
	Vancouver	2,074,452	2,211,984	2,723	227,645	154,550	4,671,554
Canadian Fishing Co., Ltd.	Butedale	520,165	264,094	...	...	44,808	829,067
	Prince Rupert	2,046,361	707,995	2,682	215,574	206,993	3,179,605
Hermer's	Vancouver	200,000	500,000	...	10,000	...	720,000
Cooperative Federation	Prince Rupert	4,000,000	3,000,000	200,000	300,000	50,000	7,550,000
Prince Rupert Fishermen's	Prince Rupert	3,200,711	2,340,644	112,717	392,283	3,235	6,049,590
Cooperative Association	Vancouver	187,499	560,024	...	...	385	747,908
Juan Fishing	Vancouver	786,114	2,680	...	...	...	788,794
and Packing Company	Prince Rupert	1,160,287	386,387	...	...	...	1,546,674
Total British Columbia		20,074,256	15,891,317	430,934	5,532,963	959,490	42,888,960
PUGET SOUND							
North Fisheries Corporation	Seattle	1,015,679	856,251	141,785	406,485	403,000	2,823,200
Stein Seafoods, Inc.	Bellingham	9,552	...	...	1,203,966	...	1,213,518
Case Fish Company	Seattle	...	102,000	176,000	12,500	...	290,500
May Fisheries Company	Seattle	600,000	350,000	380,000	800,000	200,000	2,330,000
Alut Producer's Cooperative	Seattle	...	200,000	...	...	...	200,000
Callum-Legaz Fish Co.	Seattle	400,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	...	650,000
England Fish Company	Puget Sound	1,900,000	390,000	150,000	550,000	60,000	3,050,000
Stastian Stuart Fish Co.	Seattle	589,000	90,973	...	...	15,960	695,933
Juan Fishing & Packing Co.	Seattle	2,087,887	1,740,761	206,554	...	...	4,035,202
Seattle Sea Foods Company	Seattle	1,200,000	85,000	15,000	...	...	1,300,000
Alut Food Products, Inc.	Seattle	258,465	901,113	363,218	...	9,036	1,531,832
Washington Fish & Oyster Co., Inc.	Seattle	1,038,996	1,030,655	299,685	2,710	293,061	2,665,107
Alut Fish Products Co.	Seattle	875,000	400,000	150,000	10,000	100,000	1,535,000
Miscellaneous	Puget Sound	1,250,000	500,000	20,000	200,000	175,000	2,145,000
Total Puget Sound		11,224,579	6,746,753	2,002,242	3,235,661	1,256,057	24,465,292
COLUMBIA RIVER & OREGON							
Columbia River Packers Association	Astoria	336,497	445,313	62,298	345,371	62,779	1,252,258
England Fish Company	Astoria	...	275,000	50,000	...	73,000	398,000
Portland Fish Company	Portland	76,765	422,199	10,785	20,799	126,599	657,147
Juan Fishing & Packing Co.	Warrenton	37,500	602,500	80,500	924,000	...	1,644,500
Don Fishermen's Coop. Packing Co.	Astoria	...	45,532	...	...	25,996	71,528
Total Columbia River & Oregon		450,762	1,790,544	203,583	1,290,170	288,374	4,023,433
CALIFORNIA							
Order Fish Company	Fort Bragg	...	60,000	55,000	...	26,000	141,000
La Lazo Fish Company	Eureka	...	326,232	91,106	174,648	10,000	601,986
Miscellaneous	All California	109,000	876,768	19,000	885,352	2,729,894	4,620,014
Total California		109,000	1,263,000	165,106	1,060,000	2,765,894	5,363,000
GRAND TOTALS		53,577,345	34,294,826	4,721,730	11,122,612	5,347,270	109,063,783

Stom-frozen fish, reported by companies to which it is credited in this table, is omitted from the quantities of fish reported by these custom freezers.

FROZEN

SALMON FREEZING IN CANADA BY MONTHS

Year	(Pounds)												TOTAL
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1943	42,410	76,821	1,722	1,410	46,691	579,333	1,289,797	1,842,880	3,306,198	4,693,989	2,738,670	194,089	14,814,01
1944	190,468	366,346	199,226	34,334	35,166	799,534	1,736,542	2,902,804	3,602,202	3,489,092	490,764	216,862	14,063,34
1945	419,230	95,244	360,661	19,945	158,305	822,475	822,475	3,789,008	4,264,479	4,264,479	1,313,675	401,122	16,731,09
1946	18,904	520,509	902,832	43,216	114,952	1,213,867	2,131,929	3,098,060	3,709,790	6,134,139	3,262,982	421,969	21,573,14
1947	271,572	221,343	270,066	41,620	342,709	921,265	2,328,428	2,659,952	2,628,493	6,477,323	1,873,407	48,000	18,084,17
1948	443,000	147,000	7,000	15,000	243,000	1,498,000	2,237,000	2,626,000	2,771,000	10,387,000	2,009,000	291,000	22,674,00
1949	157,000	22,000	33,000	107,000	242,000	1,935,000	2,961,000	4,565,000	3,917,000	7,362,000	1,463,000	24,000	22,788,00
1950	4,000	22,000	22,000	5,000	227,000	1,224,000	2,462,000	5,246,000	8,678,000	7,149,000	702,000	8,000	25,749,00
1951	25,000	72,000	2,000	11,000	229,000	1,114,000	2,677,000	4,329,000	4,690,000	6,989,000	1,311,000	16,000	21,465,00
1952	10,000	29,000	100,000	80,000	395,000	1,804,000	3,227,000	5,244,000	3,034,000	2,151,000	1,508,000	18,000	17,600,00
1953	28,000	72,000	30,000	86,000	349,000	1,512,000	2,934,000	4,749,000	5,149,000	6,872,000	865,000	38,000	17,149,00
1954	15,000	70,000	353,000	29,000	204,000	709,000	3,138,000	2,932,000	4,333,000	5,051,000	512,000	28,000	17,374,00
1955	53,000	32,000	47,000	41,000	107,000	914,000	3,579,000	4,165,000	2,850,000	1,218,000	148,000	30,000	13,184,00
1956	33,000	23,000	4,000	16,000	317,000	1,315,000	3,518,000	4,697,000	2,466,000	*	*	*	12,389,00

NOTE: - All figures in accordance with latest reports.

*Data not available.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Dept. of Trade & Commerce.

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ALASKA FISH FREEZING BY MONTHS

ITEM	(Pounds)												TOTAL
	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
FROZEN FISH													
Alt & Animal Food	806,000	683,000	...	9,000	1,286,000	1,000	13,000	1,000	218,000	119,000	10,000	...	3,146,000
Filets & Steaks:													
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	57,000	28,000	39,000	20,000	5,000	...	164,000
Kingcod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000
Round, Dressed, etc.:													
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	2,921,000	7,904,000	4,010,000	5,181,000	2,433,000	93,000	6,000	22,548,000
Salablefish	...	...	...	...	16,000	11,000	18,000	430,000	582,000	236,000	695,000	123,000	2,111,000
Mon: King	...	...	...	...	52,000	301,000	712,000	413,000	581,000	211,000	42,000	7,000	2,319,000
" Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,903,000	1,659,000	570,000	...	...	4,132,000
" Chum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,000	45,000	1,058,000	7,000	...	1,157,000
" Unclassified	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	206,000	629,000	33,000	...	...	870,000
Total Salmon	...	...	...	...	54,000	301,000	712,000	2,569,000	2,914,000	1,872,000	49,000	7,000	8,478,000
Other Fish	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	4,000	126,000	...	2,000	1,000	...	138,000
Total Frozen Fish	806,000	683,000	...	14,000	1,356,000	3,249,000	8,708,000	7,167,000	8,934,000	4,682,000	853,000	136,000	36,588,000
FROZEN SHELLFISH													
Clabs & Crabmeats	1,000	1,000	...	2,000	2,000	159,000	4,000	5,000	36,000	247,000	235,000	145,000	837,000
Crimp:													
Raw, Headless	20,000	...	19,000	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,000
Other, (Incl. Breaded)	...	28,000	7,000	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	16,000	16,000	77,000
Total Shellfish	21,000	29,000	26,000	2,000	2,000	179,000	14,000	5,000	36,000	247,000	251,000	161,000	973,000
TOTAL FROZEN FISH & SHELLFISH	827,000	712,000	26,000	16,000	1,358,000	3,428,000	8,722,000	7,172,000	8,970,000	4,929,000	1,104,000	297,000	37,561,000

branded, and bearing directions for use of the product, developed into an important aspect of the refrigeration business almost over night, and proved of great benefit in moving an exceptional production of crabs to market, albeit at very low prices.

Pacific fish sticks packing improved its facilities vastly in 1956, although business was not brisk.

Certi-Fresh Frozen Foods, Los Angeles subsidiary of British Columbia Packers, Ltd., established an entirely

modern fish sticks and breeding plant in connection with its other facilities in Los Angeles. The plant puts a premium on speed of operation without sacrifice of quality and finish in the product. Quantity becomes a secondary consideration in the plant, which is engineered and equipped in a manner characteristic of the operations of the parent company, the largest fish-packing house in the British Empire, with important operations on both coasts of Canada and well distributed in the United States.

● Another modern fish sticks packing plant—but this time on a strictly custom basis—is that which Chef Canning Co. brought into full operation during the year at Seattle.

This company, which was one of the earliest fish-stickers on the Pacific Coast, handles production for a number of Seattle fishery concerns which furnish it with fillet blocks.

One of the features of the plant is the equipment for handling thin slabs of the type devised by the Eardley Fisheries Co. for its sticks. These slabs

WASHINGTON FISH FREEZING BY MONTHS

ITEM	(Pounds)												TOTAL
	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
FROZEN FISH													
Alt & Animal Food	74,000	33,000	79,000	60,000	118,000	101,000	172,000	92,000	160,000	165,000	428,000	138,000	1,620,000
Filets and Steaks:													
Blocks and Slabs	...	...	8,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	16,000	7,000	4,000	7,000	...	...	51,000
Cod	18,000	8,000	15,000	65,000	62,000	89,000	63,000	777,000	37,000	34,000	33,000	35,000	536,000
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	91,000	294,000	109,000	330,000	257,000	77,000	137,000	1,295,000
Kingcod	1,000	...	2,000	4,000	24,000	19,000	52,000	23,000	13,000	14,000	19,000	...	171,000
Ocean Perch, Pacific	44,000	26,000	33,000	30,000	31,000	113,000	158,000	88,000	46,000	85,000	83,000	89,000	826,000
Rockfish	...	...	10,000	14,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	11,000	11,000	73,000
Salmon	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	6,000	11,000	2,000	32,000	192,000	45,000	289,000
Sole	75,000	38,000	52,000	61,000	127,000	184,000	115,000	48,000	144,000	60,000	92,000	150,000	1,146,000
Other	...	...	...	...	7,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	26,000	38,000
Fish Sticks (Cooked & Uncooked)	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,000	122,000	13,000	2,000	...	...	209,000
Round, Dressed, etc.:													
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	481,000	3,218,000	2,474,000	1,707,000	3,094,000	69,000	...	11,043,000
Salablefish	28,000	5,000	...	5,000	8,000	8,000	27,000	136,000	360,000	481,000	1,881,000	226,000	3,165,000
Mon: King	...	...	...	...	28,000	103,000	229,000	465,000	739,000	395,000	31,000	2,000	1,992,000
" Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,000	796,000	997,000	682,000	529,000	7,000	3,110,000
" Chum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	135,000	332,000	384,000	869,000
" Other	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	21,000	1,000	...	32,000	32,000	89,000
Total Salmon	...	...	...	...	28,000	106,000	328,000	1,282,000	1,755,000	1,212,000	924,000	425,000	6,060,000
Shell	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	9,000	103,000	93,000	11,000	15,000	...	233,000
Other Fish	...	...	...	16,000	10,000	10,000	23,000	20,000	44,000	23,000	155,000	24,000	325,000
Total Frozen Fish	240,000	110,000	199,000	260,000	421,000	1,210,000	4,563,000	4,594,000	4,713,000	5,485,000	3,979,000	1,306,000	27,080,000
FROZEN SHELLFISH													
Clams & Clammeats	1,000	1,000	...	42,000	...	6,000	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	70,000
Clabs & Crab meats	61,000	108,000	94,000	80,000	193,000	162,000	22,000	2,000	...	94,000	11,000	...	827,000
Crabs	50,000	43,000	57,000	50,000	33,000	30,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	33,000	68,000	370,000
Crimp: Raw, headless	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,000
Other Shellfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	2,000
Total Shellfish	112,000	152,000	153,000	172,000	226,000	198,000	25,000	24,000	1,000	95,000	45,000	69,000	1,272,000
TOTAL FROZEN FISH & SHELLFISH	352,000	262,000	352,000	432,000	647,000	1,408,000	4,588,000	4,618,000	4,714,000	5,580,000	4,024,000	1,375,000	28,352,000

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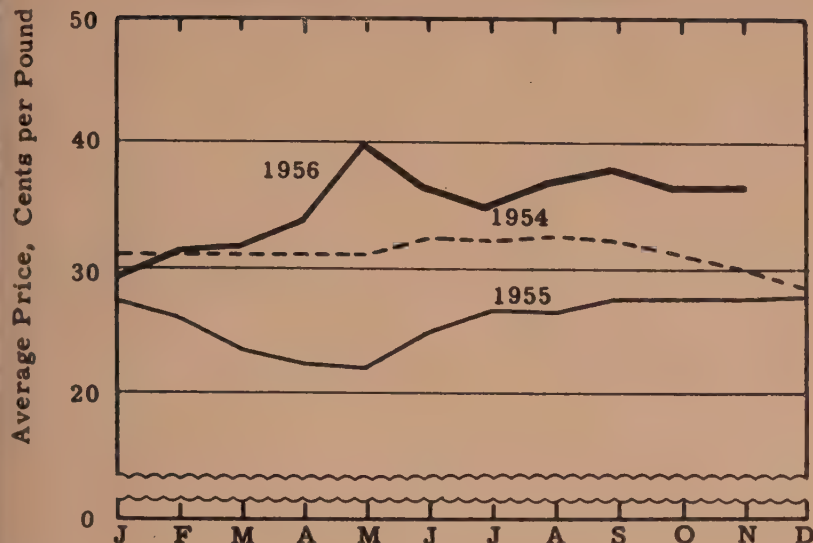


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Western dressed, 20-80 lbs., frozen, at New York

are as thick as a fish stick is wide. The only sawing done on them is to divide the slabs into strips whose

width is the length of the finished stick. Five of these strips are placed on end in an automatic machine in

which a horizontal knife with reciprocating motion cuts sticks from the lower end of the strips, each cut trimming the strips by the height of the finished sticks. Thus the hand work of cutting sticks is greatly reduced, while the loss of fish in the saw kerf is reduced to the minimum required in splitting slabs into strips.

• First machine peeling of shrimp on the Pacific Coast began at the Westport, Wash., plant of the Kaakinen Fish Co. in the late fall of 1957 as Ed Kaakinen with the support of Ivar Wendt, Seattle sea food sales specialist, put one of The Peelers Co. shrimp machines into operation on the small pink shrimp found off the Washington coast.

The Peelers machine, manufactured in New Orleans, proved itself capable of peeling 800 lbs. of the tiny raw shrimp per hour, with a yield of approximately 150 lbs. of finished meat, rated as to workmanship as 99% of par.

Most of the product of this pioneering venture was frozen.

1956 - ALASKA CUSTOM COLD STORAGE FREEZINGS - 1956

(Pounds)							
Company	Location	Halibut	Salmon	Sablefish	Fillets	Miscellaneous	GRAND TOTAL
Alaska Fish & Farm Products	Anchorage	49,075	24,640	...	...	...	73,715
Aleutian Cold Storage Co. 9	Sand Point	1,296,000	912,000	...	...	2,000	2,210,000
Juneau Cold Storage Co.	Juneau	1,214,600	152,500	239,800	...	5,000	1,611,900
Ketchikan Cold Storage Co.	Ketchikan	2,405,000	1,326,900	108,000	...	...	3,837,900
Pelican Cold Storage Co.	Pelican City	2,248,060	2,892,978	92,354	...	10,874	5,244,266
Petersburg Cold Storage Co.	Petersburg	2,591,519	238,795	619,022	135,783	12,368	3,597,487
Sitka Cold Storage Co.	Sitka	1,769,656	861,367	65,446	2,818	9,755	2,709,042
Wrangell Cold Storage Co.	Wrangell	769,156	363,948	55,876	...	...	1,188,980
TOTAL		12,343,066	6,773,128	1,178,498	138,601	39,997	20,473,290

ALASKA FROZEN FISH PACKS

YEAR	(Pounds)						YEAR
	Halibut	Salmon	Steelhead & Fillets	Sablefish	Miscellaneous	TOTAL	
1928	9,328,837	7,275,009	4,105	623,857	161,332	17,393,140	1928
1929	11,789,477	5,819,643	3,000	514,405	268,857	18,395,382	1929
1930	11,859,772	6,217,498	...	511,249	168,870	18,757,389	1930
1931	6,641,793	5,071,593	4,431	254,856	594,392	12,567,065	1931
1932	2,332,728	5,058,857	1,275	51,284	91,461	7,505,605	1932
1933	5,851,556	4,102,999	3,747	91,066	93,841	10,143,209	1933
1934	6,133,142	5,534,916	27,272	167,725	155,453	12,018,508	1934
1935	5,021,708	4,662,272	7,600	633,412	221,066	10,546,058	1935
1936	7,287,861	5,284,030	24,091	834,140	88,705	13,518,827	1936
1937	7,465,551	5,794,466	2,500	1,924,817	305,149	15,492,483	1937
1938	6,904,640	7,918,897	4,274	773,787	68,305	15,669,903	1938
1939	6,389,488	4,783,751	2,465	1,525,600	280,794	12,982,098	1939
1940	8,310,553	6,304,064	11,413	1,824,532	682,721	17,133,283	1940
1941	7,564,940	6,119,050	...	1,720,977	924,420	16,329,387	1941
1942	8,720,056	7,908,717	8,606	4,851,974	361,554	21,850,907	1942
1943	11,068,724	9,114,694	...	3,986,438	825,505	24,995,361	1943
1944	19,214,203	10,753,715	...	5,413,503	1,892,846	37,274,267	1944
1945	19,353,649	13,374,086	...	5,955,388	3,396,849	42,079,972	1945
1946	14,966,616	12,036,956	30,000	4,519,989	2,075,530	33,629,091	1946
1947	20,638,301	10,197,755	4,597	866,535	383,473	32,110,661	1947
1948	26,020,134	9,582,232	165,370	5,065,056	5,290	40,838,082	1948
1949	20,914,221	12,222,337	1,309	3,772,851	271,901	37,182,619	1949
1950	25,625,940	8,467,426	5,113	566,965	98,409	34,763,853	1950
1951	19,577,948	8,780,110	6,988	3,241,556	820,473	32,427,075	1951
1952	17,341,747	5,327,279	8,977	988,520	205,955	23,872,478	1952
1953	19,727,501	6,399,247	46,675	2,599,418	730,465	29,503,306	1953
1954	20,987,363	9,341,468	57,468	3,072,158	203,706	33,662,163	1954
1955	16,597,154	4,459,926	328,613	2,389,290	102,615	23,877,598	1955
1956	21,718,748	8,603,212	3,818	1,919,865	77,455	32,323,098	1956

NOTE: - Since 1942 Steelheads have been combined with Salmon. Figures given in this column for years after 1942 cover the quantities of frozen fillets of all reported. Data in this table based on individual reports of packers and custom cold storages to this journal.

OREGON FISH FREEZINGS BY MONTHS

ITEM	(Pounds)												TOTAL
	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
FROZEN FISH													
Bait & Aminal Food	...	...	...	79,000	263,000	134,000	113,000	97,000	134,000	2,000	2,000	12,000	836,000
Fillet & Steaks:													
Blocks & Slabs	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	...	14,000
Cod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	...	1,000	17,000	17,000	5,000	140,000
Lingcod	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Ocean Perch, Pacific	...	...	...	12,000	27,000	9,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	54,000
Rockfish	...	4,000	4,000	...	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,000
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	39,000	46,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	114,000
Sole	6,000	3,000	3,000	27,000	21,000	21,000	34,000	44,000	57,000	16,000	15,000	23,000	270,000
Fish Sticks (Cooked & uncooked)	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	...	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	21,000
Round, Dressed, etc.:													
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...	203,000	1,000	2,000	79,000	32,000	...	317,000
Sablefish	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	3,000	8,000	17,000	8,000	17,000	15,000	12,000	...	83,000
Salmon: King	...	...	...	...	32,000	35,000	103,000	109,000	120,000	38,000	21,000	3,000	461,000
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	11,000	24,000	47,000	...	85,000
Chum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	2,000
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	8,000	1,000	11,000	60,000	61,000	7,000	2,000	150,000
Total Salmon	...	...	...	...	32,000	43,000	104,000	123,000	191,000	123,000	76,000	6,000	698,000
Other Fish	1,000	4,000	5,000	...	...	18,000	25,000	6,000	37,000	8,000	13,000	3,000	120,000
TOTAL Frozen Fish	12,000	14,000	14,000	130,000	376,000	242,000	644,000	329,000	444,000	265,000	172,000	63,000	2,705,000
FROZEN SHELLFISH													
Crabs & Crabmeats	15,000	...	20,000	23,000	46,000	12,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	128,000
Oysters	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	8,000
Other	15,000	...	20,000	23,000	59,000	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
TOTAL Shellfish	15,000	...	20,000	23,000	59,000	12,000	12,000	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	144,000
TOTAL FROZEN FISH & SHELLFISH	27,000	14,000	34,000	153,000	435,000	254,000	656,000	329,000	445,000	266,000	173,000	63,000	2,849,000

HOLDINGS OF FROZEN SALMON IN CANADA BY MONTHS

Year	(Pounds)												Year
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1943	6,388,157	4,182,422	3,187,367	1,424,622	749,130	421,899	618,566	1,292,092	2,491,083	3,922,968	7,861,284	9,720,826	1944
1944	8,245,459	6,228,542	4,036,324	2,572,067	1,723,599	1,192,453	1,323,970	2,225,799	4,458,686	7,569,646	9,592,929	8,525,062	1944
1945	5,754,484	4,212,779	3,064,075	1,916,384	1,224,894	653,660	975,614	2,603,913	5,848,648	8,889,338	12,264,609	11,286,939	1945
1946	8,995,555	6,201,817	4,664,805	2,859,525	1,470,544	719,534	1,477,539	2,310,009	4,287,429	6,910,578	10,414,810	12,529,428	1946
1947	10,484,688	8,068,793	5,641,958	4,244,254	3,066,183	2,041,997	1,849,142	3,317,623	4,788,724	6,115,604	10,991,495	11,346,880	1947
1948	12,471,000	10,916,000	8,925,000	5,322,000	3,454,000	2,821,000	2,721,000	3,992,000	4,679,000	6,007,000	12,481,000	10,379,000	1948
1949	9,310,000	7,786,000	5,574,000	3,880,000	2,997,000	2,467,000	3,220,000	4,770,000	7,350,000	9,306,000	14,987,000	11,573,000	1949
1950	9,573,000	8,243,000	6,045,000	4,095,000	2,916,000	2,193,000	2,526,000	3,493,000	7,153,000	13,008,000	16,790,000	14,409,000	1950
1951	12,032,000	10,172,000	6,808,000	5,009,000	4,023,000	2,597,000	2,640,000	4,450,000	7,560,000	10,811,000	16,479,000	14,998,000	1951
1952	13,342,000	10,838,000	9,247,000	6,657,000	5,785,000	4,394,000	5,185,000	6,446,000	9,239,000	10,532,000	12,236,000	11,480,000	1952
1953	10,455,000	8,096,000	5,848,000	4,287,000	2,985,000	2,649,000	3,477,000	4,480,000	7,533,000	10,450,000	15,498,000	13,095,000	1953
1954	11,591,000	10,054,000	7,516,000	4,627,000	3,527,000	2,385,000	2,143,000	4,538,000	6,052,000	9,597,000	12,866,000	12,014,000	1954
1955	9,769,000	7,576,000	5,866,000	3,654,000	2,634,000	1,754,000	1,801,000	3,334,000	6,230,000	6,964,000	7,909,000	5,470,000	1955
1956	4,380,000	3,059,000	2,042,000	1,345,000	1,037,000	862,000	2,000,000	4,903,000	8,265,000	10,207,000	*	*	1956

NOTE:- All figures in accordance with latest reports. Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce. *Data not available.



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PACIFIC FROZEN FISH

FROZEN

DISTRICT & YEAR	Halibut Pounds	Salmon Pounds	Fillet Pounds	Sablefish Pounds	Miscellaneous Pounds	TOTALS & Years	DISTRICT & YEAR
1946						1946	1946
Alaska	14,966,616	12,036,956	30,000	4,519,989	2,075,530	33,629,091	Alaska
British Columbia	12,782,294	14,384,544	1,972,000	1,778,855	11,486,110	42,403,803	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	8,050,947	6,388,388	3,895,400	1,714,185	2,807,240	22,856,160	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	555,884	4,373,849	4,511,986	416,003	3,147,126	13,004,848	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	585,807	852,370	252,064	182,810	3,394,715	5,287,770	California
TOTAL, 1946	36,941,548	38,036,107	10,661,450	8,611,842	22,910,725	117,161,672	TOTAL, 1946
1947						1947	1947
Alaska	20,638,301	10,197,755	4,597	886,535	383,473	32,110,661	Alaska
British Columbia	14,930,795	13,583,850	1,057,828	729,492	6,357,106	36,659,071	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	4,933,377	4,241,310	1,658,152	921,204	1,004,330	12,758,373	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	618,266	1,272,508	1,681,488	60,786	985,697	4,618,745	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	1,173,863	632,681	52,876	35,895	3,930,147	5,825,462	California
TOTAL, 1947	42,294,602	29,928,104	4,454,941	2,633,912	12,660,753	91,972,312	TOTAL, 1947
1948						1948	1948
Alaska	26,020,134	9,582,232	165,370	5,065,056	5,290	40,838,082	Alaska
British Columbia	11,512,287	15,209,533	1,650,856	1,651,028	4,210,412	34,234,116	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	7,152,574	4,355,399	2,393,487	1,519,514	797,882	16,218,856	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	410,091	1,187,802	4,241,705	329,857	...	6,169,455	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	3,365	41,200	168,167	4,834	1,728,963	1,946,429	California
TOTAL, 1948	45,098,451	30,376,166	8,619,585	8,570,289	6,742,547	99,407,038	TOTAL, 1948
1949						1949	1949
Alaska	20,914,221	12,222,337	1,309	3,772,851	271,901	37,182,619	Alaska
British Columbia	12,629,300	19,584,100	3,480,500	1,967,500	6,946,700	44,608,100	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	7,535,497	5,123,763	1,192,440	1,846,314	1,088,490	16,786,504	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	324,527	458,280	2,567,863	289,205	121,994	3,761,869	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	5,912	124,301	790,780	6,547	3,083,428	4,010,968	California
TOTAL, 1949	41,409,457	37,512,781	8,032,892	7,882,417	11,512,513	106,350,060	TOTAL, 1949
1950						1950	1950
Alaska	25,625,940	8,467,426	5,113	566,965	98,409	34,763,853	Alaska
British Columbia	15,081,000	23,425,000	701,789	271,848	5,393,954	44,873,591	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	6,270,705	4,706,925	1,166,019	1,547,807	5,226,430	18,917,886	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	417,651	483,068	3,383,682	63,081	333,117	4,679,599	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	60,000	147,753	1,897,253	57,125	2,646,797	4,754,928	California
TOTAL, 1950	47,401,296	37,230,172	7,152,856	2,506,826	13,698,707	107,989,857	TOTAL, 1950
1951						1951	1951
Alaska	19,577,948	8,780,110	6,888	3,241,556	820,473	32,427,075	Alaska
British Columbia	13,358,332	16,000,909	2,292,931	1,050,718	7,492,483	40,195,373	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	7,789,536	4,314,516	2,119,910	1,791,000	2,275,577	18,290,539	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	291,936	735,305	3,199,153	189,694	124,761	4,540,849	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	14,690	172,706	253,169	8,445	2,503,039	2,952,049	California
TOTAL, 1951	41,032,442	30,003,546	7,872,151	6,281,413	13,216,333	98,405,885	TOTAL, 1951
1952						1952	1952
Alaska	17,341,747	5,327,279	8,977	988,520	205,955	23,872,478	Alaska
British Columbia	12,992,587	17,351,803	7,418,334	883,769	3,720,635	42,367,128	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	8,345,650	5,532,676	3,004,786	1,661,919	751,310	19,296,341	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	219,223	1,157,484	3,827,761	166,072	136,084	5,506,624	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	8,676	448,647	1,907,142	72,671	4,134,131	6,571,267	California
TOTAL, 1952	38,907,883	29,817,889	16,167,000	3,772,951	8,948,115	97,613,838	TOTAL, 1952
1953						1953	1953
Alaska	19,727,501	6,399,247	46,875	2,599,418	730,465	29,503,306	Alaska
British Columbia	18,214,460	14,032,572	5,462,997	1,078,236	524,395	39,312,660	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	9,473,444	6,380,981	1,654,189	1,651,734	462,602	19,622,950	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	389,483	630,630	2,382,420	204,842	676,081	4,283,456	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	90,657	702,556	2,037,765	172,359	2,623,447	5,626,784	California
TOTAL, 1953	47,895,545	28,145,986	11,584,046	5,706,589	5,016,990	98,349,156	TOTAL, 1953
1954						1954	1954
Alaska	20,987,363	9,341,468	57,468	3,072,158	203,706	33,662,163	Alaska
British Columbia	16,268,341	12,354,783	4,687,477	838,571	749,663	34,898,841	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	12,201,900	4,740,637	2,651,084	1,498,376	460,545	21,552,542	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	864,352	788,963	1,672,109	154,456	210,124	3,690,004	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	118,292	709,173	2,192,234	234,319	3,926,655	7,180,673	California
TOTAL, 1954	50,440,248	27,935,024	11,260,372	5,797,886	5,550,693	100,984,223	TOTAL, 1954
1955						1955	1955
Alaska	16,597,154	4,459,926	328,613	2,389,290	102,615	23,877,598	Alaska
British Columbia	15,311,383	10,095,148	1,052,911	936,661	1,163,657	28,559,760	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	11,058,245	4,034,495	2,913,312	1,638,426	714,435	20,358,913	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast	276,224	554,345	1,121,886	118,000	123,275	2,193,730	Columbia Riv. & Ore. Coast
California	63,000	966,000	1,590,713	227,599	1,987,065	4,834,377	California
TOTAL, 1955	43,306,006	20,109,914	7,007,435	5,309,976	4,091,047	79,824,378	TOTAL, 1955
1956						1956	1956
Alaska	21,718,748	8,603,212	3,818	1,919,865	77,455	32,323,098	Alaska
British Columbia	20,074,256	15,891,317	5,532,963	430,934	959,490	42,888,960	British Columbia
Puget Sound & Wash. Coast	11,224,579	6,746,753	3,235,661	2,002,242	1,256,057	24,465,292	Puget Sound & Wash. Coast
Columbia Riv. & Oregon Coast	450,762	1,790,544	1,290,170	203,583	288,374	4,023,433	Columbia Riv. & Oregon Coast
California	109,000	1,263,000	1,060,000	165,106	2,765,894	5,363,000	California
TOTAL, 1956	53,577,345	34,294,826	11,122,612	4,721,730	5,347,270	109,063,783	TOTAL, 1956

NOTE:- Since 1942 Steelheads have been combined with salmon. Figures given in this column cover the quantities of frozen fillets of all varieties of fish reported. British Columbia figures include only amounts directly reported by owners of the fish and do not include unreported quantities in custom freezers.

FROZEN

1956-FROZEN FILLETS- 1956

ITEM	(Pounds)												
	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Nov.	Total
WASHINGTON													
Blocks & Slabs	...	...	8,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	16,000	7,000	4,000	7,000	...	...	51,000
Cod	18,000	8,000	15,000	65,000	62,000	89,000	63,000	77,000	37,000	34,000	33,000	35,000	536,000
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	91,900	294,000	109,000	330,000	257,000	77,000	137,000	1,295,000
Lingcod	1,000	...	2,000	4,000	24,000	19,000	52,000	23,000	13,000	14,000	19,000	...	171,000
Ocean Perch	44,000	26,000	33,000	30,000	31,000	113,000	158,000	88,000	46,000	85,000	83,000	89,000	826,000
Rockfish	...	...	10,000	14,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	2,000	5,000	8,000	11,000	11,000	73,000
Salmon	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	6,000	11,000	2,000	32,000	192,000	45,000	289,000
Sole	75,000	38,000	52,000	61,000	127,000	184,000	115,000	48,000	144,000	60,000	92,000	150,000	1,146,000
Other	...	...	...	...	7,000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	26,000	38,000
Total Washington	138,000	72,000	120,000	179,000	255,000	504,000	714,000	365,000	581,000	497,000	507,000	493,000	4,425,000
OREGON													
Blocks & Slabs	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	...	14,000
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	...	...	...	17,000	5,000	122,000
Lingcod	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	17,000	...	...	19,000
Ocean Perch	...	...	...	12,000	27,000	9,000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	54,000
Rockfish	...	4,000	4,000	...	24,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	34,000
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	9,000	39,000	46,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	114,000
Sole	6,000	3,000	3,000	27,000	21,000	21,000	34,000	44,000	57,000	16,000	15,000	23,000	270,000
Other	...	...	5,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Total Oregon	6,000	7,000	12,000	46,000	76,000	39,000	180,000	92,000	62,000	37,000	36,000	42,000	635,000
PACIFIC NORTHWEST Total	144,000	79,000	132,000	225,000	331,000	543,000	894,000	457,000	643,000	534,000	543,000	535,000	5,060,000

PACIFIC COAST FROZEN FISH

YEAR	(Pounds)						YEAR
	Halibut	Salmon	Steelhead & Fillets	Sablefish	Miscellaneous	TOTAL	
1928	20,180,501	23,522,228	1,736,900	3,037,875	3,147,845	51,625,349	1928
1929	23,192,029	20,285,535	1,989,936	2,467,317	3,881,054	51,815,871	1929
1930	21,262,804	20,142,524	1,795,703	3,706,823	4,377,468	51,285,322	1930
1931	19,274,638	18,706,304	1,787,279	2,065,327	3,317,959	45,151,507	1931
1932	14,943,916	19,099,265	1,084,689	1,904,579	1,828,499	38,860,948	1932
1933	21,197,099	21,101,484	1,368,364	1,851,856	2,620,049	48,138,852	1933
1934	25,010,373	25,181,600	1,082,339	2,354,183	3,731,735	57,360,230	1934
1935	22,193,028	27,979,608	695,447	4,158,382	4,288,100	59,314,565	1935
1936	24,483,127	24,168,556	888,677	3,817,582	3,849,238	57,202,180	1936
1937	25,611,959	28,809,866	723,857	5,964,158	4,227,378	65,337,216	1937
1938	26,280,123	29,019,550	794,183	4,608,638	6,091,588	66,804,082	1938
1939	27,884,761	19,812,999	544,865	5,036,206	6,513,548	59,592,379	1939
1940	30,989,043	25,106,033	281,986	5,339,661	8,207,464	69,924,187	1940
1941	32,267,665	23,961,770	93,541	5,019,374	10,963,419	72,305,769	1941
1942	32,334,253	26,256,142	249,336	7,983,957	16,986,000	83,809,688	1942
1943	25,882,523	25,930,418	4,447,875	7,546,624	20,223,179	84,030,619	1943
1944	37,668,595	31,748,145	9,199,424	9,777,304	17,200,082	105,593,550	1944
1945	36,879,253	44,991,950	8,115,197	8,552,441	30,774,204	129,313,045	1945
1946	36,941,548	38,036,107	10,661,450	8,611,842	22,910,725	117,161,672	1946
1947	42,294,602	29,928,104	4,454,941	2,633,912	12,660,753	91,972,312	1947
1948	45,098,451	30,376,166	8,619,585	8,570,289	20,778,163	113,432,654	1948
1949	40,286,125	34,294,242	6,394,213	7,740,630	9,479,721	98,194,931	1949
1950	47,401,296	37,230,172	7,152,856	2,506,826	13,698,707	107,989,857	1950
1951	41,032,442	30,003,546	7,872,151	6,281,413	13,216,333	98,405,885	1951
1952	38,907,883	29,817,889	16,167,000	3,772,951	8,948,115	97,613,838	1952
1953	47,895,545	28,145,986	11,584,048	5,706,589	5,016,990	98,349,156	1953
1954	50,440,248	27,935,024	11,260,372	5,797,886	5,550,693	100,984,223	1954
1955	43,306,006	20,109,914	7,007,435	5,309,976	4,091,047	79,824,378	1955
1956	53,577,345	34,294,826	11,122,612	4,721,730	5,347,270	109,063,783	1956

NOTE: - Since 1942 Steelheads have been combined with Salmon. Figures given in this column for years after 1942 cover the quantities of frozen fillets of all varieties of fish reported. Data in this table based on individual reports of principals and custom storages to this journal.



FROZEN:

5 lb. green shrimp 5 oz. fried shrimp
5 lb. breaded shrimp 2½ lb. breaded shrimp
New 8-oz. peeled & deveined shrimp

8 oz. breaded shrimp
3 lb. breaded fish sticks
8 oz. Heat and Eat sticks
5 lb. Whole Pismo clams
8 & 10 oz. green shrimp

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Heavy Catch — Long Season

High Prices

• Dramatic swings characteristic of fisheries, virtually *all* fisheries, were plainly manifest in the North Pacific halibut industry of Canada and the United States in 1956, particularly when the acts were played against the somber background of the year before.

Where 1955 had been bad for the halibut fleet, 1956 was good.

Where the 1955 catch had been low, that of 1956 was high.

Where 1955 prices were poor, those of 1956 were excellent.

• The dreary experiences of 1955 embittered the fleet and halibut vessel owners and fishermen went into 1956 beligerently, with the Canadian fishermen's union taking the lead in demanding an Initial Minimum Price, which dealers would be obligated to pay, but which was by no means a

ceiling, as bidding was designed to go up from IMP.

American buyers were barred by legal considerations from even discussing such an arrangement, and for a time it appeared that a strike would ensue. However, failure of the American fleet to support the strike movement adequately led to its abandonment.

• Determination to regulate the flow of fish to market in an effort to support prices was substituted for IMP and the strike in the fleet's tactics.

Thus fishing was started May 20, eight days after the opening of the legal season. Moreover, boats were bound to remain in port seven days after the completion of each trip. Actually this extended the time between trips by only about four days, as three

days is about the normal minimum turn-around.

Almost from the first of the season the slow-down in deliveries manifested itself in support of the market. Prices were higher than in 1955 from the first landings, and remained so throughout the season.

• Catch for 1956, including the production of the second and third seasons in sub-areas, was 67,378,000 lbs., as compared with 59,110,000 lbs. in 1955.

The 1956 catch was the second largest quantity of halibut ever landed from the North Pacific in one year.

It has been exceeded only by the 71,206,000 lbs. produced in 1954.

Moreover, prices of halibut to the fishermen were higher in 1956 than in 1954; but the extension of the de-

Pacific Halibut Catch by Areas and Nationalities

YEAR	Pounds										YEAR
	AREA 1	AREA 2†			AREA 3‡			TOTAL American	TOTAL Canadian	GRAND TOTAL	
	American	American	Canadian	Total	American	Canadian	Total				
1932	902,271	16,026,631	5,960,640	21,987,271	21,146,037	451,761	21,597,798	38,074,939	6,412,401	44,487,340	1932
1933	722,254	14,880,259	7,649,400	22,529,659	22,887,941	637,672	23,525,013	38,490,454	8,286,472	46,776,926	1933
1934	1,541,258	13,360,103	9,004,714	22,364,817	22,829,989	726,658	23,556,648	37,731,350	9,731,372	47,462,722	1934
1935	*1,489,294	13,112,709	8,954,740	22,067,449	22,532,977	1,251,314	23,784,291	37,134,980	10,206,054	47,341,034	1935
1936	708,301	13,865,731	8,696,865	22,562,596	23,717,665	1,887,788	25,605,453	38,291,697	10,584,653	48,876,350	1936
1937	709,752	13,445,575	9,852,348	23,297,923	23,551,917	1,912,966	25,464,883	37,707,244	11,765,314	49,472,558	1937
1938	706,316	13,737,819	9,571,461	23,309,280	22,820,005	2,623,208	25,443,213	37,264,140	12,194,669	49,458,809	1938
1939	1,072,675	13,466,002	10,913,035	24,379,037	22,761,120	2,552,125	25,313,245	37,299,797	13,465,160	50,764,957	1939
1940	779,036	14,395,547	11,101,558	25,497,105	25,396,243	1,582,314	26,978,557	40,570,826	12,683,872	53,254,698	1940
1941	332,259	13,332,247	10,609,166	23,941,413	25,590,281	2,350,333	27,940,614	39,254,787	12,959,499	52,214,286	1941
1942	285,621	14,046,982	9,147,146	23,194,128	24,903,636	2,054,745	26,958,381	39,236,239	11,201,891	50,438,130	1942
1943	419,944	13,740,543	11,116,583	24,857,126	26,569,949	1,790,540	28,360,489	40,730,436	12,907,123	53,637,559	1943
1944	318,689	14,957,704	11,149,714	26,107,418	24,782,581	2,190,459	26,973,040	40,058,974	13,340,173	53,399,147	1944
1945	529,000	13,230,000	11,750,000	24,980,000	25,605,000	3,551,000	29,156,000	39,364,000	15,301,000	54,665,000	1945
1946	605,000	14,068,000	14,451,000	28,519,000	27,067,000	4,058,000	31,125,000	41,740,000	18,509,000	60,249,000	1946
1947	406,000	10,387,000	17,175,000	27,562,000	20,869,000	7,081,000	27,950,000	31,662,000	24,256,000	55,918,000	1947
1948	283,000	13,273,000	14,203,000	27,476,000	23,276,000	4,453,000	27,729,000	36,832,000	18,656,000	55,488,000	1948
1949	426,000	12,461,000	13,588,000	26,049,000	23,433,000	5,158,000	28,591,000	36,320,000	18,746,000	55,066,000	1949
1950	335,000	12,594,000	14,115,000	26,709,000	25,413,000	4,769,000	30,182,000	38,399,000	18,884,000	57,283,000	1950
1951	314,000	14,426,000	16,191,000	30,617,000	20,318,000	4,829,000	25,147,000	35,058,000	21,020,000	56,078,000	1951
1952	391,000	13,355,000	17,133,000	30,488,000	23,868,000	7,586,000	31,454,000	37,614,000	24,719,000	62,333,000	1952
1953	238,000	14,442,000	18,060,000	32,502,000	19,447,000	7,678,000	27,125,000	34,127,000	25,738,000	59,865,000	1953
1954	674,000	19,165,000	17,574,000	36,739,000	23,841,000	9,952,000	33,793,000	43,680,000	27,526,000	71,206,000	1954
1955	650,000	15,717,000	13,027,000	28,744,000	20,595,000	9,121,000	29,716,000	36,962,000	22,148,000	59,110,000	1955
1956	585,000	20,111,000	15,102,000	35,213,000	21,004,000	10,576,000	31,580,000	41,700,000	25,678,000	67,378,000	1956

†Figures for Area 2 for 1937 and thereafter include halibut which were taken incidentally to cod fishing after the closure of Area 2, as allowed by regulations of the International Fisheries Commission for these years.

*This figure includes landings from Areas 1 and 4, as defined in the regulations for 1935. This amount should compare directly with the Area 1 catch of previous years, as it is not believed any fish were landed in 1935 from that portion of Area 4 which included Bering Sea.

NOTE: 1956 figures of the International Pac. Halibut Commission are preliminary and subject to further correction. In data for 1951 and thereafter Area 1 includes the catches from Areas 1A and 1B and Area 2 includes the catches from Areas 2A, 2B and 2C. In data for 1952 and thereafter Area 3 includes the catches from Areas 3A, 3B and 4.

HALIBUT

1956 - PACIFIC HALIBUT CATCH-AREAS 2 and 3 by Months

MONTH	AREA 2*			AREA 3*			TOTAL		
	U. S.	Canada	Total**	U. S.	Canada	Total**	U.S.	Canada	Total**
May	4,934,000	4,737,000	9,671,000	218,000	56,000	274,000	5,152,000	4,793,000	9,945,000
June	9,609,000	7,485,000	17,094,000	4,047,000	1,158,000	5,205,000	13,656,000	8,643,000	22,299,000
July	257,000	161,000	418,000	5,872,000	3,621,000	9,493,000	6,129,000	3,782,000	9,911,000
August	192,000	44,000	236,000	9,435,000	5,057,000	14,492,000	9,627,000	5,101,000	14,728,000
September	4,933,000	2,663,000	7,596,000	1,335,000	518,000	1,853,000	6,268,000	3,181,000	9,449,000
October	180,000	12,000	192,000	97,000	166,000	263,000	277,000	178,000	455,000
November	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	6,000
TOTALS	20,111,000	15,102,000	35,213,000	21,004,000	10,576,000	31,580,000	41,115,000	25,678,000	66,793,000

*Area 2 includes all grounds between Willapa Bay and Cape Spencer and Area 3 all grounds west of Cape Spencer including the present Areas 3A and 3B.
 **These totals include 556,000 lbs. of halibut which were taken incidentally to black-cod fishing in Area 2 and none in Area 3, as allowed by the 1956 Regulations of the

International Pacific Halibut Commission.
 This table does not include the partially estimated amount of 585,000 lbs. landed from Areas 1A and 1B.

livery period appeared to provide stability for the pack which was missing in the earlier record year.

Of the total catch for 1956, the American fleet took 61.9% and the Canadian vessels 38.1%.

● Not for many years has fresh halibut been available on the market over as long a period as in 1956, due fundamentally to the 8-day delay in starting operations and to the stretch-

out policy applied voluntarily by the fleet.

Thus actual fishing began May 20 in all areas and sub-areas. Area 2 fishing closed with June 26 after 38 days of fishing. This contrasted with 24 days the year before and only 21 days in 1954.

Fishing in the regular season in Area 3 continued from May 20 through August 23 for a total active period of 97 days, as against 84 days

in 1955, 58 in 1954 and only 52 in 1953.

The second seasons in Area 2 and sub-area 3-A were for 7 days additional; and that in sub-area 3-B for 9 days. The third season in sub-area 3-B lasted for 23 days, running through October 22. Sub-area 1-A closed at this same time. Thus legally-caught fresh halibut actually were not reaching the Seattle market until Nov. 1.

PACIFIC HALIBUT CATCH SINCE 1914

YEAR	Pounds										YEAR
	AMERICAN VESSELS					CANADIAN VESSELS					
	Seattle *	Prince Rupert **	Alaska	Oregon & California ***	Total American	Pr. Rupert, Butedale, Klemtu	Vancouver, New Westm., Vancouver I.	American Ports	Total Canadian	GRAND TOTAL	
1914	41,825,575	1,877,000	5,175,993	...	48,878,568	8,742,100	4,991,500	...	13,733,600	62,612,168	1914
1915	33,133,313	11,323,500	5,561,577	...	50,018,390	8,444,715	4,791,000	...	13,235,715	63,254,105	1915
1916	20,259,446	13,810,895	6,961,628	...	41,031,969	6,710,500	5,258,000	...	11,968,500	53,000,469	1916
1917	22,884,434	14,216,030	6,792,138	...	43,892,602	5,839,030	3,686,000	...	9,525,030	53,417,632	1917
1918	16,455,564	10,790,500	6,076,500	...	33,322,564	4,338,000	1,552,000	...	5,890,000	39,212,564	1918
1919	16,968,639	13,000,700	7,366,991	...	37,336,330	6,120,000	1,957,000	...	8,077,000	45,413,330	1919
1920	19,692,915	14,676,400	8,035,000	...	42,404,315	7,190,000	2,010,600	...	9,200,600	51,604,915	1920
1921	17,127,783	19,531,400	8,784,029	...	45,443,212	8,906,000	4,149,400	...	13,055,400	58,498,612	1921
1922	14,602,780	17,248,900	4,772,038	...	36,623,718	8,510,000	3,559,500	...	12,069,500	48,693,218	1922
1923	12,017,312	20,366,600	8,283,590	...	40,667,502	9,392,900	3,707,200	...	13,100,100	53,767,602	1923
1924	11,889,080	20,913,200	12,663,776	...	45,466,056	8,181,500	4,043,500	...	12,225,000	57,691,056	1924
1925	11,197,474	22,434,800	9,752,465	400,000	43,784,739	6,181,600	3,207,600	...	9,389,200	53,169,939	1925
1926	10,156,630	20,483,800	14,011,005	600,000	45,252,435	6,869,200	4,156,500	...	11,025,700	56,278,135	1926
1927	11,917,150	18,664,400	15,386,766	400,000	46,818,316	6,941,000	1,523,400	...	8,464,400	55,282,716	1927
1928	13,788,775	20,389,700	9,623,700	760,000	44,562,175	8,349,500	1,541,500	...	9,891,000	54,453,175	1928
1929	12,359,170	20,599,200	12,882,426	1,103,888	46,890,984	8,045,100	1,747,800	...	9,792,900	56,683,884	1929
1930	12,671,470	16,997,800	11,389,756	930,000	41,989,832	7,006,600	1,475,200	...	8,481,800	50,471,632	1930
1931	15,087,672	10,573,300	9,638,150	953,000	36,252,122	6,202,400	1,424,800	...	7,627,200	43,879,322	1931
1932	22,000,296	10,633,800	4,568,829	1,050,000	38,253,025	4,227,700	2,023,200	...	6,250,900	44,503,925	1932
1933	22,263,992	8,757,300	6,781,451	679,066	38,461,454	5,649,200	2,630,700	...	8,300,255	46,761,709	1933
1934	20,718,328	8,591,983	7,132,059	1,288,980	37,731,350	7,946,499	1,784,873	...	9,731,372	47,462,722	1934
1935	22,388,941	6,927,014	6,538,114	1,280,911	37,134,980	7,636,694	2,563,276	...	10,206,054	47,341,034	1935
1936	22,726,642	6,204,645	8,654,364	706,646	38,291,697	8,111,472	2,468,936	...	10,584,653	48,876,350	1936
1937	21,351,684	7,017,857	8,646,993	690,710	37,707,244	9,032,623	2,711,562	...	11,765,314	49,472,558	1937
1938	20,995,966	7,324,178	8,220,752	704,734	37,264,140	8,617,890	3,384,569	192,210	12,194,669	49,458,809	1938
1939	20,070,259	9,319,026	6,897,208	1,013,304	37,299,797	9,904,372	3,466,362	94,428	13,465,162	50,764,957	1939
1940	18,863,872	11,210,740	9,481,893	1,014,321	40,570,826	9,323,133	3,355,516	5,223	12,683,872	53,254,698	1940
1941	19,095,973	10,036,640	8,998,580	1,123,594	39,254,787	8,708,902	4,173,967	76,630	12,959,499	52,214,286	1941
1942	14,865,306	13,430,294	10,169,162	771,477	39,236,239	5,997,895	5,203,996	65,680	11,201,891	50,438,130	1942
1943	13,278,341	12,309,595	14,096,356	1,046,144	40,730,436	6,281,348	6,487,010	138,765	12,907,123	53,637,559	1943
1944	11,881,680	5,444,672	21,853,111	879,511	40,058,974	8,458,974	4,823,502	59,211	13,340,173	53,399,147	1944
1945	12,651,000	4,571,000	21,049,000	1,093,000	39,364,000	11,606,000	3,503,000	192,000	15,301,000	54,665,000	1945
1946	13,932,000	4,384,000	22,502,000	928,000	41,740,000	15,117,000	2,919,000	473,000	18,509,000	60,249,000	1946
1947	5,816,000	2,585,000	22,422,000	841,000	31,664,000	17,868,000	6,117,000	270,000	24,255,000	55,919,000	1947
1948	9,941,000	2,479,000	23,790,000	621,000	36,831,000	13,665,000	4,813,000	179,000	18,657,000	55,488,000	1948
1949	10,017,000	4,205,000	21,473,000	625,000	36,320,000	13,745,000	4,318,000	683,000	18,746,000	55,066,000	1949
1950	8,663,000	3,683,000	25,265,000	788,000	36,399,000	15,237,000	3,577,000	70,000	18,884,000	57,283,000	1950
1951	11,100,000	4,389,000	19,034,000	535,000	35,058,000	15,717,000	4,742,000	561,000	21,020,000	56,078,000	1951
1952	13,152,000	3,037,000	20,862,000	563,000	37,614,000	19,275,000	4,315,000	1,129,000	24,719,000	62,333,000	1952
1953	14,598,000	2,020,000	17,033,000	476,000	34,127,000	18,351,000	6,296,000	1,019,000	25,738,000	59,865,000	1953
1954	17,626,000	4,224,000	20,769,000	1,061,000	43,680,000	15,324,000	9,916,000	2,286,000	27,526,000	71,206,000	1954
1955	16,269,000	2,751,000	17,205,000	737,000	36,962,000	12,393,000	7,458,000	2,297,000	22,148,000	59,110,000	1955
1956	16,064,000	3,001,000	21,866,000	769,000	41,700,000	13,485,000	9,468,000	2,725,000	25,678,000	67,378,000	1956

NOTE: - 1956 figures of the International Pacific Halibut Commission are preliminary and subject to further correction.
 *Includes the very small amount of fish landed at Neah Bay and elsewhere on Puget Sound.

**Includes the fish occasionally landed by American vessels at Butedale, Vancouver and elsewhere in Canada.

*** Landings in Oregon and California not segregated prior to 1925.

ANNUAL CATCHES OF HALIBUT BY AREAS AND SEASONS

AREA 1-A - SOUTH OF HECETA HEAD	FIRST SEASON	SECOND SEASON	THIRD SEASON	INCIDENTAL PERMIT	TOTAL
1954	411,000	*****	*****	7,000	418,000
1955	402,000	*****	*****	23,000	425,000
1956	411,000	*****	*****	*****	411,000
AREA 1-B - HECETA HEAD TO WILLAPA BAY					
1954	100,000	58,000	*****	39,000	197,000
1955	122,000	*****	*****	90,000	212,000
1956	110,000	*****	*****	63,000	173,000
AREA 2 - WILLAPA BAY TO CAPE SPENCER					
1954	26,497,000	9,527,000	*****	776,000	36,800,000
1955	22,203,000	5,302,000	*****	1,156,000	28,661,000
1956	27,231,000	7,427,000	*****	556,000	35,214,000
AREA 3-A - CAPE SPENCER TO SHUMAGIN ISLAND					
1954**	29,420,000	3,340,000	*****	8,000	32,768,000
1955	27,399,000	1,458,000	*****	*****	28,857,000
1956	29,414,000	1,603,000	*****	*****	31,017,000
AREA 3-B - WEST OF SHUMAGIN ISLAND					
1954***	*****	*****	611,000	*****	611,000
1955	*****	*****	933,000	*****	933,000
1956	274,000	25,000	264,000	***	563,000

*Includes poundage caught in contravention of the regulations of all seasons of the year. **Area extended west to Sanak Is. in '54. Figures in pounds.

1956 Catch by Seasons for Each Regulatory Area

	AREA 2		AREA 3A		AREA 3B*		ALL AREAS	
	CATCH	No. of Vessels	CATCH	No. of Vessels	CATCH	No. of Vessels	CATCH	** No. of Vessels
Canada	2,622,000	73	390,000	9	167,000	6	3,179,000	82
U.S.	4,805,000	231	1,238,000	42	97,000	4	6,140,000	273
U.S. & Canada	7,427,000	304	1,628,000	51	264,000	10	9,319,000	355

*During the first and second seasons in this area 299,000 pounds were caught of which 25,000 was taken during the 2nd season and are included in the above total for Area 3A.

** Exclusive of duplication.

● Among the notable developments of 1956 in the halibut industry was the renewed research of the International Pacific Halibut Commission on the resources of Bering Sea.

This work was done primarily by Capt. Arne Einmo's schooner *Polaris*, which made two tagging swings through The Sea. In the course of the first she encountered heavier halibut fishing than any Pacific vessel has

ever reported. Laying her gear along the Bering Sea Edge, running north-westerly from Unimak Pass toward the Shumagins, she took 135,000 lbs. of halibut in 10 days of fishing, catching as much as 24,000 lbs. in a single day. Of this quantity she was able to tag 45% in viable condition, but even with that amount of fish returned to the sea she was forced to break her trip and head for the Aleutian Cold

Storage Co. plant at Sand Point when her untaggable fish reached her ultimate capacity of around 73,000 lbs.

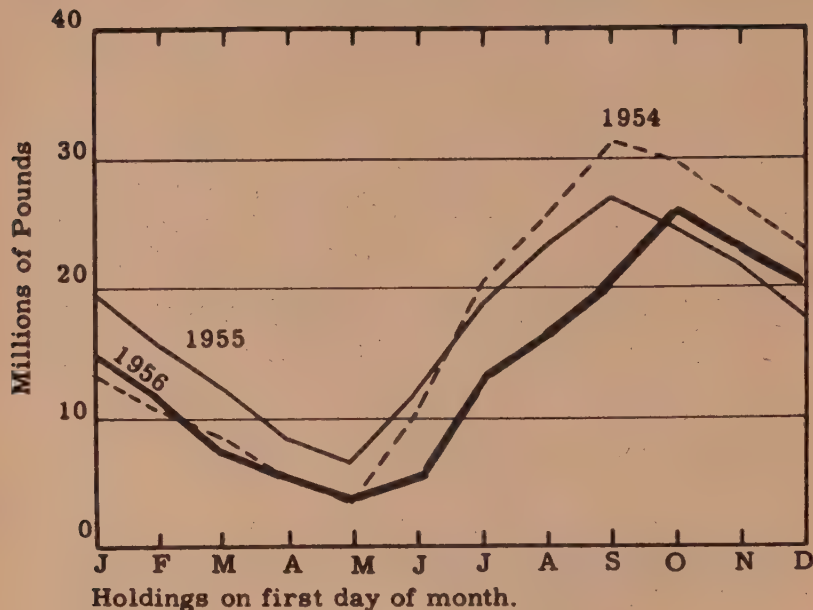
● Amount of halibut caught during the closed season in Area 2 during bona fide fishing operations for other species, as permitted by the regulations of the International Pacific Halibut Commission totalled 556,000 lbs. in 1956.

1956 -Seattle Halibut Fleet Landings by Months- 1956

MONTHS	Trips	HALIBUT NO. 1		HALIBUT NO. 2		LINGCOD		ROCKFISH		SABLEFISH		TOTAL	
		Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
December 1955	2	*****	---	*****	---	22,500	\$2,900	4,100	\$400	4,300	\$ 800	30,900	\$ 4,100
January '56	2	*****	---	*****	---	11,700	2,000	6,400	500	*****	*****	18,100	2,500
February	2	*****	---	*****	---	14,700	2,000	*****	---	*****	*****	14,700	2,000
March	9	*****	---	*****	---	35,300	4,300	4,500	300	*****	*****	39,800	4,600
April	---	*****	---	*****	---	---	---	*****	---	*****	---	---	---
May	29	462,700	\$ 117,800	206,400	\$ 39,500	2,300	100	*****	---	1,400	\$ 200	672,800	157,600
June	119	2,353,000	598,000	1,421,000	288,800	21,500	1,100	5,600	300	2,700	300	3,803,800	888,500
July	63	1,515,500	432,700	1,368,900	328,800	1,100	100	6,100	300	44,100	6,600	2,935,700	768,500
August	78	1,468,900	431,600	1,308,700	312,600	2,000	100	10,200	500	130,800	28,400	2,920,600	773,200
September	110	1,965,200	512,700	1,210,500	287,300	13,200	700	25,600	1,300	50,100	7,400	3,264,600	809,400
October	71	150,400	51,300	65,800	17,800	5,700	300	33,300	1,700	926,300	208,200	1,181,500	279,300
November	2	1,400	600	*****	---	21,100	2,200	500	---	*****	*****	23,000	2,800
Total	487	7,917,100	2,144,700	5,581,300	\$1,274,800	151,100	\$15,800.	96,300	\$5,300	1,159,700	\$251,900.	14,905,500	\$3,692,500
1955 Total	593	7,782,525	1,379,049	5,972,429	890,116	96,806	\$ 8,326.	161,870	\$7,915	2,190,376	\$307,801.	16,204,006	\$2,593,207
1954 Total	590	9,680,975	1,969,571	6,305,330	1,149,601	137,381	14,177	158,442	8,017	2,224,123	341,184	18,506,251	3,482,704
1953 Total	486	8,072,514	1,457,140	4,912,713	787,245	85,126	8,441	137,648	6,703	1,902,412	285,891	15,110,413	2,545,420
1952 Total	527	6,613,702	1,544,979	4,685,046	1,018,696	522,490	73,791	181,359	9,757	1,597,801	240,853	13,600,398	2,888,076
1951 Total	485	6,011,835	1,362,710	3,628,699	740,182	279,953	39,354	244,289	16,453	2,004,053	265,082	12,168,829	2,423,781
1950 Total	371	4,461,858	1,237,069	2,921,919	730,756	363,641	32,974	152,139	8,052	1,090,129	196,838	8,989,486	2,204,577
1949 Total	473	4,953,126	1,119,834	4,166,069	797,911	418,202	39,457	192,544	12,894	1,813,775	177,709	11,543,370	2,147,796
1948 Total	461	4,990,417	1,136,824	4,089,321	742,761	491,683	53,744	229,698	14,387	1,372,309	227,947	11,200,428	2,175,663
1947 Total	302	3,705,948	972,481	1,887,355	423,403	301,745	31,630	165,098	12,149	1,378,694	179,151	7,438,840	1,619,139
1946 Total	458	6,823,696	1,509,839	6,299,384	1,286,742	261,803	23,787	218,598	14,136	1,358,433	199,832	14,961,914	3,034,336
1945 Total	459	6,547,387	1,148,683	5,376,141	2,008,265	893,283	86,952	287,623	24,030	572,376	65,816	13,676,821	2,185,092

HALIBUT

U.S. Halibut in Cold Storage



Catches of this kind in years since the retention of limited amounts of halibut so taken was legally permissible were:

Year	Pounds of Halibut	
	Area 2	Area 3
1956	556,000	
1955	1,156,000	
1954	969,000	8,000
1953	603,000	13,000
1952	461,000	11,000
1951	885,000	94,000
1950	319,745	
1949	870,138	58,632
1948	898,246	
1947	393,997	
1946	1,184,000	
1945	920,000	
1944	844,596	
1943	856,360	
1942	55,895	
1941	510,204	
1940	304,155	
1939	372,943	
1938	280,000	
1937	278,000	

SIZE OF HALIBUT FLEET

(INCLUDES REGULAR HALIBUT BOATS ONLY)

YEAR	UNITED STATES FLEET				CANADIAN FLEET				COMBINED FLEETS			
	Area 2	Area 2	Area 3	Area 3	Area 2	Area 2	Area 3	Area 3	Area 2	Area 2	Area 3	Area 3
	#of Boats	#of Men	#of Boats	#of Men	#of Boats	#of Men	#of Boats	#of Men	#of Boats	#of Men	#of Boats	#of Men
1943	247	1,037	107	942	162	767	3	24	409	1,804	110	966
1944	278	1,056	84	753	278	831	4	34	485	1,887	88	767
1945	316	1,253	97	837	175	867	3	26	491	2,120	100	863
1946	373	1,373	116	921	187	952	5	41	560	2,325	121	962
1947	350	1,302	119	887	215	1,168	5	40	565	2,470	124	927
1948	403	1,496	139	1,095	249	1,221	5	39	652	2,717	144	1,134
1949	374	1,452	149	1,134	225	1,153	5	41	599	2,605	154	1,175
1950	426	1,654	150	1,147	235	1,210	5	39	661	2,864	155	1,186
1951	394	1,574	148	1,091	270	1,346	8	66	664	2,920	156	1,156
1952	295	1,243	134	885	233	1,211	8	64	528	2,454	142	949
1953	273	1,147	139	883	229	1,151	20	159	502	2,298	159	1,042
1954	289	1,238	121	720	224	1,149	20	167	513	2,387	141	887
1955	281	1,209	122	698	189	959	25	203	470	2,168	147	901
1956	285	1,213	99	548	155	829	17	134	440	2,042	116	682

North Pacific Halibut Seasons

YEAR	AREA 2			AREA 3			YEAR
	Opened	Closed	Fishing Days	Opened	Closed	Fishing Days	
1933	Feb. 1	Aug. 25	206	Feb. 1	Oct. 26	268	1933
1934	Mar. 1	Aug. 19	172	Mar. 1	Oct. 27	241	1934
1935*	Mar. 1	Sept. 6	159*	Mar. 1	Dec. 26	270*	1935
1936	Mar. 16	Aug. 10	148	Mar. 16	Nov. 3	233	1936
1937	Mar. 16	July 28	135	Mar. 16	Oct. 19	218	1937
1938	Apr. 1	July 29	120	Apr. 1	Oct. 29	212	1938
1939	Apr. 1	July 29	120	Apr. 1	Oct. 28	211	1939
1940	Apr. 1	July 13	104	Apr. 1	Sept. 26	179	1940
1941	Apr. 1	June 30	91	Apr. 1	Sept. 14	167	1941
1942	Apr. 16	June 29	75	Apr. 16	Sept. 25	163	1942
1943	Apr. 16	June 20	66	Apr. 16	Sept. 8	146	1943
1944**	Apr. 16	July 9	51**	Apr. 16	Nov. 30	194**	1944
1945	May 1	June 15	46	May 1	Sept. 24	147	1945
1946	May 1	June 11	42	May 1	Aug. 19	111	1946
1947***	May 1	June 8	39***	May 1	Aug. 17	109***	1947
1948	May 1	June 1	32	May 1	July 11	72	1948
1949	May 1	June 3	34	May 1	July 12	73	1949
1950	May 1	June 1	32	May 1	July 5	66	1950
1951	May 1	May 28	28†	May 1	June 25	56	1951
1952	May 14	June 8	26 -	May 14	July 12	58	1952
1953	May 17	June 9	24 -	May 17	July 7	52	1953
1954	May 16	June 5	21 -	May 16	July 12	58	1954
1955	May 12	June 4	24 -	May 12	Aug. 4	84	1955
1956	May 20	June 26	38 -	May 20	Aug. 23	97	1956

NOTE: - All dates given are for the legal season. Fishing times given are actual periods of fishing, with allowance made in certain years for delays in fishing due to strikes and disputes. Closure generally at midnight of dates given.
- Does not include special post-season open fishing periods in sub-areas.

*Fleet tied-up voluntarily until April 1.

**Fleet tied-up until May 20 in protest against OPA ceiling prices.

***Seattle fleet largely tied-up until July 1, due to crew share dispute.

● Price swings in the halibut market of 1956 traced some interesting arcs. First real landings commanded on the order of 33c—this was May 25. Four days later, mediums were around 25½c and Chix and Large were 19. Staggeringly heavy landings during the first 10 days in June saw the price go under 23c on occasion, but Chix and Large held close to 19c. A month later, and Mediums occasionally were touching 30c, and never going below 28. Chix and Large had moved up to 23c. Early August saw Mediums above 30c, and often above 31. The other two grades were steady at 26c.

Even the impact of a 617,000-lb. day on the Seattle market Aug. 30 took no prices below 27½-25-25. Extended season deliveries in September saw slightly lower offerings, from 26 to 27c for mediums and 24c for the other grades. Scarcity in October took fresh halibut to 35c, and even to 45. Sablefish moved up to the 25c bracket, establishing a new peak for this variety when it became evident that—with the sablefish season closing Nov. 1—there could be no substantial sablefishing trips after the close of halibut fishing. Moreover, the good North Coast Al-

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA HALIBUT LANDINGS

1956		
MONTH	California Pounds	Oregon Pounds
May	63,000	141,000
June	126,000	212,000
July	56,000	41,000
August	9,000	45,000
September	3,000	71,000
October	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	258,000	511,000

NOTE: - 1956 figures of the International Pacific Halibut Commission are preliminary and subject to further correction, particularly California's which include some estimation.

PERCENTAGE DIVISIONS OF CATCH BETWEEN FLEETS

Year	CANADIAN			AMERICAN			Year
	Area 2	Area 3	All Areas	Area 2	Area 3	All Areas	
1956	42.6	33.5	38.1	57.4	66.5	61.9	1956
1955	45.5	30.8	37.6	54.5	69.2	62.4	1955
1954	47.6	29.9	38.9	52.4	70.1	61.1	1954
1953	55.8	28.0	42.9	44.2	72.0	57.1	1953
1952	56.1	24.2	39.6	43.9	75.8	60.4	1952
1951	53.9	19.6	38.0	46.1	80.4	62.0	1951
1950	52.7	15.6	32.8	47.3	84.4	67.2	1950
1949	51.4	17.9	33.7	48.6	82.1	66.3	1949
1948	51.7	18.0	33.6	48.3	82.0	66.4	1948
1947	62.3	25.3	43.7	37.7	74.6	56.3	1947
1946	50.7	13.0	30.7	49.3	87.0	69.3	1946
1945	47.0	12.2	28.0	53.0	87.8	72.0	1945
1944	42.7	8.2	25.0	57.3	91.8	75.0	1944
1943	44.5	5.8	24.1	55.5	94.2	75.9	1943
1942	39.0	7.7	22.2	61.0	92.3	77.8	1942
1941	44.2	8.4	24.7	55.8	91.6	75.3	1941
1940	43.5	5.9	23.8	56.5	94.1	76.2	1940
1939	44.8	10.0	26.5	55.2	90.0	73.5	1939
1938	41.3	10.4	24.7	58.7	89.6	75.3	1938
1937	42.6	7.5	23.8	57.4	92.5	76.2	1937
1936	38.8	7.0	21.7	61.2	93.0	78.3	1936
1935	40.8	5.3	21.3	59.2	94.7	78.7	1935
1934	40.2	3.0	20.5	59.8	97.0	79.5	1934
1933	33.9	2.7	17.7	66.1	97.3	82.3	1933
1932	27.1	2.0	14.4	72.9	98.0	85.6	1932

1956 - HALIBUT ARRIVALS AT ALASKA PORTS - 1956

MONTH	Ketchikan	Wrangell	Petersburg	Sitka	Juneau	Pelican	Misc.S.E. Alaska	Central Alaska	TOTAL
May	1,146,000	209,000	686,000	237,000	647,000	364,000	120,000	158,000	3,567,000
June	2,554,000	409,000	1,967,000	733,000	1,226,000	630,000	267,000	620,000	8,406,000
July	1,119,000	10,000	254,000	144,000	413,000	568,000	...	659,000	3,167,000
August	2,254,000	...	600,000	421,000	638,000	603,000	...	1,627,000	6,143,000
September	670,000	151,000	769,000	251,000	369,000	132,000	...	117,000	2,459,000
October	8,000	...	43,000	4,000	7,000	4,000	...	19,000	85,000
November	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	5,000
TOTAL	7,751,000	779,000	4,319,000	1,790,000	3,305,000	2,301,000	387,000	3,200,000	23,832,000
Previous Years									
1955	3,811,000	298,000	3,393,000	1,040,000	2,679,000	2,621,000	397,000	5,026,000	19,265,000
1954	5,611,000	376,000	4,117,000	2,382,000	3,382,000	3,040,000	585,000	3,408,000	22,901,000
1953	4,823,000	368,000	2,847,000	1,662,000	1,706,000	2,829,000	214,000	3,625,000	18,074,000*
1952	7,696,000	430,000	3,022,000	2,023,000	2,645,000	2,244,000	139,000	2,661,000	20,860,000
1951	5,170,000	496,000	2,869,000	1,985,000	2,366,000	2,294,000	192,000	3,642,000	19,034,000
1950	6,992,000	479,000	3,140,000	3,103,000	3,823,000	3,351,000	75,000	4,372,000	25,265,000
1949	7,628,000	499,000	2,675,000	2,008,000	2,473,000	2,102,000	41,000	4,689,000	22,115,000
1948	7,700,000	716,000	2,548,000	2,990,000	2,797,000	2,362,000	114,000	4,742,000	23,969,000
1947	7,503,000	643,000	2,828,000	2,634,000	5,432,000**	---	---	3,389,000	22,429,000
1946	9,918,000	699,000	2,943,000	2,684,000	4,363,000**	---	---	2,279,000	22,886,000
1945	2,277,000	585,000	2,161,000	2,773,000	4,363,000**	---	---	2,221,000	20,887,000
1944	9,554,962	1,008,312	2,486,084	2,694,073	3,540,637	---	---	2,569,043	21,853,111
1943	7,450,730	727,157	1,936,825	1,691,697	2,289,947	---	---	---	14,096,356
1942	5,749,469	469,037	1,559,221	834,046	1,816,148	---	---	---	10,169,162
1941	3,367,567	375,135	1,463,801	2,173,697	1,616,928	---	---	---	8,998,580
1940	3,798,134	400,735	1,718,490	1,370,412	1,984,511	---	---	---	9,481,893
1939	2,263,927	279,660	1,460,190	931,557	2,001,999	---	---	---	6,897,208
1938	2,828,111	414,928	1,965,843	906,852	2,039,814	---	---	---	8,220,752
1937	3,642,996	590,834	1,352,807	893,602	1,832,533	---	---	---	8,646,993
1936	3,556,364	494,221	1,979,813	945,933	1,541,674	---	---	---	8,654,364
1935	3,752,488	112,060	474,672	667,811	1,341,864	---	---	---	6,538,114
1934	3,155,474	284,950	1,002,792	1,172,264	1,463,761	---	---	---	7,132,059

*Landings by Canadian vessels in Alaska included which were 1,966,000 in 1956, 2,052,000 in 1955, and 2,132,000 in 1954.
† Port Williams, Kodiak, Seldovia, Anchorage, Sand Point.

** International Pacific Halibut Commission tagging.
NOTE: - 1956 figures of the International Pacific Halibut Commission are preliminary and subject to further correction.



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pacore run of the fall months of 1956 served to divert the fleet's attention from sable longlining.

● Market conditions for frozen halibut as 1956 ended were reported good

in all sectors. Despite the large catch and the high prices paid, there were factors favoring stability. First was the long season over which the halibut had been caught, making it possible to market more of the fish fresh than is the case where the production season

is very short.

The continued growth of portionized halibut merchandising moved substantial volume through the year. At the end of 1956 frozen mediums were being quoted in New York at 36 to 37c.

1956 -Halibut Arrivals at British Columbia Ports- 1956

(Pounds)						
MONTH	Prince Rupert Butedale†	New Westminster Vancouver, Namu	District No. 3 and Victoria	Total Canadian Vessels	American Vessels at Prince Rupert	GRAND TOTAL
May	3,424,000	874,000	501,000	4,799,000	4 83,000	4,882,000
June	5,043,000	2,693,000	750,000	8,486,000	870,000	9,356,000
July	1,559,000	1,457,000	.....	3,016,000	640,000	3,656,000
August	2,059,000	1,418,000	82,000	3,559,000	1,260,000	4,819,000
September	1,339,000	1,488,000	110,000	2,937,000	148,000	3,085,000
October	61,000	95,000	.....	156,000	.....	156,000
November	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	13,485,000	8,025,000	1,443,000	22,953,000	3,001,000	25,954,000
Previous Years						
1955	12,393,000	5,628,000	1,830,000	19,851,000	2,751,000	22,602,000
1954	15,289,000	6,712,000	3,252,000	25,253,000	4,126,000	29,379,000
1953	17,894,000	4,979,000	1,774,000	24,647,000	1,989,000	26,636,000
1952	19,275,000	2,662,000	1,653,000	23,590,000	3,006,000	26,596,000
1951	15,717,000	2,819,000	1,923,000	20,459,000	4,381,000	24,840,000
1950	15,237,000	1,689,000	1,888,000	18,814,000	3,684,000	22,498,000
1949	13,745,000	2,129,000	2,189,000	18,063,000	4,205,000	22,268,000
1948	13,665,000	2,641,000	2,172,000	18,478,000	2,479,000	20,957,000
1947	17,868,000	4,298,000	1,819,000	23,985,000	2,585,000	26,570,000
1946	15,117,000	2,023,000	896,000	18,036,000	4,378,000	22,413,000
1945	11,606,000	2,340,000	1,163,000	15,109,000	4,571,000	19,680,000
1944	8,457,460	3,604,517	1,218,985	13,280,962	5,444,672	18,725,634
1943	6,381,348	5,155,435	1,331,575	12,907,123	12,337,126	25,018,553
1942	5,910,928	4,035,866	1,104,459	11,201,891	13,415,795	24,467,048
1941	8,625,079	3,139,021	1,014,192	12,959,499	10,033,720	28,812,612
1940	9,310,667	1,999,314	1,002,401	12,683,872	11,210,740	25,632,122
1939	9,904,239	3,018,504	445,500	13,465,162	9,319,026	22,687,319
1938	8,619,526	2,794,557	586,619	12,194,669	7,324,178	19,343,390
1937	9,026,372	2,333,370	377,796	11,765,514	7,015,057	18,773,489
1936	8,619,526	2,054,167	399,200	10,584,653	6,205,377	16,772,209
1935	7,636,704	2,246,196	349,300	10,206,054	6,927,581	17,159,781
1934	7,946,499	1,513,273	271,600	9,731,372	8,591,983	18,323,355

*Does not include landings by Canadian vessels in Alaska of 1,966,000 in 1956, 2,052,000 in 1955, 2,132,000 in 1954 or of landings in the State of Washington of 758,000 in 1956 and of 245,000 in 1955 and of 154,000 in 1954.

† Includes landings from minor British Columbia ports.
**International Pacific Halibut Commission tagging. NOTE: - 1956 figures of the International Pacific Halibut Commission are preliminary and subject to further corrections.

Holdings of Frozen Halibut in Canada by Months

(Pounds)													Year
Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year
1943	5,033,262	4,320,016	3,662,970	2,023,376	1,678,527	3,113,646	4,822,529	4,874,661	4,971,853	3,715,845	4,136,536	3,494,191	1943
1944	2,503,628	2,039,395	1,507,225	1,097,699	792,549	728,024	3,905,781	6,675,093	6,368,948	6,354,092	5,392,449	4,861,059	1944
1945	4,222,080	2,970,513	2,605,945	1,596,132	1,193,618	4,430,285	7,065,500	6,462,794	6,146,324	5,305,732	4,538,808	2,874,540	1945
1946	2,348,945	1,472,192	1,188,634	717,256	237,978	5,499,251	9,260,311	9,366,369	8,076,480	7,067,600	6,298,440	1946	1946
1947	5,479,805	4,176,190	3,592,122	2,680,602	1,282,144	7,140,603	10,209,201	11,994,470	13,411,286	11,517,561	9,836,666	9,080,400	1947
1948	8,296,000	6,613,000	5,254,000	3,348,000	2,312,000	9,108,000	10,717,000	11,216,000	9,362,000	8,610,000	7,418,000	5,687,000	1948
1949	4,749,000	3,949,000	2,867,000	1,017,000	445,000	7,972,000	9,959,000	11,957,000	10,792,000	9,523,000	8,463,000	6,781,000	1949
1950	5,346,000	3,250,000	2,162,000	1,116,000	689,000	7,329,000	10,755,000	11,273,000	10,428,000	8,475,000	8,429,000	7,020,000	1950
1951	6,450,000	5,398,000	4,349,000	2,725,000	2,433,000	13,198,000	14,452,000	13,550,000	13,445,000	12,883,000	10,791,000	9,212,000	1951
1952	7,433,000	5,098,000	3,747,000	2,367,000	1,449,000	7,662,000	12,129,000	13,420,000	12,544,000	12,569,000	10,439,000	8,077,000	1952
1953	7,812,000	5,451,000	3,812,000	2,464,000	1,511,000	7,504,000	16,583,000	15,434,000	17,065,000	14,758,000	12,394,000	11,443,000	1953
1954	10,082,000	7,696,000	5,882,000	3,604,000	1,728,000	6,912,000	11,353,000	12,935,000	14,772,000	13,619,000	12,145,000	11,691,000	1954
1955	10,422,000	8,965,000	7,376,000	5,034,000	3,274,000	7,682,000	10,198,000	11,716,000	12,518,000	11,276,000	9,914,000	8,308,000	1955
1956	6,723,000	4,895,000	2,972,000	1,803,000	1,053,000	2,401,000	10,034,000	9,344,000	10,268,000	12,008,000	*	*	1956

NOTE: - All figures in accordance with latest reports. *Data not available.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Ottawa, Canada.

HALIBUT FREEZING IN CANADA BY MONTHS

(Pounds)													Year
Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
1943	282,003	296,651	379,829	573,065	2,311,086	2,630,088	654,403	683,421	1,149,085	175,542	100,641	86,663	9,322,567
1944	282,698	273,600	348,847	96,289	314,432	5,465,098	3,232,596	802,380	499,926	436,090	171,886	195,405	12,109,247
1945	394,811	222,238	240,413	220,018	3,489,342	3,408,682	3,408,682	645,187	924,675	924,671	623,475	362,478	14,864,672
1946	183,346	344,076	571,122	10,869	4,556,350	3,798,912	849,659	1,403,497	335,440	174,361	304,517	166,185	12,700,334
1947	332,759	217,645	358,022	167,994	6,059,714	4,782,689	2,186,016	2,575,403	287,595	206,741	52,711	18,000	17,245,289
1948	132,000	68,000	186,000	21,000	7,623,000	4,530,000	1,541,000	210,000	276,000	56,000	182,000	*	14,825,000
1949	30,000	7,000	21,000	49,000	7,621,000	4,990,000	1,878,000	402,000	85,000	340,000	43,000	9,000	15,675,000
1950	10,000	41,000	41,000	260,000	8,953,000	4,991,000	2,039,000	392,000	90,000	321,000	237,000	(2)	17,575,000
1951	16,000	42,000	32,000	87,000	11,499,000	3,071,000	560,000	1,109,000	164,000	44,000	7,000	21,000	16,652,000
1952	79,000	136,000	119,000	165,000	5,662,000	9,498,000	2,487,000	2,175,000	222,000	77,000	15,000	3,000	20,638,000
1953	49,000	112,000	181,000	110,000	6,367,000	9,266,000	2,696,000	2,951,000	262,000	130,000	91,000	16,000	22,231,000
1954	102,000	128,000	186,000	42,000	5,077,000	4,621,000	7,641,000	2,312,000	1,747,000	121,000	68,000	72,000	22,117,000
1955	132,000	209,000	37,000	146,000	2,040,000	4,827,000	2,518,000	1,815,000	2,050,000	*	*	*	13,774,000

NOTE: - All figures in accordance with latest reports. *Data not available
(2) Less than three firms reported, therefore the data may not be shown.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Ottawa, Canada.



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Stability Recaptured

By Sound Selling and Short Supply

● Mild curing of salmon in 1956 declined sharply from its marked peak of 1955 to 7,416 tierces, well below the average of 9,625 tierces for the preceding 10 years, and thereby recaptured its stability.

In 1956 there were 11,238 tierces of salmon split on the coast, the largest pack since 1946; and so large in fact that its marketing gave rise to grave concern.

Happily, sound selling policies, plus improving trends in technology and merchandising of the finished product, enabled the pack to go into consumption without disaster.

● Primary mild cure sellers didn't want to attempt the spectacular marketing act again in 1956—and the slack run of salmon saw to that. Production was far down from the previous year, even in areas where every effort was made to get up a good pack.

Alaska was particularly discouraging. In spite of extremely high prices offered the fishermen, and of active attempts to put up a substantial amount of the fine fish found in Southeast Alaska, the pack totalled only 2,002 tierces, the smallest produced in the Territory in any years since 1908, when curing there was in its earliest beginnings.

The average pack of Alaska for the 10 years preceding 1956 had been 4,710 tierces; and in 1941 Alaska mild cure production reached 8,862 tierces, more than four times the 1956 splitting.

● Splitting in British Columbia accounted for 941 tierces, somewhat above the usual level; but this was probably reflected in some degree in the decline of mild curing on Puget Sound, which draws heavily on Canadian catches for much of its raw material.

Biologists believe that the reduction in troll Chinook salmon catches in waters north of the Columbia River, and including Southeast Alaska, is the direct result of the unsatisfactory condition of the fall Chinook run to the Columbia River. This run for a number of years has been recognized as the most important segment in the King salmon population draw upon by ocean trolling off Washington, British Columbia and Southeast Alaska.

● California cured 2,075 tierces of salmon in 1956, less than half the all-time record pack of more than 4,000 tierces in 1955, when an exceptionally heavy run of fish suitable for curing occurred in California waters, producing a pack more than four times that of 1954.

Notwithstanding the halving of production from 1955 to 1956, the latter year's yield of 2,075 tierces was the largest California had put up since 1935, with the exception of 1955.

1956 -MILD CURED SALMON- 1956

Company	Location	Tierces (825 lbs. Net)	Company	Location	Tierces (825 lbs. Net)
ALASKA			PUGET SOUND		
Booth Fisheries Corporation	All Points	21	Booth Fisheries Corporation	Seattle	105
Halibut Producers Cooperative	S.E. Alaska	372	Chase Seafood Co.	Everett	(b) 5
Juneau Cold Storage Co.	Juneau	38	Eardley Fisheries Co.	Seattle	876
Kayler-Dahl Fish Co.	Petersburg	135	McCallum-Legaz Fish Co.	Seattle	213
Ketchikan Cold Storage	Ketchikan	(a) 29	New England Fish Co.	Puget Sound	147
McCallum-Legaz Fish Co.	S.E. Alaska	61	San Juan Fishing & Packing Co.	Seattle	(a) 261
New England Fish Co.	Ketchikan	107	Seaport Fish Co.	Seattle	119
Northern Products Corporation	S.E. Alaska	308	Sebastian-Stuart Fish Co.	Seattle	9
Oxenberg Bros.	All Points	29	Washington Fish & Oyster Co.	Seattle	9
E. C. Phillips	Ketchikan	97	Whiz Fish Products Co.	Seattle	203
Seaboard Fish Co.	Sitka	34			
Sebastian - Stuart	Juneau	12	TOTAL PUGET SOUND		2,267
Fish Company	Pelican	9			
Seldovia Bay Packing Co.	Seldovia	81	OREGON: - Columbia River Packers Assn.	Astoria	131
Sitka Cold Storage Co.	Sitka	(a) 100			
Viat Food Products, Inc.	All Stations	338	CALIFORNIA		
Whiz Fish Products	Ketchikan	61	Grader Fish Co.	Fort Bragg	240
Company	Pelican	70	Halibut Producers Cooperative	Noyo River	59
Yukon River Miscellaneous	Yukon	100	Tom Lazio Fish Co.	Eureka	70
			Miscellaneous	All Points	1,706
TOTAL ALASKA		2,002	TOTAL CALIFORNIA		2,075
BRITISH COLUMBIA			GRAND TOTAL PACIFIC COAST		
British Columbia Packers, Ltd.	All Stations	188			7,416
Canadian Fishing Co.	All Stations	40			
Fishermen's Cooperative	Prince Rupert	145			
Federation	Vancouver	115			
Prince Rupert Fishermen's	Prince Rupert	143			
Coop. Association	Vancouver	110			
Seafood Products, Ltd.	Vancouver	200			
TOTAL BRITISH COLUMBIA		941			

NOTE: - Figures include Silvers to a reported total of 64. Actual number of tierces of Silvers cured probably exceeds that figure.

(a) Includes some Silvers.

(b) Also packed 8 tierces of Chums, not included in the table.

EINAR BEYER, *President*

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MILD CURE

● Violent swing of mild cured salmon supply through the 1956-56 season saw the largest pack in 10 years and the smallest in a half-century—and all within a 12-month period.

The 11,220-tierce pack of 1955 was the largest since 1946, and the production of 1956 was at the lowest level the industry has ever known.

How to market so widely variable supply left the trade dizzy.

● Marketing of the 1955 mild cure pack was something of a triumph and showed that the smokers of the country have acquired a new stature and stability as businessmen. It showed also, by the way, the degree to which the smokers have come to rely upon frozen salmon as a source of material supply.

Thus it was fortunate that the big mild cure pack of 1955 occurred

coincidentally with one of the smallest packs of frozen salmon suitable for smoking which had been made in many years. With frozen Kings scarce, the smokers had to rely heavily on tierced goods.

● Up-grading of product was another factor, and one which should have a long range effect in sustaining the industry. Today's smokers are a far more scientific lot than their fathers and grandfathers were—and they have an eye for packaging and sales, too. The push cart has a limited range in smoked salmon selling today, when so much of the business is being done along Miami Beach's Collins Avenue and Hollywood's Sunset Strip.

As a matter of fact, the swing of salmon smoking to Southern California and Southern Florida is one of the significant changes in that business today. There's good reason to believe

that Louis Vitale's Los Angeles Smoking & Curing Co. has become one of the largest salmon smoking houses in the United States. Some say "the largest". Moreover, the Florida Smoked Fish Co., Miami, has come fast in recent years and will rank with the larger houses of its kind anywhere.

● Technology and merchandising have opened a new future for smoked and cured fish. They have taken it out of the brine barrel and have up-graded it from the push cart form of selling.

Some of the leaders in the industry say that so far as smoked salmon is concerned the increased consumption traces to the industry's realization that the consumer calls for uniformity and mildness. Moreover, improved packaging and the fine points of pasteurizing and protecting has made it possible to sell smoked salmon in the thousands of super-markets with their

PACIFIC MILD CURED SALMON PACK

(IN TIERCES OF 825 LBS. NET WEIGHT)

YEAR	Alaska	British Columbia	Puget Sound	Columbia River	Oregon Coast	California Coast	Sacramento River	Kamchatka	Recapitulation		ANNUAL TOTALS	YEAR
									Kings	Silvers		
1900	...	...	...	1,275	...	...	950	...	Segregation of pack as to species not available for years prior to 1923.	...	2,225	1900
1901	67	...	600	3,000	...	...	3,100	...		...	6,767	1901
1902	67	...	425	4,213	188	504	2,325	...		...	7,722	1902
1903	8	...	824	6,725	...	354	3,600	...		...	11,511	1903
1904	34	...	1,250	9,088	...	448	4,719	...		...	15,539	1904
1905	189	1,175	3,000	9,805	415	310	2,979	...		...	17,873	1905
1906	1,126	957	...	8,000	740	685	2,177	...		...	13,685	1906
1907	1,657	1,993	2,060	6,070	860	722	4,102	...		...	17,464	1907
1908	1,378	1,060	...	4,960	...	252	3,243	...		...	10,893	1908
1909	2,292	1,560	2,109	5,540	664	991	5,111	...		...	18,267	1909
1910	3,357	1,638	2,435	7,922	1,465	75	5,516	...		...	22,408	1910
1911	3,164	2,006	2,745	8,185	1,377	770	2,011	...		...	19,758	1911
1912	5,245	1,380	3,013	5,824	3,479	100	3,274	...		...	22,315	1912
1913	7,440	2,125	3,631	5,746	2,681	550	4,789	...		...	26,952	1913
1914	3,872	3,182	1,934	5,205	457	1,476	1,829	...		...	17,955	1914
1915	2,968	1,119	2,235	4,078	333	945	1,630	...		...	13,306	1915
1916	4,475	767	1,755	4,656	194	1,069	650	...		...	13,566	1916
1917	2,955	429	1,063	1,886	...	300	1,508	...		...	8,181	1917
1918	4,234	729	1,093	1,804	275	721	1,913	...		...	9,869	1918
1919	6,803	1,173	2,423	3,328	148	2,381	2,355	...		...	18,611	1919
1920	2,770	1,116	2,036	2,275	102	1,793	1,345	...		...	11,437	1920
1921	3,966	1,076	4,517	3,051	160	1,251	812	...		...	14,833	1921
1922	5,158	2,253	4,727	1,621	162	550	1,195	...		...	15,666	1922
1923	4,075	1,819	5,799	1,769	176	1,229	606	...	15,129	344	15,473	1923
1924	6,069	2,969	6,409	2,320	286	2,624	1,291	...	21,476	492	21,968	1924
1925	7,119	3,098	5,600	2,746	547	2,241	1,523	500	22,530	844	23,374	1925
1926	5,781	2,183	4,087	1,055	1,205	929	1,767	650	16,585	1,072	17,657	1926
1927	8,982	2,689	5,160	951	918	927	1,125	854	19,390	2,216	21,606	1927
1928	5,784	2,676	4,304	1,305	2,163	1,686	179	783	14,051	4,046	18,880	1928
1929	5,477	3,016	4,311	1,969	1,787	1,160	155	1,083	15,749	3,209	18,958	1929
1930	5,331	2,630	4,361	1,068	102	1,184	124	2,144	16,049	895	16,944	1930
1931	4,123	1,083	5,700	1,251	372	1,027	164	712	13,862	570	14,432	1931
1932	5,560	1,542	3,650	2,012	1,119	752	294	640	13,443	2,126	15,569	1932
1933	4,852	3,097	3,527	2,431	660	1,392	37	340	15,295	1,041	16,336	1933
1934	4,908	4,657	3,882	1,855	270	1,572	5	776	16,960	965	17,925	1934
1935	5,487	2,665	3,563	1,730	210	2,090	439	670	15,450	1,404	16,854	1935
1936	5,222	1,642	4,897	1,138	68	1,939	366	840	15,611	495	16,106	1936
1937	6,373	4,055	2,775	604	...	1,026	49	778	15,552	108	15,660	1937
1938	7,786	3,128	3,657	1,292	387	627	945	787	16,451	2,158	18,609	1938
1939	7,724	2,802	2,937	501	20	417	119	600	14,905	224	15,129	1939
1940	5,210	693	3,531	33	...	711	308	11	10,283	714	10,997	1940
1941	8,862	1,474	3,561	229	...	360	15	...	14,174	302	14,501	1941
1942	6,748	1,055	2,494	20	...	...	...	...	10,241	76	10,317	1942
1943	3,869	811	1,022	21	...	166	...	...	5,278	611	5,889	1943
1944	3,518	2,019	959	16	...	1,259	1,329	...	7,969	*1,050	9,100	1944
1945	7,763	1,209	1,790	159	...	*1,065	1,570	...	10,843	*3,200	13,556	1945
1946	6,824	1,975	2,170	96	...	...	12,764	...	13,216	613	13,829	1946
1947	5,919	1,675	2,129	99	...	†	919	...	10,631	110	10,741	1947
1948	5,076	1,025	2,282	77	...	...	...	...	8,490	36	8,456	1948
1949	4,449	1,177	2,049	86	...	891	...	...	8,625	27	8,652	1949
1950	4,809	889	3,264	90	...	1,214	...	...	10,109	157	10,266	1950
1951	4,671	897	2,436	20	...	1,200	...	...	9,150	74	9,224	1951
1952	3,489	752	2,318	4	...	493	...	...	7,052	...	7,052	1952
1953	4,484	742	2,688	30	...	1,033	...	...	9,209	75	8,977	1953
1954	4,003	645	2,155	...	...	1,010	...	...	7,500	313	7,813	1954
1955	3,375	678	2,796	189	...	4,200	...	...	11,238	**	11,238	1955
1956	2,002	941	2,287	131	...	2,075	...	...	7,416	***	7,416	1956

NOTE: - Mild cured Falls not included *Estimated segregation. In 1945 the Silver category includes 200 tierces of Sockeyes. Segregation as to district not available. ** Species segregation not available. ***Approximately 64 tierces of Silvers included with Kings.

MILD CURE

millions of customers buying every day. Thus smoke salmon sales are no longer limited to the peddler, the delicatessen and the occasional fish market.

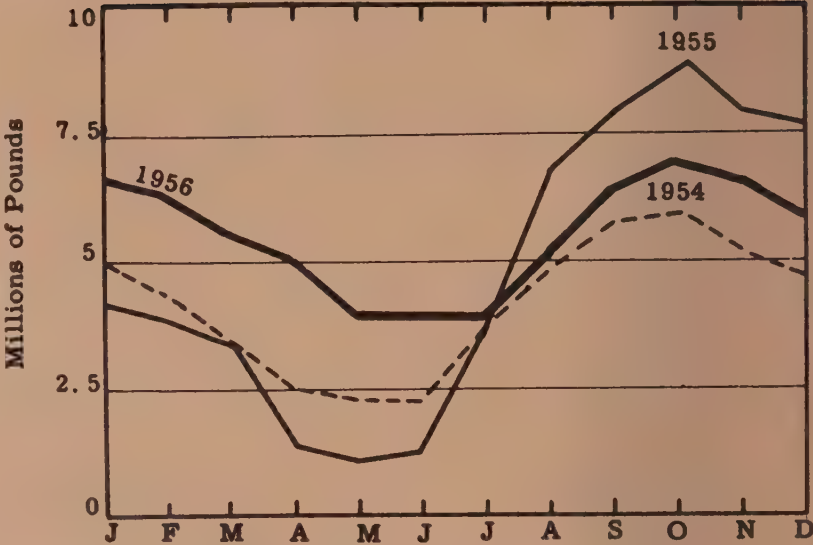
Thus along with controlled curing, uniform processing, packaging in glass and impervious flexible sheeting has come a brand consciousness on the part of the smoker and a willingness of the great super-markets to stock smoked salmon, providing it with outlets of volume and sales pressure never known before.

Technical controls, humidity regulation, electro-static smoking, generation of smoke by friction rather than by fire, all these have combined with improved packaging and merchandising to give smoked salmon a wider place in the American market than it has ever known before.

• 1956 Trolling Drops

The remarkable troll fishing found off California in 1955 was just too good to last, even through 1956. Salmon splitting in California in 1956 was only on the order of half that of the year before. True it was that the trade there was in no hurry to cure early in the season, nor until the big pack of the previous year had gone into product. In fact, it was July, 1956, before the first car of mild

U.S. Mild Cured Salmon in Cold Storage



Holdings on first day of month.

cure rolled out of San Francisco.

Trolling in Alaska was poor indeed, perhaps the poorest on record.

Prices for troll salmon were astonishingly high all through the season, the Seattle market consistently paying above 50c per lb. for large red troll Kings.

One of the elements contributing

to the high prices for top fish was the three-way size break in troll fish pricing adopted at Seattle.

Effective May 15, 1956, the salmon exchanges on Puget Sound split deliveries of red Kings three ways: over 12 lbs.; 8 to 12 lbs., and under 8 lbs., all weights dressed heads on.

Landings of Fish on the Oregon Side of the Columbia River

MONTH	S SALMON					S TURGEON		SHAD	SMELT	TOTAL Poundage
	Chinook	Steelhead	Blueback	Silver	Chum	White	Green			
1955										
October	63,400	21,615	.....	155,677	34,710	5,603	150	.....	.....	281,155
November	7,955	20,434	.....	62,036	45,044	6,529	.....	.....	.....	141,998
December	323	3,312	.....	2,137	131	765	.....	.....	.....	6,668
1956										
January	1,897	6,610	.....	21	.....	443	.....	.....	120,006	128,977
February	45,971	49,293	.....	.....	33	11,327	.....	.....	297,906	404,530
March	3,273	2,972	.....	.....	.....	375	.....	.....	191,475	198,095
April	31,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,062	.....	18	.....	32,466
May	1,684,891	12,079	31	.....	.....	47,580	2,228	31,032	.....	1,777,841
June	784,471	54,101	49,630	.....	.....	14,658	6,197	65,194	.....	974,251
July	282,281	198,147	111,966	61	.....	18,629	4,276	11,231	.....	626,591
August	2,253,338	162,232	124	1,820	.....	33,620	19,742	.....	.....	2,470,876
September	272,319	68,680	.....	65,620	47	12,007	629	5	.....	419,307
TOTAL	5,431,505	599,475	161,751	287,372	79,965	152,598	33,222	107,480	609,387	7,462,755

Annual OREGON TROLL SALMON LANDINGS

Year	(Pounds)						Year	
	Columbia River		Coastal Ports		State Total			Oregon Total Both
	Chinook	Silver	Chinook	Silver	Chinook	Silver		
1942	323,769	100,843	320,766	926,936	644,535	1,027,779	1,672,314	1942
1943	157,814	125,618	247,349	534,813	405,163	660,431	1,065,594	1943
1944	457,721	286,637	815,254	1,184,605	1,272,975	1,471,242	2,744,217	1944
1945	1,012,524	231,774	979,105	950,614	1,991,629	1,183,388	3,174,017	1945
1946	1,063,943	478,100	1,522,452	935,182	2,586,395	1,413,381	3,999,776	1946
1947	626,276	598,735	1,948,432	1,278,140	2,574,708	1,876,875	4,451,583	1947
1948	532,788	409,015	984,613	932,557	1,517,401	1,341,572	2,858,973	1948
1949	223,938	163,380	1,136,868	1,126,669	1,360,806	1,290,049	2,650,855	1949
1950	291,386	365,540	731,395	883,407	1,022,781	1,248,947	2,271,728	1950
1951	464,973	589,697	2,135,752	1,688,096	2,600,725	2,277,793	4,878,518	1951
1952	821,404	532,224	2,262,898	2,242,232	3,084,300	2,774,456	5,858,758	1952
1953	518,228	368,730	1,404,483	1,937,542	1,922,711	2,306,272	4,228,983	1953
1954	520,396	243,107	3,277,655	999,696	3,798,051	1,242,303	5,040,854	1954
1955	522,821	344,542	3,058,350	1,854,341	3,581,171	2,198,883	5,780,054	1955
1956*	473,564	453,981	3,805,752	2,649,480	4,279,316	3,103,461	7,382,777	1956

*Total for first 9 months only.

Consensus among the trollers as well as the buyers was that the new splits were "a step in the right direction" and provided a constructive advance in the business, with better average prices for the fishermen and a more rational cost situation for the operator.

● Pack Is Up-graded

The change in size grading was brought about to some extent by the situation which prevailed in 1955, when there was a 10-lb. split between large and small red Kings. Paying top price for fish as small as 10 lbs., the operator was under pressure to cure fish down to that size, and the smokers objected to such little sides.

The new arrangement has re-established the break at 12 lbs., where it had been for a good many years, and at the same time the two prices for fish under this weight gives the fishermen a better chance to get full pricing out of their small fish, esteemed by the freezers.

● Season Is Shortened

The 1956 season in Oregon and Washington was one month shorter for troll fishing than even in the past, opening in the spring being delayed by this period in order to provide a measure of protection for the fall Chinook run to the Columbia River, whose depletion is blamed in considerable degree for the recent alarming decline of troll fishing in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

Salmon trollers and mild curers are keenly interested in the possibilities latent in the use of antibiotics for protecting the condition and quality of fish. While this process was not permitted on fish in the United States at time of writing, it was under study and permission to use such products on fish was anticipated in 1957.

Canada granted permission for the use of chlortetracycline on fish in the early fall of 1956, and application was immediately filed for similar authority to use oxytetracycline.

Until the United States similarly permits the use of these antibiotics on fish it is expected that full utilization in Canada will be handicapped.

Extension of fishing trips, and landing of fish in better condition is expected to result from use of the antibiotics, which of course serve only as a supplement to refrigeration and not in any sense as a substitute for it.

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MILD CURE

Oregon Trolling Good

● Troll-caught Chinook salmon landings in Oregon in the 1956 season were the highest on record since 1922.

The high Chinook troll take of approximately 4,000,000 lbs. was made even though the season opening was

delayed 30 days last spring. Chinook trolling off the Columbia river was considered only fair this year, but landings at other Oregon coastal areas were up considerably from previous years.

● Silver salmon landings by trollers at Oregon ports in 1956 totalled more

than 3,000,000 lbs, which was considered "good but not exceptional". Silver salmon troll catches through August were higher than the five-year average for the period, but lighter landings were made in September and October, probably due to the switch from salmon fishing to Albacore tuna by many boats late in the season.

SALMON ESCAPEMENT OVER BONNEVILLE DAM

(In numbers of fish as recorded by U.S. Engineers)

CHINOOK													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1938	*	*	*	*	22,371	8,221	6,556	34,765	197,294	2,302	263	27	271,799
1939	6	12	121	51,410	25,159	5,602	17,845	32,919	150,851	2,197	78	16	286,216
1940	...	...	504	37,253	28,621	7,028	14,938	58,643	240,515	3,765	287	34	391,588
1941	4	...	1,360	51,501	19,445	7,013	9,395	12,590	351,967	7,179	866	138	461,458
1942	1	15	34	9,506	30,915	11,816	12,821	27,581	305,935	4,485	639	190	403,938
1943	11	6	43	12,172	53,268	5,440	8,044	28,985	201,414	3,354	365	21	318,123
1944	1	2	65	15,670	15,127	4,363	8,241	55,468	139,254	2,388	164	20	240,763
1945	6	4	81	17,148	26,276	11,293	16,327	32,254	189,675	4,281	137	6	297,488
1946	1	2	25	14,179	53,313	30,051	20,960	45,421	277,075	4,521	170	25	445,743
1947	...	2	141	83,520	49,899	25,502	13,358	43,062	260,385	3,945	526	36	480,376
1948	10	...	251	21,205	20,262	44,137	23,100	35,934	270,238	3,928	467	23	419,555
1949	...	...	5	5,765	44,304	24,232	22,500	41,500	137,599	1,571	215	6	277,697
1950	...	...	21	6,630	50,638	16,667	32,937	40,462	205,521	4,356	143	...	357,375
1951	...	...	32	28,801	86,055	54,889	24,394	33,785	97,131	6,489	212	...	331,788
1952	...	...	255	8,130	107,807	62,491	21,800	82,290	135,053	2,576	477	...	420,879
1953	...	...	1,254	126,450	42,583	27,228	30,593	27,398	75,145	1,495	333	...	332,479
1954	...	...	657	82,877	51,230	46,801	32,596	24,969	80,426	1,189	200	...	320,945
1955	...	...	1,391	84,436	85,769	45,502	37,437	32,833	70,558	1,803	124	...	359,853
1956	...	...	161	8,850	54,438	64,262	36,938	42,203	92,030	1,854	179	...	300,915
STEELHEAD													
1938	*	*	*	*	6,622	2,382	19,455	29,231	46,618	2,264	339	92	107,003
1939	23	19	560	8,110	1,587	1,490	36,581	38,062	33,891	1,264	216	119	121,922
1940	5	96	1,688	4,125	998	4,489	61,175	46,071	64,377	1,786	292	59	185,161
1941	37	78	1,641	6,392	1,518	994	21,940	29,600	50,542	3,980	1,063	304	118,087
1942	4	37	256	3,642	4,159	1,588	19,905	41,973	76,622	2,411	566	182	151,345
1943	14	18	654	3,374	4,698	1,564	7,755	29,894	41,051	2,444	573	92	92,131
1944	50	157	1,019	6,142	2,227	1,169	21,868	24,508	35,907	6,129	1,119	226	100,521
1945	1,003	1,078	3,066	4,685	1,557	1,109	24,600	40,483	40,194	1,925	302	142	120,144
1946	63	551	3,040	9,839	5,481	3,265	20,559	58,356	38,296	2,067	282	769	142,548
1947	197	321	1,968	6,889	2,025	1,595	28,134	40,819	50,025	2,905	443	113	135,434
1948	154	119	1,631	4,473	1,170	1,895	33,191	53,621	40,609	1,742	381	76	139,062
1949	1	...	1,689	3,293	1,712	1,264	34,314	54,281	20,786	1,161	686	98	119,285
1950	13	...	1,156	4,537	1,667	691	25,142	53,904	24,226	1,932	811	...	114,079
1951	...	...	375	2,338	1,568	5,187	74,980	39,712	15,357	947	225	...	140,689
1952	...	...	278	1,248	1,751	8,202	118,110	79,735	48,293	2,735	638	...	...
1953	...	...	1,310	5,308	1,456	5,314	106,712	64,006	36,107	2,797	905	...	223,915
1954	...	...	879	5,511	1,571	6,115	59,443	65,234	34,941	2,209	551	...	176,254
1955	...	...	1,006	2,100	1,149	2,418	79,124	84,746	24,239	3,367	268	...	198,417
1956	...	...	1,409	2,718	1,582	3,122	48,306	47,148	23,343	2,846	635	...	131,109
SILVERS													
1938	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	3,070	10,995	972	141	7	15,185
1939	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,810	12,226	310	15	18	14,382
1940	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,451	10,212	213	33	5	11,917
1941	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	16,061	369	160	2	17,911
1942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,193	11,061	147	...	...	12,401
1943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	1,676	89	20	...	2,547
1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,052	3,022	103	29	2	4,298
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	239	533	16	...	1	791
1946	...	10	4	...	...	...	22	227	3,609	1	...	24	3,897
1947	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	217	10,928	10	3	1	11,174
1948	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	158	3,893	10	3	5	4,081
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	270	703	5	8	1	1,004
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,572	8,545	36	...	...	10,153
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	4,773	225	6	...	5,201
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2,581	5,131	22	24	...	7,768
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,094	5,896	22	11	...	13,018
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	3,319	74	1	...	4,062
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	3,188	94	...	...	3,725
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	4,879	83	...	...	6,120
BUMBACK													
1938	*	*	*	*	1,025	17,811	53,864	2,097	235	6	2	...	75,040
1939	...	...	...	48	189	29,386	43,124	616	19	...	...	...	73,382
1940	...	...	...	...	206	59,639	85,885	3,063	11	1	...	...	148,805
1941	...	...	...	299	1,052	23,536	39,193	1,615	50	...	...	...	65,745
1942	...	...	...	...	13	12,624	41,301	1,477	60	...	...	...	55,475
1943	...	...	...	...	9	4,525	33,613	1,697	1	...	...	...	39,845
1944	...	...	1	...	16	3,098	11,171	659	126	...	...	...	15,071
1945	...	...	10	51	521	1,507	6,903	498	10	1	...	...	9,501
1946	...	...	...	9	67	7,805	64,704	1,746	21	2	...	...	74,354
1947	...	...	...	...	5	59,378	108,175	3,564	15	1	...	1	171,139
1948	...	...	...	...	...	12,023	117,652	1,849	13	4	...	...	131,541
1949	...	...	...	...	151	9,013	41,619	655	6	...	...	...	51,444
1950	...	...	...	...	...	341	75,784	1,826	42	...	...	...	77,993
1951	...	...	...	...	25	81,045	87,104	1,214	40	...	...	...	169,428
1952	...	...	7	1	3	136,939	47,188	472	34	2	...	8	184,654
1953	...	...	57	27	663	45,711	186,933	1,776	50	2	...	...	235,219
1954	...	...	1	...	13	52,359	76,505	1,212	17	...	...	...	130,107
1955	...	...	...	...	79	21,923	214,860	866	11	9	...	...	237,748
1956	...	...	...	...	10	29,649	125,185	1,564	7	3	...	...	156,418

*Data not available. Figures for 1938 are from May 7 to Dec. 31, inclusive.

**Counting suspended during winter months.

NOTE: - Escapement of Chums in any quantity occurs only in last 3 months of year; therefore Chums are listed only in historical table, showing yearly totals.

1956 EX. VESSEL LANDINGS AT SEATTLE

SPECIES	Fresh	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	12 Mos Total
Cod, True	Dr.	1,000	...	9,800	4,700	8,200	10,900	...	1,000	...	1,000	7,100	10,000	53,700
	Rd.	150,000	125,600	316,300	483,000	332,000	662,800	412,400	400,100	212,000	276,100	389,900	333,600	4,083,800
Flounder	Rd.	12,400	42,300	23,600	22,900	21,800	3,600	3,300	34,700	240,600	63,600	58,000	700	527,500
Sole: English	Rd.	89,400	253,400	429,400	114,800	76,000	105,200	105,800	46,400	19,700	25,200	34,900	103,300	1,403,500
Petrale	Rd.	69,300	39,600	111,700	87,400	147,400	81,900	111,700	85,900	116,700	114,200	133,500	208,600	1,397,900
Unclassified	Rd.	76,800	20,200	32,000	172,800	141,300	323,300	115,300	113,800	89,800	100,600	37,000	136,800	1,369,700
Salibut No. 1	Dn.	...	...	...	...	...	482,700	353,000	1,515,500	1,515,500	1,965,200	150,400	1,400	7,917,100
No. 2	Dn.	...	...	...	...	...	206,400	421,000	1,368,900	1,398,700	1,210,500	65,800	...	5,561,300
Canadian	Dn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,500	...	161,600	91,800	...	...	330,800
Angcod	Dr.	28,800	12,400	28,500	49,900	14,000	18,700	33,900	11,400	16,800	32,700	26,900	29,800	313,800
	Rd.	24,900	7,800	69,800	31,100	84,300	119,300	303,100	217,200	89,300	182,200	32,200	46,500	1,207,700
Seb. Pacific Ocean	Rd.	130,500	139,500	198,600	119,800	176,700	213,400	245,700	106,900	103,500	85,600	166,500	348,700	2,053,800
Codfish	Dr.	4,100	6,400	...	4,500	...	400	3,900	6,100	10,200	25,600	33,300	220,100	314,600
	Rd.	187,800	210,300	455,500	471,000	364,900	135,000	52,400	109,600	120,400	168,400	174,000	...	2,449,800
ablefish	Dr.	4,300	...	1,500	5,200	5,500	3,100	17,800	51,400	135,100	85,200	1,577,600	173,300	2,060,200
	Rd.	1,500	800	...	5,600	7,700	700	3,500	63,600	101,500	329,200	...	...	524,100
Almon. Chinook	Dn.	...	...	...	...	6,700	18,600	23,200	51,600	43,700	...	800	...	144,600
	Rd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700	5,900	2,100	300	13,000
Chum	Rd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,600	3,700	58,300
Pink	Rd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	2,100
Silver	Dn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	22,100	31,700	...	12,300	...	67,100
	Rd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,400	75,300	182,700	...	301,400
Sockeye	Rd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,900	...	...	...	11,900
ana, Albacore	Rd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129,500	16,600	166,100
Unclassified	-	...	2,800	1,300	1,800	77,800	14,600	7,900	7,700	...	1,400	1,500	...	116,800
TOTAL		780,800	861,100	1,678,200	1,574,500	1,464,300	2,391,200	5,292,400	4,214,100	4,339,200	4,652,000	3,310,600	1,721,400	32,470,600

• North Pacific trawling registered remarkable success in several slants in 1956.

Item: Washington draggers landed the biggest catch of English sole in history, principally from heavy concentrations of fish found in February and March in the sector from Umatilla Reef to Destruction Island. Moreover, sampling indicates to biologists that a good year-class of English sole

is now coming into the fishery, which bears bright promise for the future. Cause of the sharp increase in available stocks *might* be the result of the increase in minimum mesh size for trawls a couple of years ago. The little fellows which were able to escape through those meshes may be the big ones which made up the bumper catch of 1956.

Item: True cod in the last three

years has come to be the leading item in Puget Sound trawler landings. These fish, which mak-up one-third of the Washington fleet's catch, are increasing in the landings, and possibly in abundance.

Item: Deep water fishing for Dover sole was prosecuted successfully off the Washington coast in the early spring for the first time in 1956. Previously, this fishery had been confined

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to the summer months, and also to relatively shallow waters, 50-60 fathoms. In early 1956 Astoria draggers found Dovers in the "Willapa Deep"

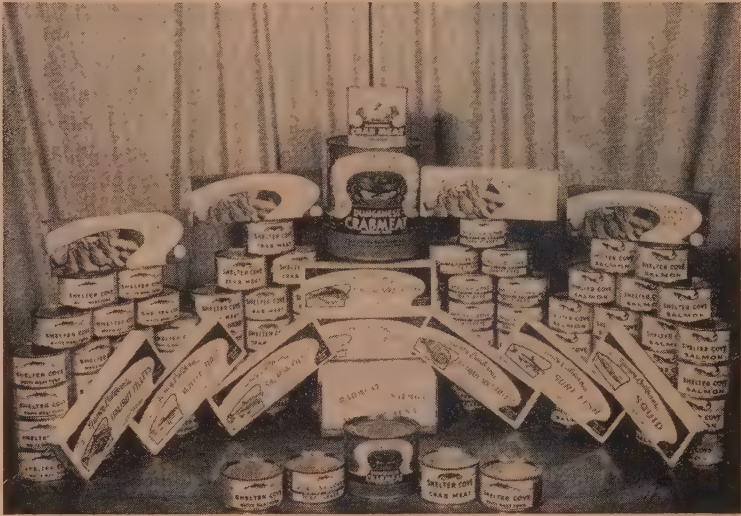
offshore about midway between Grays and Willapa Harbors. The fish were taken in large quantity from water 180 to 380 fathoms. The fish were in

spawning condition, which raised a question as to whether the population properly should be fished or conserved.

1956 -EUREKA AREA FRESH FISH LANDINGS- 1956

SPECIES	(Pounds)											
	Nov.'55	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.
Flounder	900	1,000	...	2,600	1,100	700	500	...	400	1,900	5,200	2,300
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,900	36,000	11,400	3,900	500	...
Herring	...	...	19,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lingcod	3,800	600	200	1,800	3,500	9,800	6,500	9,100	15,800	17,200	11,800	14,700
Perch	600	...	...	...	3,300	3,100	...	...	3,200	4,000	500	2,200
Rockfish	33,900	12,400	5,900	111,800	91,800	148,600	142,500	70,000	165,300	120,800	168,900	178,600
Sablefish	4,600	4,100	400	900	23,900	6,000	4,000	27,500	38,500	24,400	14,700	14,100
Sand Dabs	2,700	1,600	300	1,900	6,300	4,700	1,200	1,700	2,800	10,100	12,800	700
Sole: Arrowtooth	10,200	13,300	...	15,000	5,300	16,100	30,300	78,000	66,700	152,000	79,400	110,800
Dover	61,700	59,100	3,700	2,800	4,700	73,600	144,700	332,400	343,600	484,000	261,000	390,100
English	30,300	22,500	8,100	47,400	70,400	68,900	43,500	39,000	33,600	47,200	53,700	51,700
French	2,800	300	1,100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petrale	37,800	43,600	22,600	26,100	26,000	65,400	58,600	125,300	131,200	117,300	38,400	87,800
Rex	7,500	6,800	3,300	4,000	13,500	26,700	19,700	16,000	23,900	38,800	24,200	32,800
Sand	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	900	100
Tuna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,500	120,000	105,200
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	350,000	383,200	777,100	601,400	82,000	500
Turbot	...	200	200	200	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Whitebait	...	...	...	1,200	600	800	2,600	2,900	3,000	2,100	1,000	...
Miscellaneous	13,000	14,400	5,700	17,800	9,000	17,900	91,800	81,000	66,800	110,600	76,700	127,600
Shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,700	120,700	32,400	...
Crabs	90,000	155,000	348,000	510,400	692,400	725,600	405,800	130,800	9,300	...	...	...
Squid	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,700	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	299,800	334,900	418,600	744,100	951,800	1,169,900	1,307,400	1,373,600	1,741,300	1,875,900	984,100	1,119,200
												12,320,600

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• Why was the trawl catch of sablefish for the Puget Sound drag fleet in 1956 the best in years, if not forever?

And why was the halibut fleet catch of sable down to low levels?

Why has no adult sablefish ever been taken in Puget Sound, although small, juvenile sable abound there?

Where are they spawned? And when? If adults are never found in the Sound, doesn't that mean the young come from elsewhere?

Why do female sablefish in Alaska represent from 69 to 73% of the catch?

Biologists of Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska acknowledge that the sablefish is more of a puzzle than most fish—and that's saying quite

Washington Eulachon Smelt Catches

YEAR	(Pounds)				
	Cowlitz River	Grays River	Lewis River	Columbia River	TOTAL
1939	1,012,730	30,300	1,342,675	184,348	2,570,053
1940	730,170	60,450	1,341,250	384,650	2,516,520
1941	1,794,233	.....	376,975	42,919	2,214,127
1942	1,570,915	51,750	.....	54,325	1,676,990
1943	2,973,340	3,675	270,375	124,500	3,371,790
1944	1,125,674	10,900	504,000	249,522	**1,942,771
1945	2,048,438	42,753	1,552,770	215,040	*3,891,463
1946	2,674,040	300	.....	51,099	2,725,439
1947	1,192,663	.....	.....	128,280	1,320,943
1948	2,197,810	.....	547,590	296,240	3,041,640
1949	750	250	1,940,850	387,701	2,329,551
1950	31,320	11,600	557,157	379,730	***980,832
1951	.....	.....	1,050	649,838	651,268'
1952	377,754	.....	.....	400,747	796,309'
1953	799,788	15,555	.....	206,909	1,025,052'
1954	792,902	.....	360,871	308,742	1,478,680'
1955	1,344,674	.....	.....	408,833	1,753,507
1956	575,055	.....	.....	559,255	1,166,860'

*Includes 32,462 lbs caught in Kalama River. *** Includes 1,025 lbs taken in Kalama River.

**Includes 44,300 lbs from Kalama River, 7,675 lbs from Naselle River, and 700 lbs from Nemah River. ' Total includes minor catches from the Kalama River, 16,165 lbs in 1954; 32,550 lbs in 1956.

U. S. Production of Fish Sticks, by Areas

Area	January - March				April - June				July - September			
	1956		1955		1956		1955		1956		1955	
	Firms	Pounds	Firms	Pounds	Firms	Pounds	Firms	Pounds	Firms	Pounds	Firm	Pounds
Atlantic Coast States	27	13,060	33	15,591	27	9,234,600	28	14,200,400	23	9,453,800	28	10,893,300
Interior & Gulf States	7	2,283	11	1,918	6	1,241,600	8	1,433,800	5	1,249,900	7	1,651,300
Pacific Coast States	10	1,259	15	1,440	10	837,500	11	1,470,300	10	836,400	12	1,416,500
TOTAL	44	16,602	59	18,949	43	11,313,700	47	17,104,500	38	11,540,100	47	13,961,100

1956 -Seattle-Weighted Average Prices Paid to Fishermen- 1956

Cts. per Pound												
SPECIES	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Cod, true, ex-vess.....Dn	7.0	...	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	...	7.0	...	8.8	8.8	8.7
Cod, true, ex-vess.....Rd	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
Flounder, ex-vess.....Rd	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
Halibut No. 1, ex-vess.....Dn	...	...	...	...	...	25.5	25.4	28.6	29.4	26.1	34.1	45.0
Halibut No. 2, ex-vess.....Dn	...	...	...	...	...	19.1	20.3	24.0	25.2	23.8	27.0	...
Lingcod, ex-vess.....Dn	11.8	16.7	12.7	12.0	8.0	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.0	9.2	10.3
Lingcod, ex-vess.....Rd	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.0	...	5.0
Pacific Ocean Perch, ex-vess.....Rd	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
Rockfish, ex-vess.....Dn	9.4	7.9	...	6.8	...	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.9
Rockfish, ex-vess.....Rd	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.5	...
Sablefish, ex-vess.....Dn	17.4	...	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.0	15.2	18.6	15.2	24.5	14.0
Sablefish, ex-vess.....Rd	6.0	6.0	...	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.5	8.0	...	...
SALMON:												
Chinook, large, ex-vess.....Dn	...	...	...	...	41.6	51.2	50.0	56.5	56.2	...	53.0	...
Chinook, small, ex-vess.....Dn	...	...	...	...	41.6	42.5	37.6	39.6	35.9	...	37.7	...
Chinook, white, ex-vess.....Dn	...	...	...	...	41.6	37.1	36.4	39.3	46.3	...	...	...
Chinook, ex-vess.....Rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.0	27.0	31.0	34.0
Chum, ex-vess.....Rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	20.0	20.0
Silver, ex-vess.....Dn	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.0	36.5	36.7	...	40.5	...
Silver, ex-vess.....Rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.0	27.0	31.0	31.0	...
Pink, ex-vess.....Rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sockeye, ex-vess.....Rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.0	...	...	...
Sole, English, ex-vess.....Rd	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.0	8.0	8.0
Sole, Petrale, ex-vess.....Rd	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sole, Other, ex-vess.....Rd	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Tuna, Albacore, ex-vess.....Rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5	15.0
Unclassified Fish, ex-ves.....Fresh	...	14.0	21.0	5.0	9.0	12.1	14.0	14.1	...	25.0	20.0	...

1956 -OREGON TRAWL FISH LANDINGS- 1956

Species	Oct.'55	Nov.'55	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	TOTAL
SOLE:													
Petrale	37,091	18,797	12,217	15,659	35,853	44,337	162,897	99,203	130,650	249,263	316,399	81,837	1,204,203
English	65,047	25,370	18,678	19,454	61,584	31,341	127,250	97,711	80,528	117,462	171,533	68,070	884,026
Dover	159,961	37,137	38,826	20,608	74,874	236,029	112,869	206,699	525,046	397,676	522,914	224,501	2,557,140
Rex	78,613	23,736	10,014	9,093	28,670	40,503	31,398	67,070	340,588	64,854	38,825	29,114	762,478
Turbot	110,167	44,817	44,735	11,245	55,785	34,152	.....	.....	308,941	.....	.....	.....	609,842
Miscellaneous	128,429	77,894	54,269	5,623	109,737	41,502	202,307	206,781	18,230	249,263	316,399	81,837	1,492,271
TOTAL SOLE	579,308	227,751	178,739	81,682	366,503	427,864	636,721	677,464	1,403,981	1,078,518	1,366,070	485,359	7,509,960
Flounders	10,033	6,939	16,470	9,654	25,711	547	.....	76,479	67,350	22,211	17,659	8,513	261,566
Cod, True	14,185	9,590	1,724	96	55	46	6,947	33,804	18,456	49,456	32,459	14,592	181,410
Ling Cod	19,015	9,954	686	1,167	3,301	6,999	45,442	35,553	29,317	33,086	37,952	28,561	251,033
Rockfish	226,035	165,638	78,859	123,918	274,734	315,164	329,214	246,896	297,555	158,799	186,196	53,204	2,456,212
Ocean Perch	142,273	24,731	22,726	1,344	216,078	437,566	510,190	213,508	930,342	199,503	406,575	94,415	3,199,251
Miscellaneous	122,615	126,584	91,706	24,774	231,451	362,462	1,212,942	1,607,338	646,058	2,000,709	2,141,897	1,263,370	9,831,906
GRAND TOTAL	1,113,464	571,187	390,910	242,635	1,117,833	1,550,468	2,741,456	2,891,042	3,393,059	3,542,282	4,188,808	1,948,014	23,691,338

1956 -Coastwise Receipts at Seattle from Alaska- 1956

		(Pounds)												
SPECIES		Dec.'55	Jan.'56	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	November	12 Months Tot
Halibut	Frozen	491,900	222,800	551,000	157,000	400	...	1,375,700	2,110,200	1,062,800	1,776,400	1,410,800	1,152,200	10,311,200
Herring	Frozen	...	...	...	106,000	...	32,200	3,000	...	...	...	59,000	4,100	204,300
Sablefish	Frozen	70,000	...	141,900	117,000	327,000	...	3,300	62,700	74,700	142,000	60,500	149,000	1,148,100
SALMON:														
Chinook	Fresh	...	...	...	14,500	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,400
Chinook	Frozen	...	73,800	22,400	1,200	16,200	29,600	...	...	...	...	57,400	77,400	278,000
Chum	Frozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172,800	106,700	...	679,700	140,400	1,099,600
Pink	Frozen	...	8,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	195,400	360,300	...	38,700	700	604,100
Silver	Frozen	50,000	65,000	75,700	11,000	...	...	...	44,200	306,200	404,900	861,100	113,000	1,931,100
Sockeye	Frozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117,900	945,800	40,000	...	1,503,100
Crabs	Fresh	3,500	...	6,000	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	12,200
Crabs	Frozen	16,200	27,500	15,500	2,000	15,300	68,100	49,800	55,300	...	50,000	122,200	...	421,700
Crabmeat	Frozen	...	5,100	...	50,000	21,900	1,700	2,500	148,400	6,400	109,000	131,900	7,600	484,500
Shrimp	Frozen	7,800	23,000	14,800	12,400	...	16,400	7,800	15,200	2,300	...	4,700	25,100	129,300
Shrimpmeat	Frozen	38,900	45,000	54,000	40,900	32,000	10,400	28,500	22,200	5,800	4,300	8,900	28,700	317,000
Total Fresh		3,500	...	6,000	15,700	1,900	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	28,600
Total Frozen		674,800	470,200	875,300	496,900	413,800	158,400	1,470,200	2,458,200	2,945,500	3,299,800	3,474,900	1,696,200	18,432,000
GRAND TOTAL		678,300	470,200	881,300	512,600	415,700	158,400	1,470,200	2,458,200	2,945,000	3,299,800	3,474,900	1,696,200	18,460,600
Cured Fish:														
Sablefish	Salted, Bbl.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	26
Salmon	Mild Cured, Tcs.	10	2	...	...	...	26	198	516	497	119	61	11	1,440
Salmon	Salted, Bbl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45

a bit.

The researchers believe that perhaps the increased catch of sablefish by trawling is a result of the increase in the minimum size of mesh permitted in trawls. This regulation, in effect for several years, may now be making itself felt in larger fish.

Failure of the halibut fleet to share in the greater landings of sable results largely from the fact that the late-running halibut season extended right up to the November 1 closure on sable.

One result of the short catch of longline sable in 1956 was fantastic pricing, which topped-out at 27¾ c per lb. just before the end of the season.

U. S. Production of Fish Sticks

MONTH	(Pounds)					
	1956			1955	1954	1953
	Cooked	Uncooked	TOTAL			
January	4,381,700	638,100	5,019,800	5,601,100	2,770,600	115,000
February	4,819,900	647,000	5,466,900	5,954,300	3,179,600	133,000
March	5,464,300	651,500	6,115,800	7,393,200	4,003,500	148,000
April	3,495,500	370,500	3,866,000	6,248,700	3,841,100	34,900
May	3,459,200	451,800	3,911,000	5,168,700	3,941,300	21,800
June	3,225,600	371,100	3,596,700	5,687,200	4,381,300	30,800
July	2,828,700	434,700	3,263,400	4,587,200	3,809,700	416,600
August	3,516,100	574,500	4,090,600	4,671,300	4,363,900	454,400
September	3,606,100	580,000	4,186,100	4,702,600	4,271,700	809,500
October	*	*	*	5,355,400	5,637,500	1,434,900
November	*	*	*	5,042,100	4,803,000	1,901,800
December	*	*	*	4,972,100	4,959,200	2,001,200
TOTALS	34,797,100	4,719,200	39,516,300	65,383,900	49,962,400	7,501,900

*Segregation not available for the last quarter of the year.

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1956 -San Pedro-Santa Monica Area Fresh Fish Landings- 1956

SPECIES	(POUNDS)												
FISH:	Nov. '55	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	TOTAL
Anchovy	36,865	78,000	35,650	91,950	38,230	80,030	83,200	17,400	94,680	128,565	73,875	196,250	954,495
Barracuda	30,190	81,245	29,344	73,323	43,082	...	717	2,435	28,136	24,698	50,066	82,324	445,570
Cabrilla	1,590	2,903	1,350	...	7,412	...	...	2,555	...	...	...	553	16,343
Grouper	11,844	13,099	6,211	4,330	47,468	487	...	4,035	1,587	1,277	992	4,122	95,752
California Halibut	5,763	7,194	32,175	16,976	22,504	17,378	3,057	...	3,424	10,321	1,480	1,809	127,528
Flounder (Starry)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flying Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,836	4,370	...	...	...	19,206
Jack Mackerel	47,460	127,011	57,802	48,946	56,620	37,886	117,061	158,436	12,330	75,295	82,845	28,870	851,462
Kingfish	4,821	11,943	5,497	11,978	19,238	15,074	61,151	4,407	4,850	5,617	3,611	7,571	155,756
Mackerel	73,664	175,992	106,632	59,514	28,890	31,403	78,608	151,918	123,719	109,360	95,434	135,570	1,189,704
Perch	...	4,526	...	2,181	2,781	...	...	884	...	...	2,584	18	14,876
Pitchard	153,940	115,255	44,520	117,680	127,301	169,616	183,903	183,533	77,375	116,800	32,872	135,223	1,458,018
Pompano	1,272	693	...	15	1,276	432	595	3,511	625	118	887	2,047	11,271
Rock Bass	...	625	...	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,886
Rock Fish	20,470	4,095	11,637	29,672	21,784	26,196	21,585	6,063	13,053	12,487	9,207	7,987	184,236
Sablefish	...	70	...	31	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	169
Sand Dabs	539	907	544	825	843	1,275	2,469	3,897	3,399	2,868	2,129	1,034	20,529
Sculpin	3	5	9	...	33	294	794	5,421	6,647	6,388	959	...	20,553
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,826	...	...	...	...	2,826
Sea Bass: Black	52,282	46,082	27,650	7,988	7,320	191	16,965	41,885	29,368	602	40,893	14,804	286,030
White	22,483	6,847	...	2,267	13,799	6,034	27,063	39,879	19,299	72,199	63,742	158,583	431,995
Shark	8,340	1,311	913	2,106	6,143	4,029	5,464	8,762	2,750	4,942	6,907	6,141	57,808
Sheepshead	...	...	...	120	198	27	42	139	...	...	...	...	1,122
Sole (All Varieties)	...	...	...	285	...	...	...	770	314	...	...	...	1,369
Skate	...	166	1,119	1,613	67	339	31	447	...	38	...	51	3,871
Smelt	7,013	1,802	...	920	...	...	...	...	...	275	70	416	14,871
Swordfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,317	23,824	3,981	11,701	28,129	43,811
Tuna: Albacore	7,710	18,666	271	865	383	...	...	83	82	8,782	12,764	12,151	85,495
Bonito	2,270	175	...	...	...	...	...	24,503	11,682	105,890	5,380	933	10,279
Bluefin	...	41,080	5,443	133,984	70,755	46,814	51,281	10,921	...	...	...	...	...
Yellowfin	...	3,986	2,943	3,940	3,700	595	4,079	15,933	859	...	...	...	...
Yellowtail	4,005	14,935	17,844	...	...	...	...	8,469	...	317	52,331	5,565	123,503
Other	15	24	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	7,049
SHELL FISH:													
Abalone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Octopus	...	...	...	...	8	90	...	...	21	17	17	27	180
Spiny Lobster	28,691	19,757	21,487	27,346	8,553	...	...	...	...	...	18	32,381	138,233
Squid	...	21,535	...	3,810	59,176	70,668	45	143,340	188,695	42,320	...	25,880	555,449
Miscellaneous	...	530	440	585	2,572	1,531	2,422	984	784	5	105	2,328	12,286
TOTAL	521,722	778,099	431,836	642,972	594,933	512,704	686,255	850,030	746,174	710,508	572,874	920,952	7,069,060

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1956 - SAN DIEGO FRESH FISH LANDINGS - 1956

SPECIES	(Pounds)												TOTAL
	Nov. '55	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	
Barracuda	20,661	21,896	8,605	17,907	1,167	...	10,950	...	...	...	5,393	10,391	96,970
Halibut, California	3,928	153	...	...	1,749	2,752	1,899	188	23	...	150	180	11,022
Kingfish	...	252	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	195	164	748
Mackerel	12,307	5,678	422	600	...	6,693	197	...	...	521	17,469	19,253	63,140
Rockfish	...	...	2,647	1,200	6,552	5,599	1,471	...	...	...	...	...	17,469
Sea Bass, Black	227	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,059	75	11,946
" White	13,927	4,499	...	347	...	1,877	17,881	10,036	1,422	636	...	37,429	87,854
Shark	5,481	6,070	762	1,109	262	5,160	5,087	14,890	487	196	2,493	7,683	49,680
Tuna: Bonito	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939
" Yellowtail	...	434	...	4,160	...	...	3,234	...	...	...	997	38	8,866
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	24	...	64	...	27	...	...	...	115
Lobster, Spiny	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	124
TOTAL	57,470	39,567	12,436	25,323	9,778	2,018	40,783	25,114	1,959	1,353	37,756	75,313	348,870

1956-FILLET IMPORTS TO U.S.- 1956

Country	(Pounds)												Total
	October	Nov.	Dec. '55	Jan. '56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	
Canada	14,920,000	8,640,000	6,735,000	12,220,000	11,323,000	8,075,000	9,168,000	8,449,000	9,550,000	17,717,000	12,099,000	9,269,000	28,165,000
Denmark	135,000	7,000	30,000	5,960,000	167,000	248,000	552,000	265,000	1,599,000	728,000	355,000	245,000	4,927,000
Greenland	...	240,000	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270,000
W.Germ'y	310,000	297,000	174,000	398,000	46,000	204,000	48,000	432,000	157,000	158,000	265,000	218,000	2,707,000
Japan	717,000	708,000	932,000	1,307,000	983,000	1,357,000	1,409,000	1,506,000	801,000	464,000	918,000	72,000	11,174,000
Iceland	3,165,000	3,924,000	31,000	4,458,000	725,000	1,837,000	4,974,000	435,000	889,000	932,000	2,187,000	3,163,000	26,720,000
Mexico	2,000	17,000	14,000	29,000	21,000	15,000	29,000	78,000	39,000	93,000	...	19,000	356,000
Norway	1,003,000	399,000	...	538,000	764,000	416,000	592,000	333,000	106,000	329,000	7,000	102,000	4,589,000
Peru	38,000	18,000	8,000	...	8,000	33,000	36,000	2,000	...	...	31,000	...	174,000
Other Cy.	782,000	1,128,000	293,000	1,236,000	1,364,000	1,417,000	758,000	402,000	308,000	479,000	417,000	319,000	8,903,000
TOTAL	21,072,000	15,378,000	8,217,000	20,812,000	15,401,000	13,602,000	17,566,000	11,902,000	13,449,000	20,900,000	16,279,000	13,407,000	87,985,000

OREGON OTTER TRAWL LANDINGS

YEAR	SOLE				Flounders	"Turbot"	"Cod" Miscel.	Lingcod	Rockfish	Ocean Perch	Total
	Petrale	English	Dover	Other							
1942	3,745,236	227,783	2,308,308	1,671,162	443,840	71,137	47,255	989,142	1,728,299	1,086,242	12,318,400
1943	3,805,094	898,639	6,431,666	2,239,125	858,051	2,831,013	32,731	934,878	6,762,494	1,601,368	26,395,056
1944	2,019,148	1,057,701	1,593,469	254,400	877,048	700,147	594,810	1,208,051	11,266,874	398,836	19,970,484
1945	1,574,143	1,096,601	2,704,216	238,507	1,024,288	168,811	412,731	1,015,215	17,365,866	40,554	25,640,933
1946	2,984,092	3,950,609	3,197,988	132,136	1,279,839	297,708	260,574	1,150,803	10,671,012	31,310	23,956,071
1947	1,443,936	1,883,438	2,031,905	139,791	667,347	723,497	30,194	569,226	4,637,594	92,344	11,688,763
1948	2,605,460	3,266,422	2,802,181	272,878	1,428,660	1,219,208	29,083	798,952	3,890,003	338,739	16,651,586
1949	1,514,762	1,092,493	3,003,574	299,785	272,042	1,723,963	4,821	728,464	3,307,595	591,842	12,539,341
1950	3,151,833	2,399,103	6,306,144	392,775	355,125	...	349,660	649,719	4,018,991	Dogfish	17,623,350
1951	2,052,366	2,420,333	8,227,444	859,820	351,001	...	672,656	887,187	1,659,212	3,524,208	20,654,227
1952	1,545,540	1,949,294	7,289,059	1,308,778	242,535	...	388,111	511,269	3,722,048	4,431,991	21,388,626
1953	1,028,578	1,784,309	3,146,709	1,989,828	317,293	844,921	419,852	315,347	3,012,714	3,281,196	16,140,747
1954	959,674	1,417,588	2,580,257	2,096,807	561,723	1,112,708	1,190,474	276,952	2,608,517	2,882,847	15,687,547
1955	1,584,946	1,392,162	3,549,087	2,946,087	827,285	1,822,344	2,603,029	419,611	3,183,917	2,847,851	21,176,318
1956	1,204,203	884,026	2,557,140	2,254,749	261,566	609,842	10,013,316	251,033	456,212	3,199,251	23,691,336

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Astoria Landings and Receipts by Months - 1956

SPECIES	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	TOTAL
GILL - NET													
Salmon: Chum	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,400	118,100	158,500
Blueback	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,300	113,300	...	...	...	...	165,600
Chinook	...	...	53,400	...	...	1,899,500	895,600	344,500	2,664,900	226,700	39,900	2,300	6,126,800
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	143,900	310,800	119,900	576,200
Steelhead	...	...	56,500	...	...	...	...	234,800	138,200	24,300	4,000	37,700	579,900
Shad	...	...	...	...	...	14,800	69,600	3,900	...	...	...	...	377,900
Sturgeon: White	...	...	7,600	...	...	108,200	265,800	24,300	39,400	8,000	10,100	6,600	172,200
Green	...	...	...	...	...	56,200	20,000	5,800	24,100	900	800	...	43,200
Flounder	...	...	10,900	...	...	81,800	7,800	7,100	8,100	300	400	500	116,900
Total Gill-Net	10,000	...	128,400	...	...	2,163,100	1,320,100	733,700	2,876,300	404,100	396,400	285,100	8,317,200
TROLL													
Salmon: Chinook, lge.	...	...	...	...	292,200	67,700	245,400	373,200	171,100	14,900	2,100	...	1,186,600
Chinook, sml.	...	...	...	...	2,600	13,900	40,000	40,800	8,000	600	...	...	105,900
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	133,600	552,300	301,100	125,000	34,100	...	...	1,246,100
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	300	100	...	...	...	6,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	12,400	300	400	3,200	13,200	3,200	2,100	...	34,800
Total Troll	...	...	...	...	304,600	70,600	398,900	1,069,000	526,200	151,200	38,900	...	2,559,400
TRAWL													
Cod	1,800	400	800	...	7,000	35,500	21,900	50,600	20,300	12,000	11,300	16,100	177,700
Flounder	2,300	8,000	22,500	800	100	400	3,900	15,800	9,900	7,500	5,100	7,600	73,900
Lingcod	1,000	900	2,100	3,500	19,000	20,900	27,000	11,700	7,800	11,500	6,100	10,300	121,800
Perch, Pacific Ocean	12,100	3,700	208,200	391,000	509,500	246,500	560,200	149,000	288,700	121,900	22,600	80,700	2,594,100
Rockfishes	59,500	75,000	282,300	183,000	399,300	209,400	136,500	129,800	125,200	62,200	52,700	329,300	2,044,200
Sablefish	3,000	1,300	1,900	5,200	3,300	4,700	27,300	44,400	84,300	46,300	8,700	...	230,400
Sole: Dover	41,300	17,400	51,800	220,700	108,000	175,400	368,600	397,200	170,400	141,100	382,200	...	2,442,600
English	20,400	15,400	42,700	25,500	130,600	89,600	48,900	102,300	153,600	57,300	96,100	109,000	891,400
Petrale	16,800	13,500	36,600	45,100	161,100	63,800	57,800	81,600	182,400	27,400	19,800	85,000	790,700
Rex	1,400	4,300	13,400	8,000	30,100	53,700	52,000	48,100	38,400	20,800	35,400	61,500	367,100
Miscellaneous	83,200	15,400	265,500	448,400	1,207,400	855,800	1,313,100	1,421,700	1,658,300	847,300	644,000	844,500	9,604,800
Total Trawl	242,800	155,300	927,800	1,331,200	2,575,400	1,755,700	2,617,200	2,423,500	2,966,100	1,384,600	1,042,700	1,916,200	19,338,500
HALIBUT													
Halibut No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	66,800	121,000	3,200	40,000	57,700	...	...	288,700
Halibut No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	8,400	23,900	900	3,700	6,400	...	...	43,300
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	197,900	4,600	...	...	...	...	202,500
S M E L T													
Smelt, Dip-Net	...	...	...	35,800	41,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,200
Smelt, Gill-Net	...	...	50,000	15,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,100
S H E L L F I S H													
Crabs	284,800	336,400	198,000	460,200	723,200	760,400	354,100	43,400	25,000	7,300	12,300	41,300	3,246,400
TUNA: (Domestic)													
Albacore	...	2,211,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	409,700	2,910,900	388,300	267,200	6,188,000
Yellowfin	...	610,000	86,600	...	...	...	...	742,100	124,600	...	272,100	406,100	2,241,500
Skipjack	...	88,000	927,900	...	...	...	...	443,200	336,200	...	369,100	347,800	2,512,200
I M P O R T S													
Tuna: Albacore	607,200	...	542,000	532,600	1,864,300	1,053,400	907,800	3,240,300	8,140,300	...	...	...	16,887,900
Yellowfin	190,000	...	204,000	100,000	1,931,700	930,800	740,000	8,900	618,800	160,000	400,000	504,800	5,789,000
Skipjack	495,000	...	...	...	235,800	...	...	493,700	216,200	140,200	...	...	1,085,900
Total Imports	1,292,200	...	746,000	632,600	4,031,800	1,984,200	1,647,800	3,742,900	8,975,300	300,200	400,000	504,800	24,257,800
GRAND TOTAL	1,829,800	3,401,600	3,064,700	2,474,900	7,676,400	6,809,200	6,680,900	9,206,500	16,283,100	5,222,400	2,919,800	3,768,500	69,337,800

1956 - CALIFORNIA FISH FREEZINGS - 1956

SPECIES	Nov.'55	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	TOTAL
FROZEN FISH:													
Bait and Animal Food	131,000	40,000	49,000	224,000	309,000	500,000	592,000	941,000	781,000	602,000	230,000	278,000	4,677,000
Fillet:													
Blocks and Slabs	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	2,000
Cod	1,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	...	12,000
Flounder	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	4,000
Lingcod	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	5,000
Rockfish	...	...	...	2,000	3,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	10,000
Salmon	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	155,000	...	...	...	...	156,000
Sole	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	2,000	1,000	17,000
Other Fillets	24,000	9,000	...	20,000	10,000	33,000	93,000	99,000	113,000	235,000	118,000	100,000	854,000
Halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000	50,000	7,000	...	...	109,000
Mackerel	12,000	18,000	24,000	...	9,000	9,000	16,000	36,000	23,000	11,000	49,000	90,000	297,000
Sablefish	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000	3,000	7,000	29,000	45,000	24,000	34,000	19,000	165,000
SALMON:													
King or Chinook	...	...	...	...	...	...	180,000	42,000	51,000	211,000	18,000	...	502,000
Silver or Coho	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296,000	...	...	2,000	298,000
Fall or Chum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000	6,000	16,000	...	52,000
Unclassified Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	217,000	27,000	152,000	15,000	...	...	411,000
Sea Bass	...	...	1,000	6,000	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	16,000	52,000
Shad (Roe & Shad)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,000	...	...	13,000	...	...	36,000
Smelt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
Swordfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	40,000
Tuna	1,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	77,000
Unclassified	210,000	93,000	116,000	123,000	378,000	74,000	182,000	197,000	149,000	338,000	91,000	311,000	2,262,000
TOTAL: Salt													
Water Fish	382,000	165,000	190,000	379,000	738,000	626,000	1,315,000	1,585,000	1,716,000	1,489,000	592,000	363,000	10,040,000
Fresh Water Fish - All Varieties	3,000	1,000	...	2,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	27,000	49,000
FROZEN SHELLFISH:													
Crabs & Crabmeat	1,000	37,000	66,000	116,000	116,000	64,000	71,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	481,000
Lobster Tails (Spiny)	83,000	59,000	44,000	47,000	...	16,000	...	30,000	...	...	1,000	77,000	357,000
Shrimp & Prawns (& m)	28,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	2,000	...	7,000	18,000	42,000	64,000	17,000	...	253,000
Squid	54,000	26,000	15,000	...	...	5,000	24,000	12,000	21,000	22,000	...	...	179,000
Other Shellfish	...	...	38,000	35,000	...	...	...	16,000	40,000	2,000	...	13,000	144,000
TOTAL Shellfish	166,000	154,000	198,000	200,000	124,000	85,000	102,000	86,000	103,000	88,000	18,000	90,000	1,414,000

Perfected Low Temperature Drying of Fish Meal

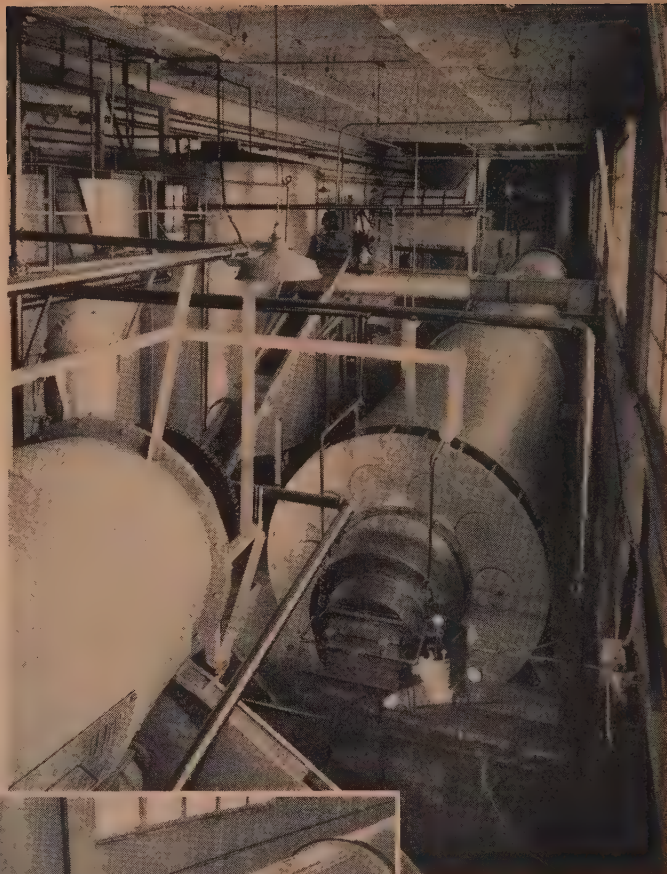
ANOTHER



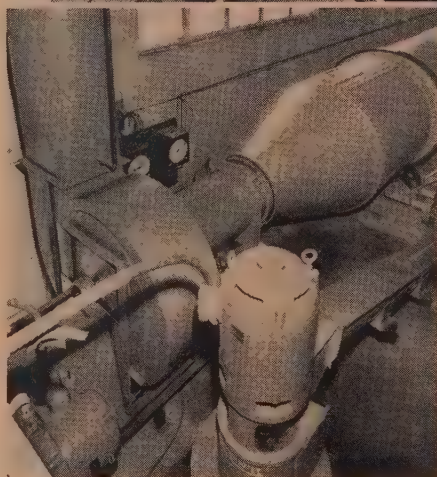
A new and more efficient method of drying fish meal! As you might expect, it is a *Standard* development. For *Standard* has maintained its position of leadership in the fish processing industry for nearly half a century by consistently being first with the latest.

2% TO 5% PROTEIN GAIN—2½% MEAL GAIN

By actual laboratory tests, *Standard's* low temperature drying increases protein values at least 2% and yield of meal 2½%. Particles never heated above 160° F.—no scorching—no burnt odors. *Write today* for full descriptive literature on low temperature drying and *Standard Fish Meal and Oil Plants, Fish Canneries, Component Parts. World-wide installation and service.*

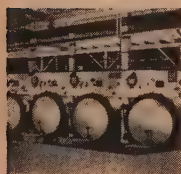


(Above) *Standard Low Temperature Fish Meal Dryer* in operation at *Pan Pacific Fisheries, Inc., Terminal Island, California.*



(Left) Dryer discharge end. All fish meal is removed from dryer through the fan for additional drying while being air-conveyed to cyclone.

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Retorts — quick closing doors



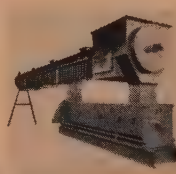
Conveyor type packing tables



Mills and disintegrators



Cyclones and sacking equipment

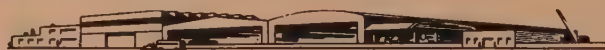


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By-Products Trend Strongly Upward

● Strong upward trend was manifest in the by-products business all along the Pacific Coast in 1956, supported largely by the excellent yield in British Columbia and the greatly strengthened activity in the Alaska herring reduction industry.

California's by-products business showed the effects of the 1956 autumn decline in sardine catch, but otherwise was well supported by a bumper year in tuna.

Re-establishment of whaling in California—this time from a base on San Francisco Bay—proved relatively successful during the initial year and gave reason to anticipate further substantial gains.

Fur Food Important

● By-product operations in whole fish, by-passing processing by mechanical means and heat in favor of freezing, has become a real, and really

important, element in the Pacific fishing industry.

Primarily, this branch of the business supplies raw fish in frozen form for feeding fur-bearing animals. For this purpose the products of trawl fishing are considered among the best, and particularly those species which are relative abundant. With the rapid expansion of mink farming in recent years, and the special attraction of fish in the mink diet, the demand for

1956 -Pacific Coast Fish Oil and Meal- 1956

Regions	Fish Meal Tons	Herring Oil Gallons	Sardine Oil Gallons	Other Fish Oils Gallons	Total Oil Gallons	Regions
Alaska	7,919	1,701,500	...	21,850	1,723,350	Alaska
Southeast	3,551	748,660	...	9,350	758,010	Southeast "
Prince William Sound	2,208	493,435	...	...	493,435	Prince Wm Sd. "
Kodiak Island	2,160	459,405	...	12,500	471,905	Kodiak Island "
British Columbia	51,992	5,408,082	...	1,283,000	6,691,082	British Columbia
Washington	2,100	...	...	93,000	93,000	Washington
Oregon	2,000	...	...	86,000	86,000	Oregon
California	32,720	...	331,143	855,059	1,186,202	California
Totals	96,731	7,109,582	331,143	2,338,909	9,779,634	Totals

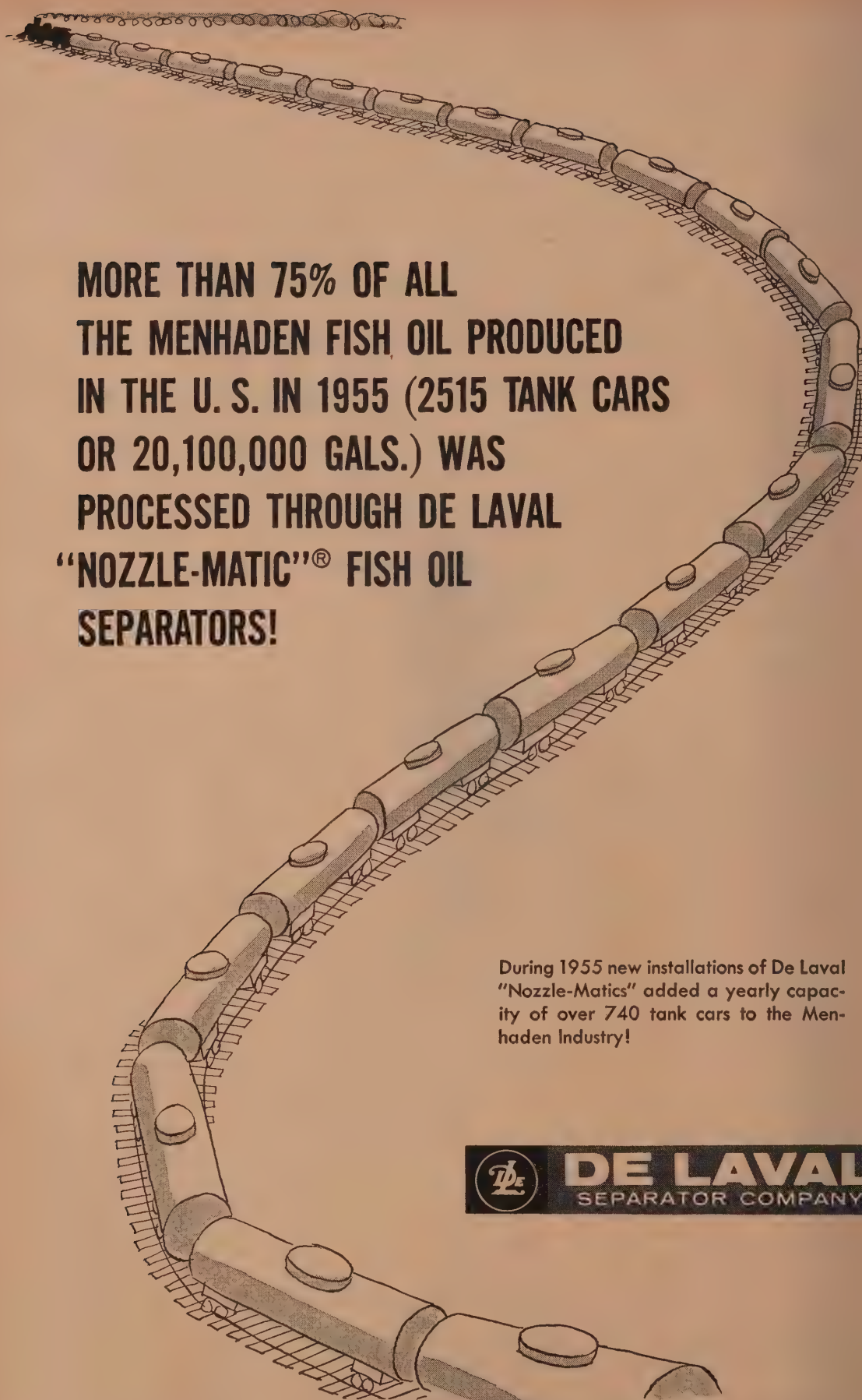
Alaska Fish By-Products

(NOT INCLUDING VITAMIN OILS)

YEAR	SOUTHEAST ALASKA			PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND			KODIAK ISLAND AREA			ALL ALASKA		
	Number Active Plants	Fish Oils, Gallons	Fish Meal, Tons	Number Active Plants	Fish Oils, Gallons	Fish Meal, Tons	Number Active Plants	Fish Oils, Gallons	Fish Meal, Tons	Number Active Plants	Fish Oils, Gallons	Fish Meal, Tons
1956	2	758,010	3,551	....	493,435	2,208	**2	471,905	2,160	5	1,723,350	7,919
1955	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	1,041,989	4,480
1954	3	*	*	2	*	*	**1	...	...	6	876,570	3,069
1953	*	*	*	1	*	*	**2	**	*	5	576,845	2,401
1952	5	*	*	2	*	*	**2	*	*	9	803,467	4,590
1951	5	527,092	2,439	4	803,773	3,600	**5	109,000	632	14	1,439,865	6,671
1950	4	593,720	2,694	4	847,950	3,305	**4	1,581,514	7,695	12	3,033,184	13,694
1949	5	651,186	3,269	1	...	140	**3	16,900	199	9	686,086	3,608
1948	8	623,814	2,631	4	919,437	2,974	**7	1,959,378	7,078	19	3,501,631	12,483
1947	8	1,762,648	6,727	...	...	...	6	2,017,027	7,505	14	3,779,675	14,232
1946	5	1,359,409	6,860	2	453,962	2,066	4	1,731,536	6,942	11	3,544,907	15,868
1945	5	1,110,973	4,507	2	295,951	1,541	4	1,328,249	5,140	11	2,835,173	11,188
1944*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,355,010	8,777
1943*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,644,142	7,280
1942	1	80,000	700	1	62,518	270	2	770,000	2,570	4	892,518	3,540
1941	1	80,500	555	6	1,221,242	5,408	4	1,592,506	5,777	11	2,894,248	11,740
1940	1	40,000	450	6	1,290,857	4,720	3	808,822	2,973	11	2,139,679	8,143
1939	5	882,317	4,042	7	2,227,087	7,838	6	1,729,127	5,617	18	4,846,631	17,497
1938	6	951,109	4,489	6	2,403,797	8,847	4	1,224,273	3,637	16	4,593,579	16,973
1937	9	2,024,315	8,725	6	2,175,423	7,102	5	1,388,300	3,809	20	5,588,038	19,636
1936	6	1,421,470	6,487	6	1,426,323	5,546	5	975,344	3,018	17	3,823,137	15,051
1935*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3,853,243	15,818

*Data for separate areas of Alaska not available.

**Includes one on Cook Inlet.



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bottom fish for this purpose has grown enormously and has opened a market to the fishermen for species previously considered valueless.

Alaska Herring

● Herring fishing in Alaska was more productive in 1956 than it had been in several years, and this despite the fact that the amount of gear run was small and the most productive area was under a relatively low quota which cut-off operations early.

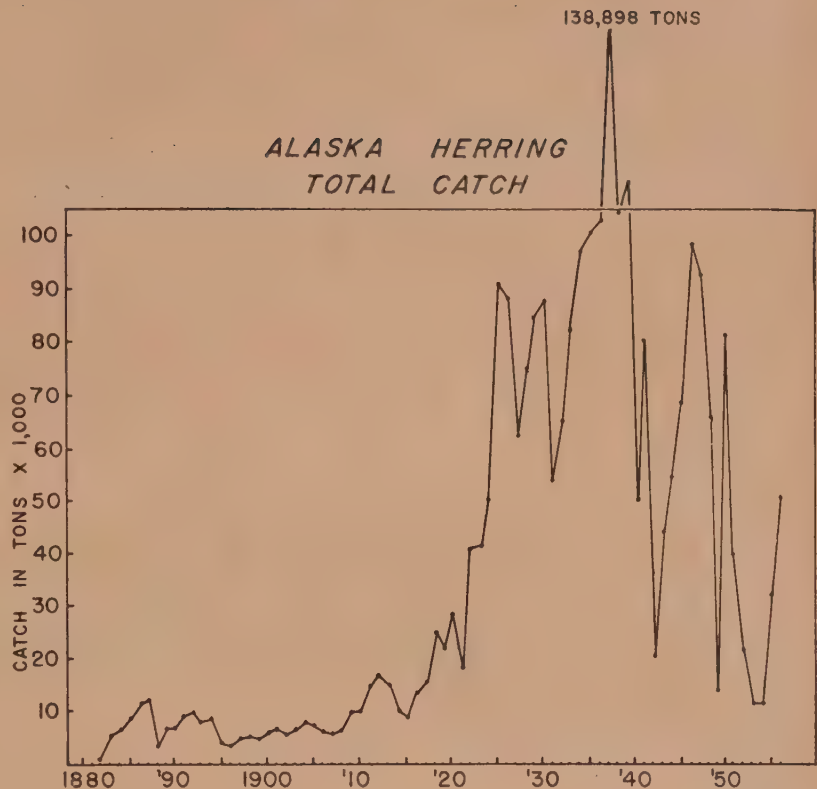
Take for the season, even under these limiting conditions, was 51,310 tons.

In Southeast Alaska, where two plants were active and the quota was limited to 22,500 tons, the limit was filled by July 26. Requests for additional tonnage were denied.

Most of the fish taken in this area were found handily in Frederick Sound and in the vicinity of Cape Omaney, which made them readily available to the boats and plants for which they were fishing.

Fishing in the Prince William Sound and Kodiak Island areas continued later, these districts having no quotas, the former topping-out with 14,967 tons, while the Island area took 13,524 tons.

Researchers are convinced that the



PACIFIC COAST FISH REDUCTION PRODUCTS

Fish Oil Fish Meal

(Gallons)						Year	(Tons)					
Alaska	Wash.	Oregon	Calif.	British Columbia	TOTAL		Alaska	Wash.	Oregon	Calif.	British Columbia	TOTAL
232,376	116,282	20,000	26,063	...	394,721	1916	1,594	...	100	535	...	2,229
231,142	205,511	25,000	176,293	49,784	686,730	1917	1,858	3,186	190	3,481	1,220	9,935
147,716	98,711	35,200	346,724	84,060	692,411	1918	600	1,885	95	8,734	1,977	13,291
170,340	90,921	25,000	514,262	65,945	866,468	1919	1,218	1,114	350	11,153	1,847	15,682
720,118	21,850	23,175	611,585	66,802	1,443,530	1920	3,928	352	136	8,856	466	13,738
99,948	170,008	48,000	336,738	53,640	708,334	1921	678	1,354	300	6,317	489	9,138
454,938	157,555	14,000	547,050	90,553	1,264,096	1922	1,958	1,216	40	9,027	911	13,152
915,143	135,145	24,000	951,888	196,381	2,242,557	1923	3,635	992	150	9,238	823	14,838
1,193,705	79,028	42,000	2,350,722	289,651	3,955,106	1924	5,560	607	275	15,328	1,709	23,479
2,391,832	97,890	47,400	3,150,041	1,020,607	6,707,770	1925	9,302	1,395	300	22,936	4,551	38,484
3,018,675	78,352	58,000	2,123,928	2,555,485	7,834,440	1926	12,093	822	325	15,767	10,543	39,550
2,067,041	81,801	65,000	2,618,490	3,863,347	8,695,679	1927	7,704	956	500	21,374	16,659	47,193
2,585,990	79,347	54,000	3,749,302	4,877,059	11,336,698	1928	10,713	670	425	28,390	15,331	55,529
3,415,154	131,059	62,000	6,548,126	4,066,584	14,222,923	1929	13,353	1,554	460	43,496	21,208	80,071
3,601,305	121,602	53,600	5,842,763	4,767,120	14,386,390	1930	12,847	1,046	400	36,276	17,542	68,111
2,207,686	128,769	36,000	3,924,692	3,485,287	9,782,434	1931	8,704	714	228	22,440	19,561	51,647
2,632,154	79,219	33,000	5,125,399	1,857,065	9,726,837	1932	10,168	757	143	27,500	15,450	54,018
3,195,294	111,098	33,500	10,708,448	935,582	14,983,922	1933	11,435	1,085	210	58,879	6,752	78,361
3,741,604	116,967	38,000	18,910,687	2,492,230	25,299,488	1934	14,341	876	280	95,193	12,654	123,344
3,853,243	110,960	1,144,374	20,695,423	2,644,214	28,448,214	1935	15,818	1,032	4,763	103,772	16,090	141,475
3,823,137	304,975	552,497	24,511,950	2,802,678	31,995,237	1936	15,051	1,687	2,864	126,143	21,948	167,693
5,588,038	942,548	689,159	14,823,508	3,942,576	25,985,829	1937	19,636	4,012	2,775	93,897	25,630	145,950
4,587,513	1,231,144	718,830	16,065,029	4,023,798	26,626,314	1938	17,066	4,977	2,933	97,451	21,006	143,433
4,837,298	830,480	833,300	18,980,527	2,068,779	27,550,384	1939	17,477	4,651	3,933	105,169	19,468	150,698
2,142,674	180,830	114,717	13,214,990	3,888,442	19,041,653	1940	8,144	1,528	592	86,137	31,899	128,300
2,894,248	552,491	398,235	17,677,198	3,304,657	24,290,751	1941	11,740	4,168	2,969	102,812	24,312	146,001
892,518	144,691	33,214	12,666,640	2,255,908	16,012,971	1942	3,540	1,608	861	79,003	26,474	111,486
1,644,142	586,102	58,000	14,016,179	3,738,818	20,043,241	1943	7,280	3,231	1,365	86,151	24,919	122,946
2,355,010	65,460	50,000	18,271,859	3,548,422	24,290,751	1944	8,777	901	1,200	96,853	20,852	128,583
2,835,173	221,218	26,000	12,062,111	2,875,323	18,019,825	1945	11,188	2,894	907	78,653	21,123	114,769
3,544,907	341,423	133,727	4,902,625	1,431,600	10,354,282	1946	15,869	3,826	1,633	52,895	10,561	84,784
3,779,675	200,801	246,184	2,633,604	1,778,327	8,415,449	1947	14,232	1,631	2,040	37,065	12,773	62,611
3,501,631	210,923	114,928	2,833,197	3,427,273	10,087,952	1948	12,683	3,269	1,228	44,450	31,087	92,717
668,086	207,000	26,000	6,725,255	2,880,219	10,507,260	1949	3,608	3,200	1,786	66,504	31,419	106,517
3,033,184	110,960	23,085	7,202,130	4,015,024	14,384,383	1950	13,694	1,032	1,260	70,769	34,174	120,929
1,439,865	164,000	24,000	2,735,590	4,087,136	8,450,591	1951	6,671	1,178	1,150	41,498	34,235	84,732
803,467	130,000	19,000	1,280,994	250,465	2,483,926	1952	4,590	897	744	37,149	4,764	48,144
500,713	169,000	53,000	814,221	3,823,436	5,360,370	1953	2,544	2,690	1,607	25,121	26,944	58,906
676,570	244,343	51,380	1,408,245	4,776,395	7,156,933	1954	3,069	5,635	1,519	30,278	31,143	71,644
1,041,989	138,000	72,000	1,502,797	3,592,157	6,346,943	1955	4,480	3,200	1,800	30,740	25,104	65,324
1,723,350	93,000	86,000	1,186,202	6,691,082	9,779,634	1956	7,919	2,100	2,000	32,720	51,992	96,731



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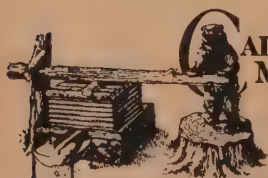
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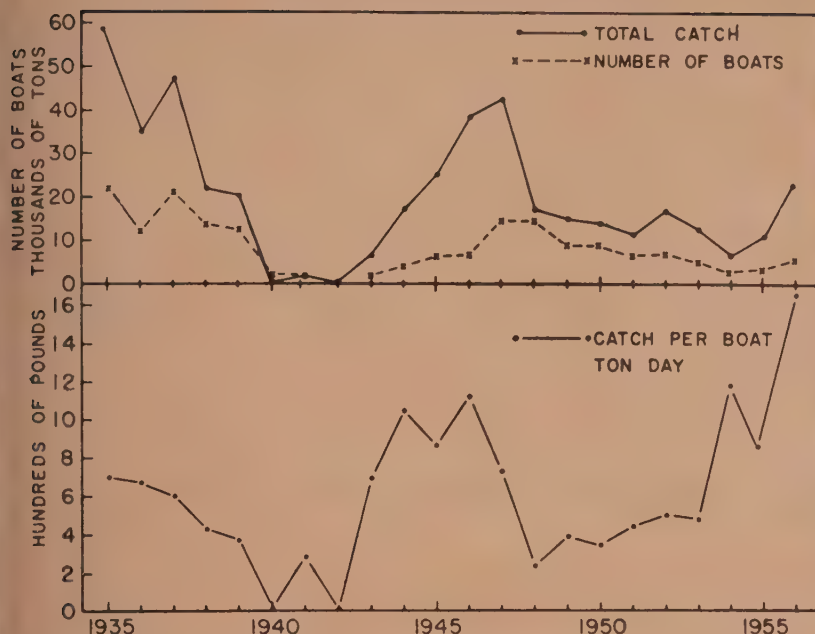
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S.E. ALASKA HERRING



primary factors in the rise and fall of the Alaska herring fisheries are natural ones, principally these related to the success or failure of spawnings and the survival of the young fish.

With no signs of good spawning survival in 1954 or 1955, it is expected that the fishery of 1957 will depend almost entirely upon the 1953 class, which should still be about as abundant as it was in 1956.

The outlook for the coming season, then, is favorable. Beyond that the prospect is not bright. Quota limitations comparable with those of 1956 are anticipated.

• British Columbia herring fishing during the early months of 1956 was extraordinarily heavy, the 1955-56 season yielding 253,000 tons, for the largest seasonal total in the history of the business. Of the seasonal catch, approximately 150,000 tons were taken during the period from Jan. 1, 1956, until the end of the season March 10.

Fishing in the fall of 1956 was somewhat slow getting started, due primarily to a five-weeks tie-up in mid-fall over the matter of prices for fish.

The fishermen resisted the operators' offer of \$12.85 per ton, countering with a demand for a 15% increase over the 1955-56 price. Eventual basis of settlement was \$13.25 per ton, with the Fishing Vessel Owners Association agreeing to the union demand for 12½ shares, the boat owner paying any shares above this number. The union previously had sought reduction in the percentage share for the boat and net to 40%.

Whaling Expands

• With the 1957 season the whaling activities of British Columbia Packets, Ltd., will be confined to Norwegian direction, being conducted under the direction of men long trained in the operations and methods of the Norwegians, as well as in the whale operations off the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Revival of shore whaling on the Pacific Coast of North America in 1957 will find an interesting reflection in South America, where a subsidiary of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is establishing a whaling station near Paita, Peru, for the special purpose of handling sperm whales. It is located about 180 miles south of the Equator and is served by three killer vessels, secured from Europe.

Sperm Kill Declines

• For reasons not thoroughly understood, the sperm whale kill of the British Columbia whaling operations out of Coal Harbor, Vancouver Island, dropped sharply in 1956.

Sei whales also were scarce, but finbacks were more numerous than usual. It is significant also that the Japanese whalers working in the vicinity of the Aleutian Island experienced a poor season so far as the sperm species is concerned.

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4575 N. 27th Street, Milwaukee 16, Wisconsin

Send me booklet on outboard power for work boat duty.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Zone...State.....

(In Canada: Mfd. by Evinrude Motors of Canada, Peterborough)

FISH MEALS

FISH OILS

**VITAMIN OILS
FISH SOLUBLES
FROZEN FISH SCRAP**

JAMES FARRELL & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1920

HOGE BUILDING
705 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE 4, WASH.

1520 SOUTH SANTA FE AVENUE
COMPTON (LOS ANGELES COUNTY)
CALIFORNIA

STORFOLD & GRONDAHL PACKING CO.



*Our Own Boats Bring Catches Daily,
Guaranteeing Production of Highest Quality*

HERRING OIL and MEAL

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Seattle 99, Wash. Phone ALder 6993
Cold Storage, Packing and Reduction Plant:
WASHINGTON BAY, ALASKA

**FOR CERTIFICATION OF: Fish Oil and Meal — Fish Solubles — Vitamin Oil — Shark and Fish
Livers — Canned and Frozen Fish**

SPECIFY:

CURTIS & TOMPKINS, LTD.

Established 1878

236 Front Street, San Francisco 11, California

Chemists . . . Samplers . . . Bacteriologists . . . Vitamin Assayers

OPERATING AREAS: San Francisco — Monterey — Los Angeles — San Diego



DEPENDABLE REFRIGERATION

SERVING FISHING FLEETS SINCE 1922

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nearest boat yard to serve you.

Foreign Inquiries Solicited

General Offices and Factory
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA

Telephones
L.A. Mutual 6497 Lambert 5-3521

Pacific Canned Pet Food

(In standard cases equivalent to 48 lbs. each)

Year	Alaska		California		Washington and Oregon		Pacific Totals	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
1949	75	\$450	896,489	\$4,222,300	*	*	896,564	\$4,222,750
1950	---	---	1,388,110	7,471,751	*	*	1,388,110	7,471,751
1951	35	263	1,192,428	6,340,527	**	**	1,192,463	6,340,790
1952	80	600	1,328,513	6,753,039	**	**	1,328,593	6,753,639
1953	50	375	1,091,815	5,778,955	34,400	\$133,300	1,126,265	5,912,630
1954	---	---	976,477	5,098,992	49,148	188,736	1,025,625	5,287,728
1955	---	---	1,949,375	10,062,298	61,846	242,628	2,011,221	10,304,926

*Not available.

**Combined with California.

● Whaling out of the Golden Gate—resumed in 1956 after a lapse of many, many years—yielded 145 whales in its initial season.

These were taken by one vessel, aided during a limited part of the season by a fleetmate.

With two killers working through the 1957 season, Del Monte Fishing Co. expects to top 200 whales in 1957.

The company plant is located on Point San Pablo, Richmond, Calif., and is under the management of John Caito. His father, A. Caito, is president of the company, while Otto Weisich is vice president.

The 1956 catch consisted of 136 humpbacks, 6 sperms and 3 finbacks.

The Del Monte plant is devoted primarily to flensing the whales and cutting out fresh, lean meat, which is ground, bagged and frozen for sale to fur farms as mink feed.

Blubber flensed from the whales, bones, viscera, and all meat not suitable for animal feed is carried by conveyor from the Del Monte plant to the Independent Renderers' establishment adjoining. There it is processed on a custom basis to yield whale oil and meal.

● Although Vitamin A has come in large degree to be supplied from synthetic sources, with a sharp cut-back in the market for natural Vitamin A oils from fish livers, North Pacific operation in production of high-vitamin oils is continuing in a limited way.

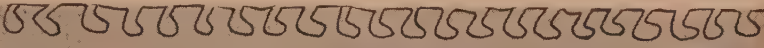
At Hammond, Ore., Bioproducts, Inc., actually expanded its facilities to some extent to supply the demand for natural Vitamin A on the part of a segment of the medical profession which are convinced that there are side-benefits from the natural vitamin or its vehicle which are not matched by the chemically-identical synthetic.

● Whole fish to the amount of 14,000,000 lbs. were sold for mink food in Oregon alone in 1956.

A strong contributor to this volume in 1956 was turbot, known in California as arrow-toothed sole, which supplied 4,000,000 lbs. of the total. In previous years this species had not

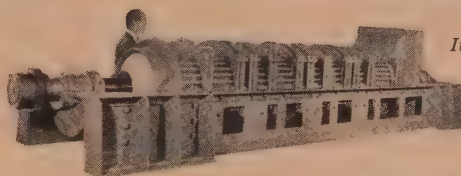
been acceptable to the fur breeders, but research at the Oregon State College showed it to be superior for mink

feed, opening the way to utilization of a resource which previously had been wasted.



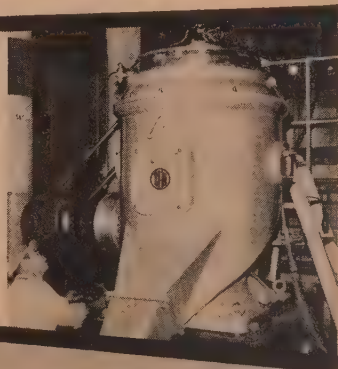
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It's New ... It's Different ... It's better. This New Renneburg Model 4-MS-12 Multi-Stage Press features higher oil extraction, greater capacity and cleaner operation.

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- Dewatering Screens
- Measuring Machines (Gravity and Motorized Type)
- Direct and Indirect Cookers
- Continuous Presses
- Direct and Indirect Heat Dryers and Dehydro-Mats[®]
- Fans, Collectors, Incinerators and Air Pollution Control Systems
- Disintegrators, Grinders and Prebreakers
- Centrifugal Oil Separation Equipment ... Exclusive Agent for TITAN Automatic Desludging Centrifuges
- Elevators and Conveyors
- All types of Transmission Equipment in stock
- Fish Freezing and Canning Equipment

* PATENTED

Edw. Renneberg & Sons Co.
Baltimore 24, Maryland, U. S. A.

Preferred the World Over ... Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Fish Processing and Fish Reduction Equipment

Literature and Information on Request

BY-PRODUCTS

BRITISH COLUMBIA HERRING PRODUCTION

YEAR	Fish Landed Tons	CANNED HERRING				Fresh and Bait Tons	Herring Meal Tons	Herring Oil (Imperial) Gallons
		(Cases)			Total Full Cases			
		1-lb.Tails	1-lb. Ovals	1/2-lb. Ovals				
1956 Spring Season	154,117	...	...	...	...	1,233	30,140	2,241,814
1956 Fall Season	87,405	...	...	...	...	15	15,743	2,264,921
1956 Grand Total	178,282	...	...	...	...	1,248	45,883	4,506,735
1955 Spring Season	58,882	...	...	...	...	867	11,587	1,040,608
1955 Fall Season	94,776	...	...	...	...	112	15,923	1,930,248
1955 Grand Total	153,658	...	...	...	...	979	27,510	2,970,856
1954 Spring Season	67,045	...	...	...	...	1,195	12,478	442,747
1954 Fall Season	111,237	...	...	...	6,470	152	17,344	2,622,103
1954 Grand Total	178,282	...	...	...	6,470	1,347	29,822	3,064,850
1953 Spring Season	12,011	...	...	...	10,230	51	1,790	363,200
1953 Fall Season	132,576	...	...	...	75,312	452	21,937	2,608,399
1953 Grand Total	144,587	...	...	...	85,542	503	23,727	2,971,599
1952 Spring Season	90,236	...	...	...	2,764	1,764	16,221	1,428,206
1952 Fall Season	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952 Grand Total	90,236	...	...	...	2,764	1,764	16,221	1,428,206
1951 Spring Season	72,925	...	...	...	116,674	23,820	13,388	949,801
1951 Fall Season	107,103	...	...	...	102,536	32,340	17,059	2,320,994
1951 Grand Total	180,028	...	...	...	219,210	56,160	31,447	3,270,795
1950 Spring Season	74,621.00	...	...	...	2,475	150.34	14,604.35	988,372
1950 Fall Season	114,258.00	...	...	...	61,152	605.64	17,961.08	2,308,736
1950 Grand Total	188,879.00	...	...	...	63,627	755.98	32,565.43	3,297,108
1949 Spring Season	76,546.62	2,613	...	...	2,613	2,103.35	13,361.50	548,432
1949 Fall Season	106,259.00	1,000	74,162	225	75,387	1,051.48	16,075.10	2,317,113
1949 Grand Total	182,805.62	3,613	74,162	225	78,000	3,154.83	29,436.60	2,865,545
1948 Spring Season	87,915.01	79,128	215,050	21,829	315,007	1,589.56	12,757.87	751,064
1948 Fall Season	112,705.18	...	...	...	90,202*	554.75	18,244.07	2,019,508
1948 Grand Total	200,620.19	79,128	215,050	21,829	405,209	2,144.31	31,001.94	2,770,572
1947 Spring Season	42,006.34	250,595	176,203	4,125	430,923	3,183.05	4,109.20	200,581
1947 Fall Season	77,412.98	219,635	698,786	10,748	929,719	1,045.25	7,212.09	1,092,057
1947 Grand Total	119,419.32	470,230	874,989	14,873	1,360,642	4,228.30	11,321.29	1,292,638
1946 Spring Season	29,376.48	71,537	61,290	21,975	154,802	3,304.71	3,437.30	251,838
1946 Fall Season	67,691.61	80,281	886,889	40,802½	1,007,972½	5,718.73	4,364.25	644,777
1946 Grand Total	97,068.09	151,818	948,179	62,777½	1,162,774½	9,023.44	7,801.55	896,615
1945 Spring Season	61,906.03	80,001	127,202	55,418	262,621	3,558.05	8,350.96	490,214
1945 Fall Season	70,193.36	67,296	1,056,310	30,290	1,153,896	1,131.10	4,420.45	610,643
1945 Grand Total	132,099.39	147,297	1,183,512	85,708	1,416,517	4,689.15	12,771.41	1,100,857

*Sizes of cans not designated.

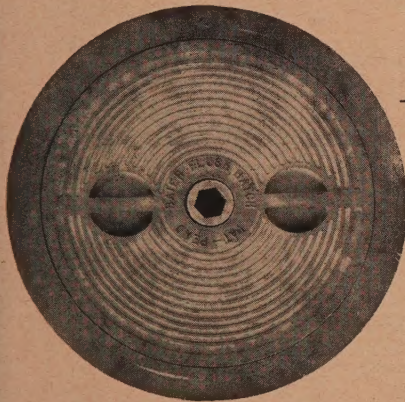
PACIFIC NORTHWEST FISH BY-PRODUCTS

(Not Including Vitamin Oils)

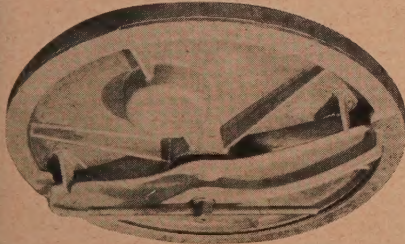
YEAR	OREGON					WASHINGTON					YEAR
	# Active Plants	Fish Meal Tons	Sardine or Pilchard Oil, Gals.	Other Fish Oils, Gals.	Total Fish Oil, Gals.	# Active Plants	Fish Meal Tons	Sardine or Pilchard Oil, Gals.	Other Fish Oils, Gals.	Total Fish Oil, Gals.	
1956	1	2,000	...	86,030	86,000	4	3,161	...	185,000	185,000	1956
1955	1	1,800	...	72,000	72,000	4	4,206	...	204,231	204,231	1955
1954	1	1,519	...	51,380	51,380	4	5,635	...	244,343	244,343	1954
1953	2	1,607	...	53,000	53,000	4	2,690	...	169,000	169,000	1953
1952	2	744	...	19,000	19,000	4	2,217	...	138,140	138,140	1952
1951	2	1,150	...	24,000	24,000	4	2,047	...	132,638	132,638	1951
1950	3	1,260	...	23,085	23,085	5	1,032	...	110,960	110,960	1950
1949	3	...	...	26,700	26,700	5	1,754	...	111,868	111,868	1949
1948	4	1,228	114,928	...	114,928	9	3,269	...	210,923	210,923	1948
1947	4	2,040	228,558	17,626	246,184	8	4,548	44,375	201,863	246,238	1947
1946	3	1,633	120,336	13,391	133,727	10	3,730	186,690	154,733	341,423	1946
1945	3	907	...	26,000	26,000	7	3,542	78,558	158,958	237,516	1945
1944	2	1,200	...	50,000	50,000	5	901	960	64,500	65,460	1944
1943	3	1,365	32,000	26,000	58,000	6	2,901	277,627	78,000	355,627	1943
1942	2	861	25,014	8,200	33,214	6	2,003	27,787	168,600	196,387	1942
1941	4	2,969	398,235	...	398,235	11	4,168	400,102	152,389	552,491	1941
1940	5	592	114,717	...	114,717	11	1,451	35,656	145,174	180,830	1940
1939	6	3,933	833,300	...	833,300	8	4,026	672,066	103,500	775,566	1939
1938	6	2,933	718,830	...	718,830	10	4,986	1,153,339	74,392	1,227,731	1938
1937	5	2,775	689,159	...	689,159	6	3,886	808,396	125,400	933,797	1937
1936	9	2,864	481,512	70,985	552,497	1	1,710	193,467	82,800	276,267	1936
1935	7	4,763	1,104,389	39,985	1,144,374	2	1,032	...	110,960	110,960	1935

1956-Coastwise Receipts at Seattle from British Columbia-1956

SPECIES	Dec.'55	Jan.'56	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	12 Mos. Total
Fillets: Sole _____ Frozen	12,900	16,900	38,600	26,600	8,200	8,100	13,900	22,400	31,900	3,800	37,000	91,800	312,100
" Other _____ Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	2,300
" _____ Frozen	265,900	89,100	275,700	282,500	106,600	52,600	119,800	72,300	112,500	134,300	149,400	287,200	1,947,900
Halibut _____ Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	...	295,800	154,800	23,600	185,500	28,400	...	688,100
" _____ Frozen	229,700	542,900	593,200	365,200	77,100	30,400	237,100	...	150,700	171,800	196,500	229,000	2,823,600
Herring _____ Frozen	...	18,900	40,000	24,600	...	80,000	40,000	...	100,000	92,900	8,000	...	404,400
Lingcod _____ Fresh	9,300	...	...	76,100	53,500	40,500	60,000	27,100	32,400	32,300	39,300	41,900	412,400
Sablefish _____ Frozen	...	...	...	...	29,800	...	...	...	...	...	8,800	...	38,600
Salmon: Chinook _____ Fresh	37,100	11,200	28,100	...	37,800	85,000	174,600	182,100	408,800	253,200	29,800	10,000	1,182,000
" _____ Frozen	...	...	...	...	...	5,400	...	31,600	63,600	99,300	86,800	58,600	421,700
" Chum _____ Fresh	83,300	...	...	2,800	...	6,200	...	...	204,100	360,700	710,700	171,600	1,447,100
" _____ Frozen	...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	70,500	49,000	286,800
" Pink _____ Frozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
" Silver _____ Fresh	32,500	...	41,000	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	14,600	7,100	...	96,600
" _____ Frozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Unclassified _____	118,900	199,800	120,400	29,400	...	3,400	36,700	...	9,300	58,800	211,000	172,700	960,400
Smelt _____ Frozen	...	10,700	22,600	13,400	...	40,200	24,700	4,400	...	7,700	7,700	7,200	138,600
SHELLFISH:													
Clam _____ Frozen	4,200	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,700
Crabs _____ Cooked	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,600	72,400	...	...	...	...	93,000
" _____ Frozen	...	44,000	600	6,500	73,000	15,800	...	...	34,800	12,700	56,300	10,600	254,300
" Live _____ Dozen	2,517	1,900	1,300	...	1,050	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	9,327
Crabmeat _____ Frozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	1,500	1,800	...	4,600
Oysters, Gallon _____ Fresh	110	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,210
" _____ Frozen	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	3,700
Shrimp _____ Frozen	1,600	4,300	5,300	25,800	18,100	9,400	...	...	...	2,700	...	...	67,200
CURED FISH:													
Codfish, salted _____ Lbs.	9,100	8,900	7,000	...	...	...	...	3,300	...	12,600	11,100	...	52,000
Cod Fillets, smoked _____ Lbs.	5,500	...	2,500	17,500	...	10,300	...	13,200	5,700	7,100	5,500	...	67,300
Finnan Haddle _____ Lbs.	3,800	14,000	2,100	7,500	5,900	...	13,300	7,000	2,300	12,000	11,400	4,500	83,800
Herring, Kipperd _____ Lbs.	2,300	4,500	3,300	2,500	3,100	2,200	2,100	3,900	1,100	3,700	7,500	...	36,200
" Pickled _____ Lbs.	3,100	1,500	2,100	3,100	2,000	...	1,800	2,400	2,000	1,100	2,200	4,500	25,800
" Salted _____ Lbs.	...	22,300	...	...	10,000	...	23,900	...	...	...	...	...	56,200
Mackerel, Salted _____ Lbs.	8,100	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	5,200	...	...	11,500	...	25,800
Salmon, Kipperd _____ Lbs.	3,900	3,100	1,300	3,100	2,900	...	4,500	2,100	3,400	4,900	4,100	...	33,300
" Smoked _____ Lbs.	1,400	1,100	900	...	1,500	2,400	3,000	1,100	2,500	1,300	3,400	2,200	20,800
MEAL & OIL:													
Herring Meal _____ Ton	...	2,293	1,950	2,170	2,897	3,232	2,951	2,561	1,348	373	355	406	20,536
Unclassified Meal _____ Ton	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	240	...	61	...	361
Herring Oil _____ Gal.	...	...	...	...	8,117	...	...	...	...	8,106	...	...	16,223
Unclassified Oil _____ Gal.	12,085	6,096	24,535	4,034	...	24,427	24,294	...	20,365	...	16,001	24,548	156,385
Fish Solubles _____ Gal.	...	26,200	37,333	9,900	20,500	53,455	66,820	32,538	20,690	16,405	33,385	11,040	328,266



Top
View:
Positive
Locking
Type
or
Compression
Type



Bottom
View:
Positive
Locking
Type



Bottom
View:
Compression
Type

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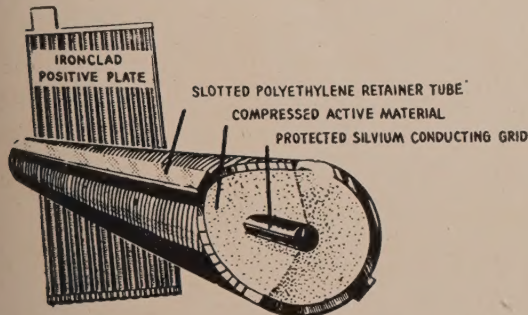
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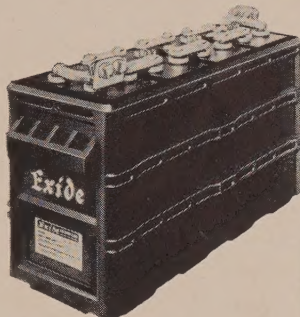
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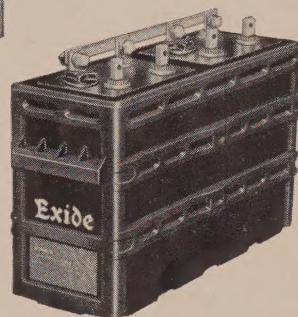


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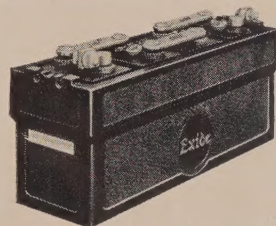
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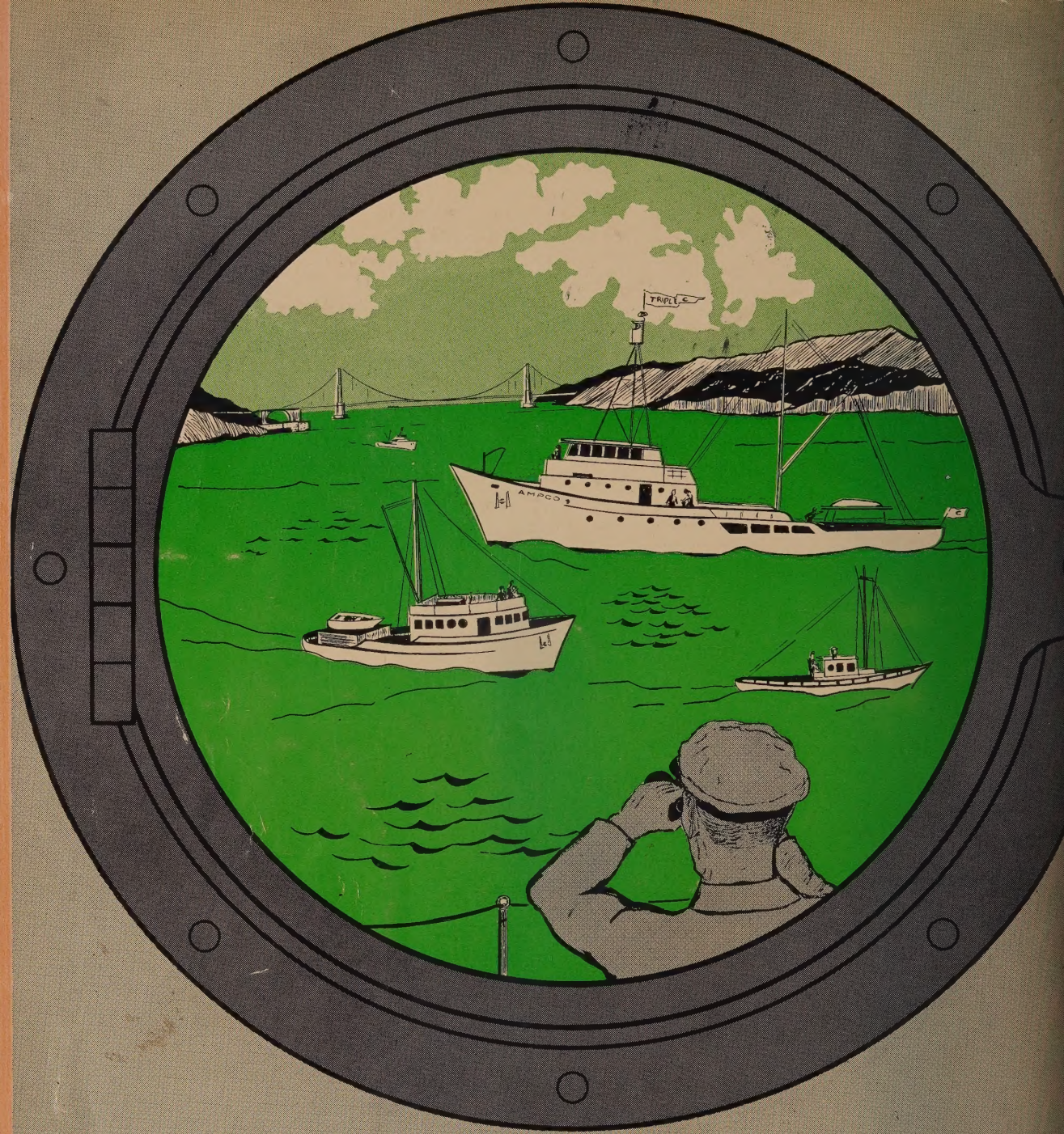
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